



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

-NRLF



B 318 684



REESE LIBRARY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

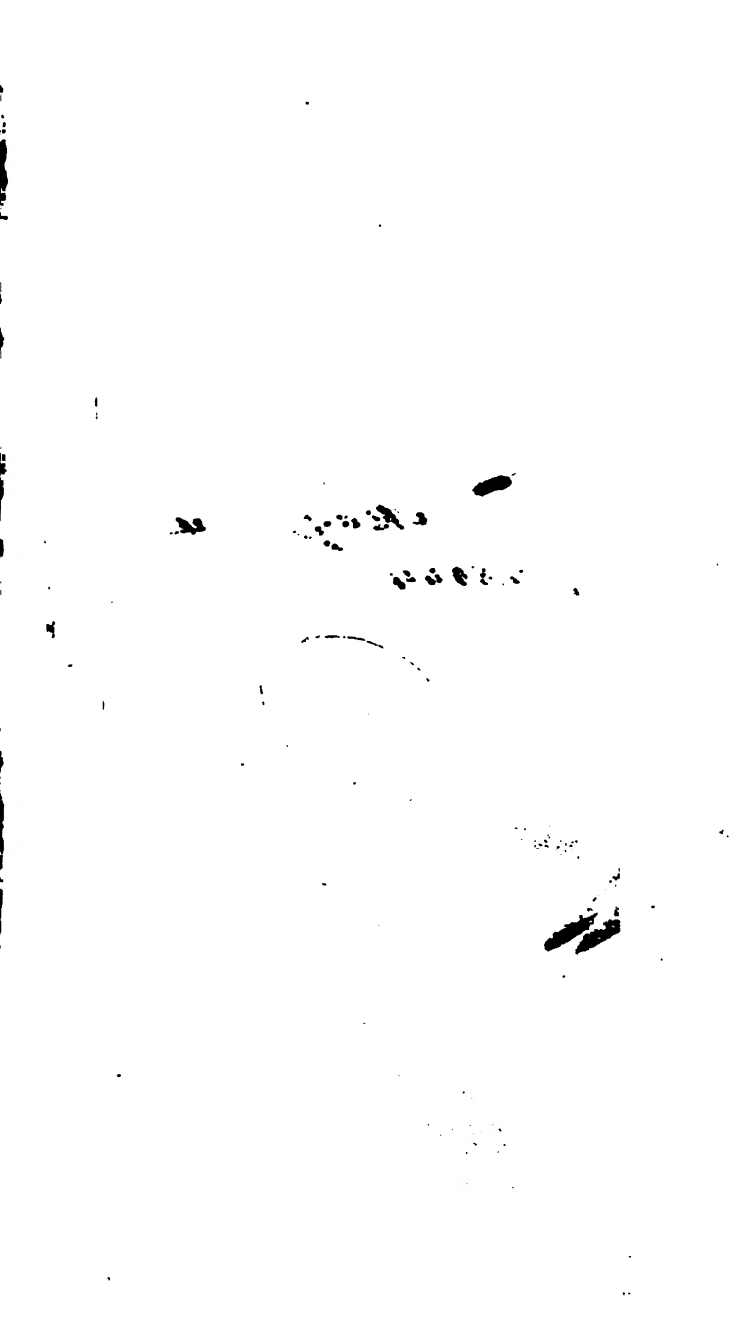
Received . . . May 1884

Accession No. 25044 Shelf No. 8028

3

3







A NEW
**UNIVERSAL AND PRONOUNCING
DICTIONARY.**

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES:

CONTAINING

ABOVE FIFTY THOUSAND TERMS AND NAMES

NOT TO BE FOUND

IN THE DICTIONARIES OF BOYER, PERRY, NUGENT, TOCQUOT, OR ANY OTHER
LEXICOGRAPHER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A VAST FUND OF OTHER INFORMATION;

EQUALLY BENEFICIAL AND INSTRUCTIVE,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED IN ANY WORK OF THIS KIND.

FOR THE USE OF

The French and English Student, the Divine, Civilian, Lawyer, Justice of
the Peace, Physician, Surgeon, Mineralogist, Chemist, Botanist, Agricul-
turalist, Apothecary, Mariner, Soldier, Merchant, Banker, Mathematician,
Natural Philosopher, Astronomer, Geographer, Historian, Antiquary,
Biographer, Architect, Printer, Painter, Manufacturer, Mechanic;

AND, IN FINE,

For the Benefit of all who may consider a knowledge of either Language an acqui-
sition in their respective situations in life.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

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

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

PHILADELPHIA,

PRINTED BY T. & G. PALMER,

AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS

1810.



802 b
D85-
v.2

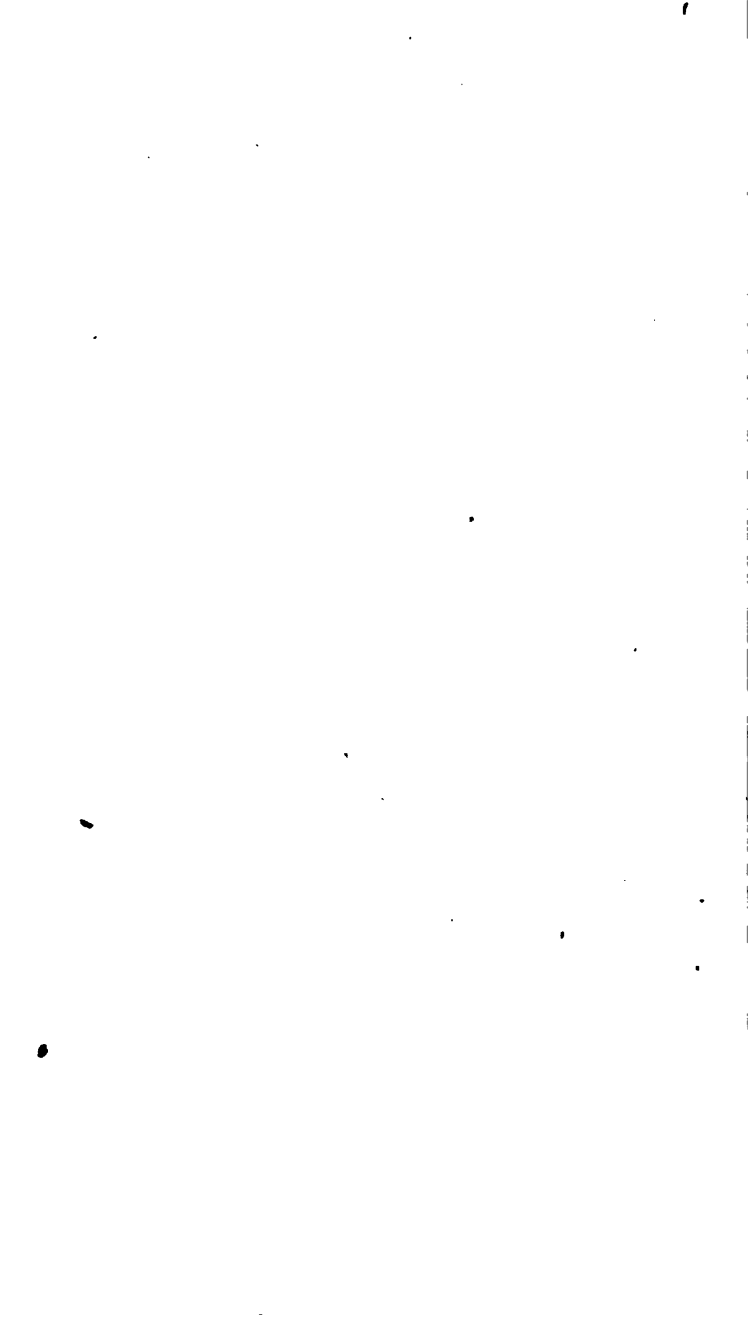
25044

CONTENTS.

OF

THE THIRD VOLUME.

	<i>page</i>
<i>Dictionary of Sea Terms and Phrases, French and English</i>	1
<i>Dictionary of Sea Terms and Phrases, English and French</i>	53
<i>Dictionary of Articles of Merchandise, Manufactures, &c.</i>	84
<i>Dictionnaire des principaux Termes de Commerce, de Marchandise, &c.</i>	107
<i>Tableau Comparatif des Monnaies d'Or et d'Argent, &c.</i>	121
<i>Table of the Principal Gold and Silver Coins now current, containing their Weight, Fineness, &c.</i>	125
<i>Table Complète des Poids et Mesures décimales</i>	130
<i>Valeurs des Mesures et Poids Anciens en Mesures et Poids Nouveaux</i>	131
<i>Table of the Present System of French Weights and Measures, &c.</i>	132
<i>Dictionary of French Homonymy</i>	134
<i>Dictionary of English Synonyma</i>	148
<i>Dictionnaire des Synonymes, ou Acceptions de-la Langue Française, &c.</i>	187
<i>Principales Difficultés de la Langue Française, par ordre alphabétique, extraites des auteurs les plus estimés</i>	291
<i>Traité Complet de Versification Française</i>	332
<i>Traité de Ponctuation</i>	384
<i>Dictionnaire de Mythologie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne, et d'Iconologie</i>	395
<i>Dictionnaire des Personnages cités par les Historiens, les Chronologistes, et les Biographes, depuis la Création jusqu'à nos jours</i>	421
<i>Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle, suivant l'ancienne et la nouvelle division de la France, de l'Allemagne, de l'Italie, &c.</i>	467
<i>Dictionary of the Latin Quotations which most frequently occur at the Bar, in Pleadings, in Courts, in Newspapers, &c., with their explanations in English</i>	560
<i>Chronological Table of Remarkable Events, Discoveries, and Inventions, from the Creation to the year 1810</i>	556
<i>French Republican Calendar</i>	635



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
Voyez	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.

Abattée, *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, *v. a.* 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 en 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 croisent l'un sur l'autre, falling or driving aboard 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, *v. a.* (from the word *Bout*) butt-end of a plank. **Abouvier**, *v. a.* Abouvier 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).

Abri, *m.* a shelter. Ex. Se mettre à l'abri d'une rafale, to shelter a ship under the lee of a high wave.

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

Abrivé, *v. a.* 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-ripped ship.

Acclamper, *v. a.* to clamp, to strengthen a mast or a yard. Mât acclamé, 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 maltrise varangue, rising of the floor-timber amidships.

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 malle, &c. to jam or wedge a cask, trunk, &c.

Acotes, *f. p.* Acotes or épontilles 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.

Aerotère, *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 lee shore.*

Affiler, 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 carriages);* Les flasques, *the sides or cheeks;* L'entre-tois, *the transom;* Les plates-bandes, *the cap-plates or clamps.*

Affût de mortier, carriage of a mortar.

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

Agriseur, 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. Aid-canonniere, *quarter-gunner.* Aides-chirurgiens, *surgeon's second, third, fourth, and fifth mates.* Aides-charpentiers, *carpenter's crew.* Aides-voiliers, *seaman's crew, &c.*

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

Aider, f. watering-place; fresh water. Faire aider, *to rake in fresh water.*

Aiguille, f. Aiguille de mâts or — de carène, *out-rigger.* — or fidèle, *the upper part of the spike 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, f. d'une galère, f. brique, &c. *fp. two planks set vertically to deck the stern of galley, barge, and other such vessels, which are called pink-sterned, or lat-sterned.* — d'une arceue marine, *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 Bâcheu. Aisieux d'affût, *the axle-tree of a carriage.* — de poulic, *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).* Alavquer, *or a large, or pousse au large!* *sheer off!* *an order given by the cockswain to the man who holds the boat hook.*

Al passes, f. p. *(a synonymous word for roasting in galleys, &c.) the windings 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.* — cable, *to buoy up the cable, by attaching bars or pieces of wood to it lengthwise, so as to free it 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, *or with a large wind.* — terre à terre, *coast, or sail along shore.* — avec la main contre le vent, *to tide it up.*

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

Alouette, f. *a small canoe of the coast of Africa.*

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

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

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

Amariner, 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 ship fast to any fixed object without the help of an anchor; also a seizing.* — debout, *headline.* — de travers, *brest-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 lineard of a shroud.* — un vaisseau, *to make a ship fast.* Amarrer! *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 wash, to come to lover.* — en paquet, *en douceur, to lower cheerly, handsomely.* Le vaisseau fut obligé d'amener, *the ship was obliged to bring to, or strike.* — deux marques or deux amers l'un par l'autre, *to bring two marks in one.* — un 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.* Consignez 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.* seul ony of foreign ships, *the French being only the title of admiral ship at that where the admiral of France is in person.* Maître capitaine amiral, *Pilote amiral, so or position in the king's ports and royal navy of France, the flag and principal or most ancient gunner, &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.*

Apprûde, *f.* *amplitude*
 Appu-tte, *f.* *watch glass*
 Aquer, *v. a.* to tie the cordage of a ship
 Aquer, *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
 Aquer, *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
 Aquer, *v. a.* to veer or bight, along the sea-coast. — de sable, a sandy beach
 Ancre, *f. p.* Cobes or herseaux, cringles in the shape of a sail
 Ancre, *m.* anchoring place. Droit d'ancre, anchorage duty
 Ancre, *f.* anchor. Parties de l'ancre, parts of an anchor. Maitresse ancre, the sheet anchor. Meille ancre, the best bower anchor. Ancre à bec, an anchor which is a cock-bill. — à bêche, the small bower anchor. Les ancres de port, the two bower anchors. Ancre de flot, a float anchor. — de jussant, a float anchor. — de jette or ancre à jet, stream anchor or float. — de terre, the shore anchor. — du port, the sea anchor, or that which lies towards the offing. Etre à l'ancre, to lie or ride at anchor. L'ancre, an anchor, or the anchor when 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 on 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
 Ancre, *m.* a hand-spike or lever. — de vingt-quatre, or du calibre de vingt-quatre, a hand-spike or lever for twenty-four pounds
 Ancre, *f.* a lateen yard
 Ancre, *ad.* perpendicularly, a-peck. Côte à-pic, a steep shore. L'ancre est à-pic, the anchor is a-peck. Virer à-pic, to heave short
 Ancre, *v. a.* & *n.* to top a sail-yard or to peek up a yard. Le cable apique, the cable is peaked
 Anches, *m. p.* the row-locks of a galley, or more properly the rails which support the row-locks or benches
 Anches, *m. p.* the knight-heads, or bollard timbers; they have pieces which are near the stem
 Anches, *m. p.* kevel-heads
 Appareil, *m. p.* the whole furniture of a ship; as the cables, helm, artillery, masts, yards, &c.
 Appareil et appareils, 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 growing
 Appeller, *v. n.* Le cable appelle de tribord, the cable grows on the starboard bow. Mander, une qui appelle de loin, a rope which is fastened at a great distance
 Arrière, *f. p.* the cross-sets of the tops, now almost entirely disused
 Arrière, *v. a.* to grapple a ship
 Arrière or bêche, *f.* (an astronomical instrument) a cross-staff
 Arrière, *f. p.* platform or gangway of a galley
 Arrière, *v. a.* Arrière un mât, to top or set up a mast. — un pavillon, to hoist a flag
 Arrière, *m.* mast of a vessel, or galleys. — de un vaisseau, main mast of a vessel and galleys. — de un trinquet, fore mast of a vessel and galleys
 Arc, *m.* Arc d'un vaisseau, the curbing 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'arceau de la stern post; Le contre-tribord intérieur, the inner post; La lisse d'hourdi, the wing transom; Le barre d'écusion, the counter transom; Le fourca d'ouverture, the lower transom; La barre du premier pont, the deck transom; — d'un vaisseau, the stern frame. Le premier arceau, the first transom; Les bords d'arceau, the transoms, but more particularly the second, third, and fourth transoms; Les estains or cornières, the fashion pieces; Les bords de cornière, the top-timbers of the fashion piece
 Archoutant, *m.* a boom. — de misaine, fore-sail boom in square-rigged vessels. Les grands archoutans, main sail booms, or booms to extend the bottom of the main-sail in square-rigged vessels
 Archipel, *m.* Archipelago
 Archipomp, *f.* the pump-well
 Ardent, *a.* the quality of gripping in the steering, 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 Riss, *v. a.* Arisser les vergues, to strike the lower yards down upon the gunnel, or down a-part-lait
 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 mât, the side pieces of a maine 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 vents 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

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

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

Arriimeur, 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 poulieiers, &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 Léopard

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 upon of one's reckoning. De l'avant à vous,

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! (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, the weather gage of some other ship. Avantage de vent, to have the weather gage

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

Avugler, v a. Avugler 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 poutre, the wash or blade; *La mortelle or maine, a nail or impiement nailed to the oar, for a number of men to hold it; *La glaverne, a small piece of wood nailed on each side the oar, to prevent its galng against the thole, and to strengthen it in that part. Avirons a couple, double oars or scullers. Avirons à pointe, oars

Avironnerie, f. the oar-makers' shed

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

Avitailllement, 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. the tail of the oar

B.

BABORD, m. & ad. larboard. Babord or larboard, the larboard watch. Feu bâbord (command to the gunners) fire the guns on the larboard side! Babord or bâbord la tête (a command to the helmsman) port the helm! — un port, part a little! — tout! head up! Avant bâbord! (a command to the rowers) go to larboard! Brasser bâbord, to brace to larboard. Brasser bâbord! brace to larboard! Avoir le surmarin à bâbord, to be upon the larboard tail. Couvrir bâbord au vent, pass to larboard to heel to port

Baculas, m p. or courbes de baculas, a sort of standing knees on the deck of a galley or other projection, 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 situated 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
 Balanciers *m. p.* or balanciers de boussole, *gimnals of a sea compass.* — de lampe, *gimnals of a lamp*
 Balancines, *f.* lifts of a sail. *Fausses balancines* or *gaui lifts of the yards.* Balancines de grande vergue, *the main lifts.* — de misaine, *the fore lift.* — du grand hunier, *the main-top lift.* — du petit hunier, *the fore-top lift.* — du grand perroquet, *the main-top-gallant lift.* — du petit perroquet, *the fore-top-gallant lift.* — du grand vergue sèche, *the cross-jack lift.* — du petit perroquet de fougue, *the mizen-top lift.* — de la quinière, *the sprit-sail lift, or lift of the sprit-yard*
 Ballast, *m.* ballast
 Baliseur, *m.* scabbler, sweeper
 Balisier, *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.
 Balise, *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, *thwarts 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, *mâter à la bande,* to lee-fall. Le vaisseau donne à la bande sur l'abord, *the ship lies to port.* Donner une demi-bande, *partially reef, or boom-topping of a ship.* Bandi du nord, &c. *the northern shoal, &c. of an island.* Bandes des ris, *reef bands.* — de fer, *iron bands in general.* En bande! *aman!* let go hoist!
 Bander 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 of a galley, (now out of use)
 Bandière, *f.* standard, ensign, flag, or colours.
 Bandière, *f.* a line formed abreast
 Bandins, *m. p.* Bandins de l'espaire, *banches and battarades placed on the larboard and starboard sides of a row-galley before the canopy.* — de la proue, *the battarades which deck the sides of the canopy of a galley*
 Bandinets, *m. p.* the rails of the above-mentioned battarades
 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 bandinets en bandière, to let fly the sheets of the top-gallant sails
 Bannière, *m.* decking
 Bannière de patron, *f.* a term of law used in the *matrats*, expressing the claims and tricks which may be employed by the master of a merchant ship for encumbering 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 with two anchors ahead
 Bardis, *f.* water-boards, or weather-boards, used when a river 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'arceaux, *transoms.* Barre du premier pont, *the deck transom.* — de la soude 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, *trestle-trees.* — traversières de lune, *cross-trees.* — de perroquets or croisettes, *cross-trees of the top-masts.* — d'écoutille, *hatch bars.* — de panneaux d'écoutille, *carlings or leages placed athwart under the covers of the hatchways.* — de porte, *gun-port bars.* Barre de treuil, *a 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 cavin
 Barrilards, or Barrilats, *m. p.* a distinctive term for those artificers who work the barrels, and all small casks, the others being separated and called tonneliers
 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 carried laden
 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; shoal
 Basse mer, *low water, the last of theebb*
 Basse-voiles, *the courses, or principal lower sails of a ship*
 Basse or Batture, *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*
 Bastillage, *m.* netting, quarter-reef and forecable netting and painted clothe. Also, the art of barricading a ship. Fillets de bastillage, *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 shot 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. a flat or shallow

Baupière, 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

Bayer, f. bay

Baupré, m. bowsprit. Mât de baupré, bowsprit mast or bowsprit. Bout de baupré, a small jib boom or bowsprit in merchant ships. Baupré 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 caulkers 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 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

Bigots de ramage, m. p. ribs of a parrel

Bigues, 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

Biton 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 bossés des cables, ring-bolts for the stoppers of the cables. Taquets or Consoles, cleats to the cross-piece. Crochets des bittes, lumps 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'porque 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-sheet bits, the night-heads, kevel-heads, and the like

Bitture, f. a biter 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

B ou 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

B ouder, *v. a.* Blinder 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.

B ouger, *v. a.* Bloquer un port, to block up a port

B oule, *m.* a log-line

B ouis, *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 veud, 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.

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

B outerie, *f.* bottomry

B outée, *f.* calm weather, still weather

B outrais, *m.* steady breeze, fresh gale

B outreau, *m.* V. Bouée, buoy of an anchor

B outte de rame, *m.* swift of rowing; fine rower

B outte-voghe, *m.* a volunteer rower in a galley

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

B outour, *m.* a favourable turn or swing

B out, *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). Passe du monde sur le bord! man the side! Bord de la mer, the sea shore, the strand

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

B ordée, *f.* one board or tack. Courir à petites bordées, 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

B order, *v. a.* Border 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. Border et brasser au vent, to trim the sails by the wind. Border l'artimon! haul the mizen sheet flat aft, or close aft! or set the mizen! Border une écoute, to tally a sheet. — les avirons, to ship the oars

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

B ordier, *a.* Vaisseau bordier, a lap-sided ship

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

B ordure, *f.* or Bourlant 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

B ossage, *m.* crooked timber for knees, &c.

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

B osser, *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

B osses, *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

B ossoirs, *m. p.* cat-heads

B ot, *m.* a Dutch boat

B otte, *f.* En botte, *ad.* in frame. Chaloupe en botte, a longboat in frame. Futaile en botte, a cask in frame

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

B oucaut, *m.* a dry cask

B ouches, *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

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

B oucles, *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

B oudin, *m.* the middle rail of the head in French ships, so nomin'd from its round form. This piece is not known in English ships, whose heads are differently edgew'd. 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

B ouée, *f.* buoy. — garnie à l'Espagnole, a buoy rigged after the Spanish fashion. — de liège, a cork buoy. — de bout de mât, wood-en buoy, formed of the end of a mast, stream buoy. — de haril, 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

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

B oullar, *m.* squall, cloud charged with wind and rain

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

B ouline, *f.* bowline, tack, bline. — de revers, the lee bowline. Pattis de bowline, brails of the bowline. Herseaux de bowline, cringles of the bowline. Aller à la bowline, to sail with a scant wind, or to sail close to the wind. Venir 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 plyer. 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 pomignon of a cannon. Boutons d'étai et de tournevire, niuses 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-rope, 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. — des 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 braille, 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
- Brassage, 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
- Breign or Ganguil, 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-pieces. — 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 her 3, when combed out and prepared. Cordage du premier brin, ropes made of the best part of the 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
- Bringebale, 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,

there is fog; weather

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 a main-mast and two square sails, a fore

and one square sail, a small bowsprit, and

two masts

Canon, m. a certificate given to seamen when re-

turned in a port, to testify their age, privileges,

rank, &c. time of service, &c.

Canon, m. p. woollen robbers made use of in the

sea

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

Caban, f. Cabans des matres, small cabins in French ships of war over the poop, for the master and the pilot

Cabaner, v. r. to overturn a boat the keel up-wards (on shore)

Cabestan, m. capstern or crab. Grand cabestan

de vaisseau, the main capstern. Petit cabestan

de gear capstern. Cabestan volant, a crab,

which may be shifted from place to place as occa-

sion 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

Cabin, m. foggel

Cabine, 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 boue, stream cable. — qui a pris un tour,

the foul haul; a cross or elbow in the haul.

Lever le cable à un vaisseau, to give a

pull to another ship to take her in tow.

Her 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

water or mooring-rope 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.

— a poule, hen-coop

Cague, f. a kind of Dutch slop

Caic, m. the longboat or punnere of a galley

Caillbotis, m. gratings of the hulls

Caisse, f. Caisse flottante pour sauver les vais-

seaux, a mooring buoy. — à ancre, les vais-

seaux, 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' cham-

bre, 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 plung-

ing 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 our nations, which consists in letting a

man drop from the yard-arm, near the surface

of the water. — pour la construction des vais-

seaux, stocks for ship-building, or rather slips.

— de magasin, slip of a store-house or mag-

azine. — d'un quai, slip of a key or wharf.

Cah (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-

cables

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 suffi-

cient quantity of ballast or cargo in her hold

Caler, v. a. to quoin or wedge up. Caler or ator r

un tonneau, &c. to quoin or wedge up a cask

and the like

Callat, m. a caulker

Callatage, m. caulking; oakum

Callater, 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 wind-

ing 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

Candelette, f. the fore tackle, used for hoisting up the anchor in French ships. Garant de candelette, 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? Avoir 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 attendant in an English dock-yard; also a harbour master in the seaports 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 bric, 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. — 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

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

Capot, m. Capot d'échelle, or capuchon, composition of the entrance to the cabin, or of the principal ladder. — de factionnaire, a great cork worn in the French service by the centinelles. 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; so also of the trade of merchant ships in the Levant seeking freight and hire 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

terme, *f.* *carreen, or boat-hose-top; also the outside of a ship's bottom. Demi-carène a parliament, or boat-topping, or boat-hose-topping. Carreen entière, a thorough carreen. Donner carreen à un vaisseau, mettre un vaisseau en carreen, to carreen a ship.*
v. a. & n. to carreen and boat-top, or to parliament and pay a ship.
Carène, m. rope-yarn.
Caréner, m. cargador, who procures a freight or cargo for a merchant ship.
Carène, f. the cargo of a merchant ship.
Carènes, m. the down-haul tackle of the mainmast yard.
Carènes, a general name for all the brails of a ship, comprehending the clue-lines, hunt-lines, buntines, &c. Cargue-fonds, bun-lines, &c. Cargue-points de la graille, voile et de la misaine, top-garnets. Cargue-points des huniers, top-gardines. Cargue-boulines, leech-lines. Cargue-voile, slab-line. Fausses cargues, spit-lines. Cargue-haut, down-haul tackle. Cargue-bas, parrel-hallards. Mettre les basses cargues sur les cargues, to haul up the courses. Mettre les huniers sur les cargues, to cue up the points.
Carer, v. a. Carguer une voile, to cue up a sail, to haul it up in the brails. Carguer l'artimon! to mizen up in the brails!
Carène, f. or caringue du fond du vaisseau, the bottom. — du grand mât, the step of the mainmast. — du mât de misaine, the step of the foremast. — du mât d'artimon, the step of the mizzen mast. — du mât de beaupré, the step of the bowsprit mast. — de cabestan, the capstern.
Car, m. (in galleys) the lower part of the gunnel yard.
Carène, m. the gunnel of a boat. Mettre le carène d'un bateau, to have gunnel in, or gunnel to: to have the gunnel touch the surface of the sea, to crowd sail in a fresh wind.
Carène, m. the canopy in the stern part of a galley, or a deck, &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 through which a girt-line is reeved.
Carène, m. or draille de palans d'étai, girt-line of the masts, or tackles in French ships.
Carte, f. 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.
Cartels, m. p. (in the French West Indies) keys or points of rocks nearly even with the surface of the sea.
Carton, f. Ceinture d'un bâtiment, moister, a band of iron hoops above the load-water mark. — d'un canon, &c. — de la misaine, &c. d'un canon, the muzzie-mouldings of a cannon.
Carton, m. Ceres de bouts-hors, the studding-sail hoops. — de mât, mast-hoops. — pour le foc, job-iron. — de hune, top-rails. — de pompe, iron hoops on the top of the pump.

— de jas d'ancre, anchor stock-hoops. — d'époutilles, 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 mizzen 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 Indianmen. — de poupe, the aftermost cabin of a small vessel. — d'un canon, the stern-seats of a boat. — de canon, the chamber or charged cylinder of a gun. — de mortier, the chamber of a mortar. Chambres 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 crotch of a swivel-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 rommage 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 lading of a ship. Mort-charge, over-lading, 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, case-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

Classe-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 gone 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

Chemis-, *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-rod, 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 fitted 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 halban, 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 chevrons à la batterie, to apply the above-mentioned 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 lower pump-box

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

Chouquet or Chuquet, *m.* cap of the mainmast. Chouquet à la Française, a cap of the mainmast as in French ships. — à l'Anglaise, a cap of the main 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 lanier a soixante pieds de chute, main top-sail drops sixty feet. Chûte des mâts, the setting of the masts 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 clapotise, 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
 Combucet, *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, seizings
 Commander à la route, *v. a. & n.* to order or direct
 the course of a ship
 Commetage, *m.* laying of ropes and cables
 Commettre, *v. a.* to lay ropes, &c.
 Cordage deux fois commun, or commun 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
 Compagnons, *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
 Comport-r, *v. a.* Ce vaisseau comporte une haute-
 matur, 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
 — d'un sort of knot or hitch. Demi-ciel, haif-
 — Ciel des mâts de hune et de perroquet,
 — de pierrier, fore-lock of a swivel-gun.
 — de giandis, cheeks of the windlass
 — de garde, *m.* a clerk who assembles and must-
 — de la militia guarding the coasts. Clercs de
 — d'ambassade, admiralty messengers
 — de lin, *ad.* clincher-work. Border à clin, to
 — d'un vaisseau with clincher-work. Bordage à
 — d'un vaisseau speaking with clincher-work
 — d'un vaisseau, *f.* a bell. — de cabestan, the part of a
 — d'un vaisseau round which the rope is wound, com-
 — d'un vaisseau minding the drum-head, so called from its form
 — d'un vaisseau resembling a bell
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* nail or spike. Clous au poids, weight-
 — d'un vaisseau spikes. — de 30 pouces, de 12 pouces,
 — d'un vaisseau 30 inch spikes, 12 inch spikes, &c. — de
 — d'un vaisseau caravelle, a sort of nails of 5 1-4 French
 — d'un vaisseau inches length, much like the English deck-nails.
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* caravelle, a sort of nails 4 3-4 French
 — d'un vaisseau inches length, like some of the English single
 — d'un vaisseau nails. — de demi-caravelle, nails 4 1-4
 — d'un vaisseau inches length, called also, in English, single
 — d'un vaisseau nails. — de lisse, nails like the English
 — d'un vaisseau sheathing nails. — de double tillac, nails of
 — d'un vaisseau 2 3-4 inches length, French measure, much
 — d'un vaisseau like English twenty-penny drawing nails. —
 — d'un vaisseau de lisse, a sort of nails of about 2 French inches
 — d'un vaisseau length, like the English sheathing nails, or ten-
 — d'un vaisseau penny nails. — de demi-tillac, six-penny nails.
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* plomb, lead nails. — à pompe, pump-
 — d'un vaisseau nails, made with a broad flat head. —
 — d'un vaisseau de gouvernail, rudder-nails, or nails
 — d'un vaisseau fixed in the iron-work of the rudder. — à
 — d'un vaisseau clincher-nails. — à tête ronde, round-
 — d'un vaisseau headed nails. — à tête piquée, clasp-headed
 — d'un vaisseau nails
 — d'un vaisseau, *f.* En coche, *ad.* Avoir les huniers en
 — d'un vaisseau coche, to have the top-sail a-trip, or hoisted up
 — d'un vaisseau. Coffre d'armes, a chest used to contain
 — d'un vaisseau small arms on a ship's quarter-deck. — à
 — d'un vaisseau cartouches, cartridge chest. — de bord, a sea-
 — d'un vaisseau chest
 — d'un vaisseau, *v. a.* Coiffer une voile, to lay a sail aback,
 — d'un vaisseau to back a sail. Se coiffer, or se-laisser coiffer,
 — d'un vaisseau to be taken aback, or laid aback. Vaisseau
 — d'un vaisseau à voile, a ship whose sails are laid aback. Voile
 — d'un vaisseau à voile, a sail that is laid aback. Mettre tout à
 — d'un vaisseau voile, to lay all flat aback
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* Coin de mire, quoin in artillery. Coins
 — d'un vaisseau de mâts, quoins or wedges by which a mast is
 — d'un vaisseau secured in the partners. — d'arrimage, quoins
 — d'un vaisseau used in the stowage. — de chantier, wedges
 — d'un vaisseau driven between the blocks and keel when a ship
 — d'un vaisseau is building. — de bois, small quoin or wedge.
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* à tendre, iron wedges. — à manche,
 — d'un vaisseau longirons fastened to an iron handle, used
 — d'un vaisseau in opening the seams, called by the English
 — d'un vaisseau longirons
 — d'un vaisseau, *f. p.* the ways on which a ship descends
 — d'un vaisseau when she is first launched into the water
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* Collet d'étai, the eye of a stay. — d'une
 — d'un vaisseau ancre, the crown of an anchor. — d'une ancre,
 — d'un vaisseau the head of a knee
 — d'un vaisseau, *m.* Collier d'étai, collar of a stay. Faux
 — d'un vaisseau collier, collar of a preventer-stay. Faux collier
 — d'un vaisseau de grand mâts, or grand faux collier, the collar
 — d'un vaisseau of the main preventer-stay. Faux collier de
 — d'un vaisseau fore, the collar of the fore preventer-stay.
 — d'un vaisseau Collier de défense, the puddling of a boat's
 — d'un vaisseau deck. — de chouquet, or — de mâts, an
 — d'un vaisseau iron clamp to fasten the mast or bowsprit to their
 — d'un vaisseau supports in small vessels

Cargé de bâtiment marchand, *m.* *pass or pass-
port*
 C. agréer, *v. a.* or Peigner un cordage, *to worm
a stay, cable, &c.*
 Caille, *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 re-
pairing of ships, and the like.* — de guerre,
court-martial. Les vents sont au conseil, *a fami-
liar expression answering to this in Eng-
lish: the winds are seeking a hole to blow out
of*
 Consentir, *v. n.* *to spring or break (speaking most-
ly of masts or yards).* Notre grande vergue
 consentit, *our main yard sprang*
 Conserve, *f.* *tender or company-keeper.* Allé de
 conserve, *or navigateur 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, compre-
hending whatever has been expended; as cord-
age, 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 minist-
ry of the marine, whose charge is to superin-
tend 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 diffé-
 rente de celle des frégates, *galies are built dif-
ferent 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 chance-
lier*
 Contre-amiral, *m.* *a word only used when speak-
ing of foreign service, there being no such rank
as title in the French navy: rear-admiral, or
admiral of the rear.*
 Contre-capon de poupe, *m.* *the upper part of the
stake post of a row-galley*
 Contre-crochet intérieur, *inner-post; which is
seldom seen in English-built ships.* — extérieur,
the hook 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 bind-
ing-stakes.* Contre-maître, *one of the boats-
wain's mates.* Contre-maître charpentier, *form-
man of a dock-yard, who, under the ship-wright,
directs the building of a ship.* Contre-marche,
f. *Vier de bord par la contre-marche, the gen-
eral tacking of a division of ships, or squadron,
arranged on the same line, so as to preserve its
former disposition on the opposite tack.* Con-
 tre-salut, *answer to, or return of a salute*
 Convertir des marchandises, &c. *v. a.* *to convert
such stores into work*
 Conversionement, *m.* *the conversion of sundry
stores into work; such as hemp into ropes, iron
into bolts, &c.*
 Convoi, *m.* *convoy-slips, wafter*
 Convoyer, *v. a.* *to convoy*
 Coq, *m.* *the cock of a ship*
 Coque de cordage, *f.* *kink in rope.* — d'un
 navire, *hull of a ship*

* *Compter, v. n.* *to navigate or manage a boat by
paddling or rowing in the boat's stern with an
oar or paddle*
 * *Cordine, f.* *a light small longboat, made use of
to fish coral in the Levant*
 Corbeau de fer, *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 galies,
two strong pieces of timber placed above the
deck, on the starboard and larboard sides, length-
wise, 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.* *Cordons, the strands of a cable.* Cor-
 don, *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 fixed at
the inner end of a gaff or boom, which embrac-
ces and slides along the mast of a small vessel,
as the sail is hoisted or lowered.* Vergue
 corne, *a gaff*
 Cornet de mâ, *m.* *case of a mast; a step and
partners peculiar to the masts of some small ves-
sels, 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,
*piece framed and 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.* — du
 pontic, *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 re-
ckoning, 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 advier 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.* — saine,
clear coast. — mal saine, *soil.* — au vent, *soil
le vent, lee shore, weather shore.* — de fer,
bold shore. — écore, *a bluff or bold shore.* —
 basse, *a shallow coast or shore.* Donner sa
 ler, 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 vaisseau, a *real-sided ship*, or a *real-voored ship*.
de la voile. Pièce d'étoffe, a *coasting-jib*.
de la mer. a description of the sea-coasts of any particular province, kingdom, or island.
de la voile. 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 finest, and the wool of the latter of the finest.
de la poutre. f. a *pillow of a stay*. — de mâts, the *pieces of the mast*.
de la poutre. f. a *sea-belframe*. — foncee, a *belframe*, or a *beamed bottom*.
de la poutre. p. *backs of the main and fore-still*. — a *back*, the *rat*, *ticks* which taper at the point.
de la poutre. m. p. the *lanards* of the shrouds of a ship.
de la poutre. f. *fair curve*, *hollow floor*.
de la poutre. a. n. Couler bas, or couler à fond, to *run a founder*. — bas un vaisseau, to *sink a ship*. Vaisseau qui coule bas d'un, a *ship* which *sinks* deeper in the water when the wind *blows* upon the *proa*, or when the *water* rises above the *water* than the *proa* can discharge.
de la poutre. a. n. Coup de canon, a *gun fired*; also a *shot received*. — de canon de partance, *farewell gun*; *gun fired as a signal* of *parting*. — de canon d'assurance, a *gun fired* by a *ship* when she *displays* her *colours*, to *show* the *truth* of her *being* really of the *nation* whose *colours* she *displays*. — de canon d'alarme, a *shot* received *under water*, or a *shot* behind *wind* and *water*. — de canon en bois, a *gun* *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 *watch gun*, or the *night watch gun*. — de canon de vent, a *violent gale of wind*. — de vent force, a *strong* of *weather*. — de mer, the *shock* of a *ship* *striking* a *ship* *violently*, what we call a *ship* *striking*. — de gouvernail, or de *steering*.
de la poutre. a. n. Coup de cable, to *cut the cable*. — de la poutre, to *cut away a mast*. — la ligne, to *cut the line*. — la lame, to *cut the sea*, to *disperse* the *waves*. — l'ennemi, to *thwart* or *cross* the *ship's* *course*.
de la poutre. m. a *frame*. Couples de levée, the *frames* of a *ship*: understood only of those which are *used* on the *slip-wright's* *plan* and *model*.
de la poutre. m. a *couple*, the *midship frame*. Couple de remplissage, *filling timbers*. Couple de support, *balance timbers* or *frames*: not *used* in *use* in *England*. Les couples de l'arrière, the *fore body*. Les couples de l'avant, the *after body*. Couple de lof, the *loft* *frame*, or *loft timbers*. — de coltis, the *fore* *frame* of a *ship*, or *knuckle timber*. — de couples, a *pair* of *shrouds*.
de la poutre. m. between *decks*.
de la poutre. m. current. Châte or direction des courants, the *setting* of the *currents*. Lit d'un courant, the *stream* or *main stream* of a *current*.
de la poutre. a. m. Bois courbans, *compass-timber* for *ship-building*.
de la poutre. m. p. small *knees*. — de l'éperon, or *curbes* de *herpes*, *brackets* of the *head*. — de la poutre, *knees* of the *top*.
de la poutre. 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*. — horizontales, *lofting knees*. — verticales or obliques, *decks* *knees*, *hanging knees*. — d'arrosse, *transverse knees*. — de bits, the *standards* of the *cable bits*, or *spurs* of the *bits*. — de joints, *clerks* of the *head*. — de fer, *iron knees* of the *decks*, in *French ships* of *war*. — d'équerre, *right-angled knees*. — à hausse égale, *knees* *with* *an* *equal* *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*.
Courbe, v. n. *supports*, in *general*, to *sail*; to *advance* at *sea*; to *stand* *onward*. — des *voiles*, to *ply* to *windward* by *tacking* or by *boards*. — en latitude, to *run* *down* *latitude*. — en longitude, to *run* *down* *longitude*. — la *houline*, to *run* the *galleys*. — à hauteur bord, to *stand* upon the *lower* *deck*. — au large, to *stand* off. — au plus près, to *run* *close* upon a *wind*. — la *roue*, to *run* *to* *secure* the *sea*. — le *bon* *bord*, to *make* a *loft* *course*. — au *tae* *bord*, to *stand* upon the *upper* *deck*. — nord ou sud, to *stand* to the *northward*, *southward*, &c. — sur la terre, to *stand* in or on *shore*. — sur un vaisseau, to *close*, to *purse* a *ship*. — sur un ancre, to *run* *over* or to *run* *foul* of the *anchor*; to *heave* *head*.
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 *strikes* of *planks*. — de *vaizans*, a *streak* of the *planks* of the *ceiling* of a *ship*, &c. continued from the *stern-post* to the *stem*.
Course, f. *crux* or *craving*. Faire la course, or aller en course, to *crux* at *sea* as a *privateer*, or to *go* *privateering*. Vaisseau armé en course, or vaisseau corsaire, a *privateer*.
Coussin, m. a *fore* and *aft* *passage* or *gang-way* between the *banks* of a *row-galley*; also a *board-case* or *great* *brass* *gun* placed on the *fore* part of the *passage*.
Coussin, f. that part of the *upper deck* which is *open*, and *contained* between the *quarter-deck* and *fore-castle*.
Coussin, m. *Coussin* de *beau-pré*, *pillow* of the *bow*, *prit*. — d'assises, the *fastening* or *docking* of the *bits*. Coussins d'écubiers, the *holders* of the *haute* *boles*. Coussin de bois, *bed* of a *cannon*, which *supports* the *breech*, being a *block* of *wood*. Coussins de vieux *cordages* pour *fourure*, *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 étoupes, 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*.
Crayer, 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 *kold* 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 capou. *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 tackle
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 haulsua, 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. Cuir 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
Daree, *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, fire arrow
Davier, *m.* the davit in a longboat
Dé, *m.* cork in a block-sheave. Rouets de yae à dés de fonte, lignum-vitæ sheaves and brass corks
Debarquement, *m.* landing. Lieu de débarquement, landing-place. Troupes de débarquement, landing troops
Debarquer, *v. a. & n.* to land, or to disembark
 Se 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 gone 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 unlade 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, means of the worm
Déchouer, *v. a.* to get a ship afloat, or off from a ground into deep water
Déclinaison d'un astre, the declination of a star
Déclinuer, *v. a.* to undinch, to undo clinch work
Décombres, *m. p.* chips and useless pieces of timber left on a shipwright's yard

Découdre, v. a. Découdre des bordages, to rip off planks from a part of the ship's side
dehors, f. look-out at the mast head
déchauffer, v. a. to unshoat a vessel
défenses, f. Défenses or défenses pour chaloupes, boats or skeeds. Cordes de défense, fenders of a boat, or of a cable. Collier de défense, the padding of a boat's stem
défiler or **défiler** les voiles, v. a. to unfurl or lower any sail
défiler, v. n. to bear off from a thing. Défie du vent, you are all in the wind! keep her full!
défiler or **non-régler**, (a caution to the helm) Défie 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 rope
défiler, m. priming-iron, or priming-iron
défiler, a. Matelot défilé, a wrecked sailor
défiler, v. a. to lift the grapple, or small anchor
défiler, — un vaisseau, to warp a ship off
défiler, Vaisseau défilé, an unrigged ship
défiler, or **dégrage**, m. unrigging, dismasting
défiler, v. a. to unrig, to dismantle, to loose the rig in a storm. — un mâ, to strip a mast.
défiler, ad. Ex. out, or set, speaking of the sails. 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 bay
défiler, or acte de défilissement, an instrument or act by which the loss of a ship is insured by the master or merchant to an insurer, obliging him to pay the stipulated insurance
défiler, m. the discharging of ballast, or unballasting
défiler, v. a. De-lester un vaisseau, to discharge the ballast of a ship, or to unballast a ship
défiler, v. a. Délivrer des bordages, to rip off the planks
défiler, v. a. to go down, or out of the channel
défiler, f. Filer à la demande d'un cordage, to warp or ease away any rope
défiler, m. unmooring, or unbentling any anchor
défiler, v. n. to unmoor, to break adrift from anchor, or to part
défiler, v. a. to unbend any rope
défiler, Vaisseau défilé, a dis-masted ship
défiler, v. a. Défilier un vaisseau, to take out the rig of a ship. — un vaisseau à coups de bordage, to shoot a ship's rig by the board
défiler, v. n. to be dismasted. Ce vaisseau a été défilé son grand mâ de hune, this ship has lost her main top-mast. Nous avons été défilés notre grand mâ, our main mast is broken by the board
défiler, f. a half hitch
défiler, f. a half-pike
défiler, v. c. Démontier le gouvernail, to unmoor the rudder. — un capitaine, to supersede
défiler, Canon défilé, a gun the carriage of which has been broke by the enemy's shot. &c.
défiler, m. a marine arsenal and dock-yard
défiler, m. a consulate, of which there are three in France. Bast. Toulon. and Rochefort; also the name of the district and jurisdiction of an interior of the navy. — des classes, the extent of jurisdiction of a court issue des classes
défiler, v. a. Dépasser un vaisseau, to out-sail a vessel beyond. — la tournevie, to shift the

voilà. — un cap, une île, &c. to sail beyond a cape, an island, &c. — un combat, to encounter a rope. — les tours du cable, to clear away an old vessel
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 a-weight, or to get the anchor a-drift
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 desert, 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
Désendre, v. a. Descendre une rivière, to sail down a river
Désenter, f. a descent, or landing upon an enemy's country. Faire une descente, to invade an enemy's country, or to make an invasion
Désenquarrer, v. a. Désenquarrer un vaisseau, to disable a ship in a battle. Vaisseau désenquarré, a ship disabled
Désenrouer, 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; marquer son bois suivant son dévers, to mould the timber according to its cant or inclination
Dévirer, v. n. to recoil, said of the cable or royal when on the capstan
Dévirer, v. a. to have back
Dévirer, m. a scheme containing the dimensions of a ship, made by a shipwright in order to build her; also a scheme or memorandum by a captain, concerning the observation, made on the qualities of a ship during her navigation
Dévoyer, a. Couples dévoys, a cant timbers. Esquin dévoyé, a cant fashion-bier
Dévoyer, m. a faving of the fashion-piece, &c.
Dévoyer, m. or Voile d'étai du perroquet de fougue, the mizen top-stay-ail
Dévoyer, f. the morning watch. Coup de canon et Dévoyer, the morning watch gun
Dévoyer, m. du tirant d'eau, f. the difference in the draught of water
Dig on 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 cartaine, 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-hips! 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 racour d'artimon, *mizen parrel-truss.* — de racour 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 en 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 the 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 Barbarie. Faire échelle, to touch at any port
Echelons, m. p. et taquets d'échelles, steps for ladders
Echillon, m. water-spout

longer, *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 emergency
Échouement, *m.* the act or state of being stranded on a coast
Échouer, *v. n.* or *s'échouer*, to run aground or ashore, to put aground, to cast away, to shipwreck
Éclaircie, *f.* a clear spot in a cloudy sky
Éclat de bois, *m.* a splinter or chip, torn from any part of timber by the force of a shot
Écluse, *f.* a precipice by the sea, or a river-side; also, or extremity of a sand-bank. Côte en écluse, a steep coast or shore
Écrou, *m.* chain-voile
Écrous, *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
Écoute, *f.* the sheet of any sail. Larguer l'écoute, to ease off the sheet. Border les écoutes, to haul up the sheets. Avoir les écoutes mouës, to sail with flowing sheets
Écoute, *f.* hatch-way. Grande écouteille, main hatch-way. Écouille 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 écouteilles, to shut up the hatches
Écouteille, *m.* a scuttle, or small hatch-way
Écrou, *m.* the sponge of a cannon
Écouvillon, *v. a.* to sponge a cannon
Écouvillon, *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 commissaires in their duties and offices.
Écrivain d'un vaisseau de guerre, the clerk of a ship of war, comprehending also the employ of a purser. — de vaisseau marchand, the steward of a merchant ship
Écrou, *m. p.* the hawse-hole
Écrou, *m.* a dangerous rock, shoal, or ridge
Écrou de cabestan, *f.* the iron socket or saucer of the capstern
Écume, *f.* the froth or foam of a breaking sea
Écumer la mer, *v. a.* to scour or infest the sea as a pirate
Écuyer de mer, *m.* a pirate or rover
Écusson, *m.* the escutcheon, or an ornament on the side of the upper counter, where they write the ship's name
Écuyer, *v. r.* to present the head or stern of the ship to an enemy; this is mostly made use of by frigates
Écuyer, *v. n.* to part company, to separate at sea
Écuyer, *v. n.* to part or vessel
Écuyer, *v. m.* spiling-line
Écuyer un hunier, *v. a.* to haul up a top-sail
Écuyer, *v. n.* to haul up
Écuyer, *f. p.* knittles, or small robands; careen-ropes. — des bossois, laniards, of the stoppers
Écuyer, *v. a.* Equilleter un palm, &c. to strip a palm, or to rack. Also to seize any complication of ropes
Écuyer, *m. p.* pintles of the rudder
Écuyer, *v. a.* Avant fort élané, a stirring bow. Avant peu élané, a bluff-headed ship
Écuyer, *m.* élanement de l'étrave, the rake of the stem
Écuyer, *v. r.* to bear off, to take sea-room. Vaisseau qui s'élève dans le vent, a ship which gains her wind-toward. 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
Émbarquer, *v. r.* to come on a fishing bank, as that of Newfoundland, &c. Vaisseau embarqué, a ship lying on a fishing bank
Émbarcadere, *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
Émbarcation, *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
Embossé, *v. a.* Embosser un vaisseau, & s'embossé, to bring the broadside of a ship to bear upon some fort, &c. as by clapping a spring upon the cable. S'embossé, 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 brail 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
Empatement, *m.* splicing
Empâter, *v. a.* to make a scarf
Empâtature, *f.* or écart, *m.* scarf
Empennelage, *m.* backing
Empennelle, *f.* keedge anchor
Empenneller une ancre, *v. a.* to back an anchor. Ancre à empenneller, a small anchor, or keedge 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-watered, frigate-built
Encombrement, *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 enfile.* — les cables en
 virant, *to heave in the cable by the capstan*
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 pas-
sage free to those islands upon condition of serv-
ing 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
astern and aft
Enjaler, v. a. *Enjaler une ancre, to stock an an-*
chor, or to fix the stock upon an anchor
Enmancher, v. n. & *s'enmancher, to arrive, or*
enter into the channel
Enseigne, f. *Enseigne de poupe, the ensign.* *Bâ-*
ton 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!*
Entrer 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,*
etc. 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'entre-*
pont 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'assit, the transom of a*
gun carriage. — du mâât 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
Epaules d'un vaisseau, f. p. *bows of a ship*
Epaulette, f. *shoulder*
Epaux, f. p. *waves, or whatever is thrown by the*
waves on the sea-coast, and has no owner
Epiées, f. p. *haulspikes*
Eperon, 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
Epinus, a. *rocky above water, full of rocks and*
breakers
Epinglette, f. *or dégorgeoir, priming wire, or*
priming iron, or primer

Epiesser, v. a. *to splice a rope*
Epiissoire, f. *marling spike, or splicing fid*
Epiissure, f. *a splice of any kind.* — courte,
short splice. — longue, *a long splice.* —
cable, a cable splice
Epin, f. *a small pin or wedge driven into the*
end of a tree-nail to swell it
Epiou, m. *shot-garland*
Epointille, f. *a stanchion, prop, or shore.* *Epi-*
ouilles de la cale, the pillars or stanchions of
hold. — d'entrepont, *the stanchions betw-*
decks, or mâtars
Epointiller, v. a. *to prop or shore any thing*
Equarrissage, f. *the square of a piece of tim-*
ber. *Une telle pièce a 12 pouces d'équarris-*
sage, such a piece is 12 inches square
Equerrage, m. *bevel, beveling.* *Travailler une*
pièce suivant son équerrage, to bevel a
piece
Equerre, f. *Pièce à l'équerre, a square piece,*
a piece of timber at right angles. *Pièce*
fausse equerre, a piece of timber out of square
Courbe à equerre, or courbe à angle droit,
square knee
Equipage, m. *the crew of a ship of war, excluding*
of the captain and principal officers. — *de*
l'her, general name for the machinery and fix-
ture of a dock-yard. — *de pompe, pump gear*
Equipement, m. *fitting out a ship*
Equiper, v. a. *to fit out, to man, to arm, or provide*
a ship with whatever is necessary
Equipet, m. *a small open locker*
Eraillé, 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, so*
trim of a ship
Escadre, f. *a squadron of ships of war.* *Le*
commandant d'une escadre, the admiral, comman-
ding officer, or commodore of a fleet or squadron
whatever rank he may have in the navy
Escale, f. *say, Faire escale dans un port,*
make a port, to put in a port
Escarbine, f. *carbuncle, musketoon used by pri-*
vateers
Escop, m. *a skeet to wet the sails or the ship*
sails. — à main, *a scoop, or boat's scoop*
Escot, m. *at the lower corner of a lateen sail*
Escale, f. *that part of the deck of a galley which*
is above the canopy, and abast the rowers' seats,
answering to what is called quarter-deck in a
ship
Escaliers, m. p. *(in galleys) the name of the*
rowers who sit nearest to the sea, to which
the rest being called tiercerots, quarterots, or
quinterots
Espalmer, v. a. *to pay a vessel's or boat's boat*
with tallow, sulphur, &c. after having bread
her
Espoir, m. *small piece of artillery*
Espoulette, f. *tin cancen or case to carry a*
powder to the guns in time of an engagement
Esquains, m. p. *spirketing of the quarter-deck of*
forecastle
Esqui, m. *a skiff, yawl, or ship boat*
Esquiman, m. *quarter-master, the boatswain*
mate
Esses d'assit, f. p. *the forelocks which are driv-*
through the axle-trees in a gun carriage, to
fix 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*
the stern. — *dévoilé, a cant fashion-piece*

Évier, *f.* small haven or creek
Évier, *f.* the dead reckoning
Évitage, *f.* the trimming or balancing of a ship ;
 the disposition of the cargo in the ship's hold.
Éviter, *v. a.* to trim a galley
Éviter, *v. a.* to trim the cargo
Éviter, *m.* flat and sandy sea-coast, strand
Éviter, *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
 main-mast use of in the French ships to fix a
 block to the pomignon, to house the guns.
 — *de mâts*, the strops or eyes in the train of a
 rigging, to which the train-tackles are hook-
 ed in the French ships. — *pour viler les haubans*,
 used in setting up the shrouds
Éviter, *v. a.* Estroper une poulie, to strop a
 pulley
Événement 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.
Événement de port, 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
Événement de jour, Grand étau, the main stay. Grand
 étau, or faux étau du grand mâ, the main
 stay
Événement de jour, Étau de misaine, the fore stay.
Événement de jour, Étau de misaine, the fore preventer stay.
Événement de jour, Étau d'artimon, the mizen stay. — *de perroquet*
de fougue, the mizen top stay. — *de la*
perche, the mizen top-gallant stay. — *du*
grand hunier, or étau du grand mâ de hune,
 the main top stay. — *du petit hunier*, or étau
 du petit mâ de hune, the fore top stay. — *de*
grand perroquet, the main top-gallant stay. —
de petit perroquet, the fore top-gallant stay.
Événement de jour, Collier d'étau, the collar of a stay. Collier du
 grand étau, the collar of the main stay. Collier
 d'étau de misaine, the collar of the fore stay.
Événement de jour, Étau à prévenir stay. Voiles d'étau, stay-
 sails. Voiles d'étau du grand perroquet, the
 main top-gallant stay-sails, &c.
Événement de jour, Marée étale, the highest of the flood, at
 which time the tide neither flows nor ebbs. Vent
 étable, a regular and steady wind, without
 gusts, or a settled wind
Événement de jour, Suivre la marée, *v. a.* to pursue a ship's course by
 the force of the tide with a contrary wind, anchor-
 ing during the intervals of the contrary tide
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etalingue, *f.* the clinch of a cable.
Événement de jour, Étang de grélin, clinch of a cable. — *d'o-*
uvrier, clinch of a buoy-ropes to its anchor. — *de*
grappin, clinch of a buoy-ropes to its buoy. — *d'o-*
uvrier, petite ancre, clinch of the buoy-ropes of a
 small anchor to its anchor. — *de grappin*, clinch
 of a grappin
Événement de jour, Étanguer un cable, *v. a.* to clinch a cable, or bend
 a cable
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etambot, *m.* the stern-post
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etambot, *m.* the partners of a mast or capstern
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etambot, a piece of timber fit for part-
 ners
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etambot, *f.* buntine, the woollen stuff of which a
 ship's colours are made
Événement de jour, Étang ou Etambot, *v. a.* Etancher un vaisseau, to free a
 ship, to pump the water out of a ship's bottom.
 — *à l'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.* mart, 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
Étoupes, *f.* oakum or oakum. — blanche, white
 oakum. — noire, black oakum, or tarred
 oakum
Étoupillons, *m. p.* pieces of white oakum, or top-
 pins
Étraque, *f.* streak of planks. — de gabord, ga-
 board-streak
Étrave, *f.* the stem. — élanée, raking or star-
 ing stem
Étrier, *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 walls
Etriers, *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
Éture, *f.* stove in a dock-yard for tarring cord-
 age, &c.
Éventer une voile, *v. a.* to fill a sail
Éventrer une voile, *v. a.* to split a sail. Voile
 éventrée, a split sail
Éveux, *a.* leaky
Évitée, *f.* a ship's swinging round her anchor at
 the length of her cable. Évitée is also a berth,
 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 berth
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.

FAÇONS, *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 Fasayer, 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

Fayfusa, 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 goings of the rudder

Fentons, 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 pedrero and traverses. — de girouette, spindle or vane. — de gaffe, a boat hook. — à cauler 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 pinials and goings of the rudder. — 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. Donnez le feu à un bâtiment, to broom a ship. — à vis, a brusk jac. — roulant, a cannon. — bien servi, a fire well kept up. Feu, the order to fire the guns in a battle, &c. — à bord! the order to fire the guns on the board-side; fire to larboard! — tribord! the order to fire the guns on the starboard side; to starboard! Faire feu, to fire, or to give fire

Feux, m. p. so are called the lights or lights on the sea coast; also the number of lights signified for signals in a fleet

Feu-saint-Elme, m. a corosant, or saint Elme's fire, or jack with a lantern

Feuille-Bretonne, f. sparking

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

Figure, f. the head, or ornamental figure set on the fore part of a ship

Fil, m. Fil à voiles, twine for sails. — de corde-nyon. — blanc, white rope-yarn. — droué, tarred rope-yarn. — fin, or fil de nous, 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 bastingage, or fil de 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, to pay out or ease away any rope. — du cable, to pay out or veer away the cable, to pay out more to the anchor. — le cable bout-pousé, to veer out the cable end-for-end. — le cable de douceur, to freshen the hawser. — sur les ancres, to pay out more cable to the anchors. — du cable! veer away more cable, or pay more cable to the anchor! Ne file plus, ne keep fast the cable! veer no more! Filer la ligne! check the bowline! Filer des nœuds, to know an hour. — le loc, to leave the log

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

Filats, m. p. Filets de bastingage, the netting of a ship's quarter, waist, or fore-castle. Fil de merlin, warline. a small line

Filcur, m. spinner. — à la ecinture, a spinning wheel works with the hemp round his waist, which 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
 vessel.
Procureur fiscal, *m.* an officer whose duty is
 to act as that of the judge-advocate of a court-
 martial sea.
Flambeur un vaisseau, to hoist a par-
 ticular signal to show that the captain has
 received the first signal, or for some such
 purpose.
Bâton pendant, streamer, rible. *Bâton*
de commandement, or *de son*, the staff of a pendant.
Flamme, bellard of a pendant. *Flamme*
de commandement displayed by the commodore.
Se joindre à bord any of the captains of
 a 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
 broadside to, to be broadside and broadside
 to each other.
Flasques d'aïfût, the sides or cheeks
 of a carriage. — de mât, or jottieraux di-
 verses, of a mast, or mounds. — de ca-
 bane, 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
 a galley; also a long boom projecting from
 the deck in lateen vessels.
Flèche, *m.* rump-heads, or floor-heads
Flèche, *ad.* level with the surface of the
 sea, or between wind and water. *Rocher à*
flèche, a rock level with the surface of the
 sea.
Flûte, *m.* a Dutch fly-boat
Flûtes, *m. pl.* the free-booters or buccaniers,
 a kind of old in the West Indies; that name
 was given to the seafaring men of the French
 colonies.
Flot, *m.* the flood tide. *Il y a flot*, the tide flows,
 or the water is rising. *Demi-flot*, half flood
 or half ebb. *Le flot*, the surges or waves of the sea
 or the flood. *Flot*, *ad.* to be floating or
 afloat. *Etre à flot*, to be floating or
 afloat. *Mettre un vaisseau à flot*, to float
 a vessel she had been sewed or resting upon
 the ground.
Flotte, *f.* that part of a ship's side or outside
 which lies near or about the load water-
 line. *Ligne de flottaison*, the water-line, or load
 water-line.
Flotte, *m.* a fleet of merchant ships
Flotte, *ad.* or *être à flot*, to be floating or water-
 borne.
Flotte, *f.* a zone
Flotte, *f.* a store-ship. — *Hollandaise*, a Dutch
 store-ship. *Vaisseau armé en flûte*, a store-ship, any
 vessel the line made use of as a store-ship.
Flot, *m.* the flood or flood tide. — et reflux, the
 ebb of flood and ebb
Flotte, *f.* *Grand foc*, the standing jib. *Se-*
nd, the fore top stay-sail. *Petit foc* or
foque, the fore stay-sail. *Bâton de foc*, jib
stick. *Barambeau du grand foc*, traveller
stick.
Flotte, *f.* *Subjig*
Flotte, the ground or bottom of the sea; also the
 nature of situations between the surface of the
 sea 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.
Flotte, *m.* *Carable*, 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. *Parer fond*, to drive a uk
 her anchor. *Couler un vaisseau à fond*, to sink
 a ship. *Bas fond*, shallow water. *Grand 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. pl.* or *mât-reaux*, halks or yuffers
Forlan, *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. *Verque de*
fortune, the cross jack-sail yard, or the square-
 sail yard in sloops, &c. *Mât de fortune*, a jury
 mast.
Fosse, *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 pontoon 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.
Fougon, *m.* the coibose, or fire-place of small ves-
 sels, in the dialect of Provence.
Fougue, *f.* the nuxen 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, breaming-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 franc-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. Franc-funin, or franc-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

Frégatè, *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, voyage, par tonneau, to charter by the month 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 on bulk

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

Frise, *f.* Frise de l'éperon, an ornament of the head, being a sort of friezing or carving between the two cheeks 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 baze 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 erected 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 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, franc-funin, &c.

Furin, *m.* offing, high sea, deep water. Moner un vaisseau en furin, lorsque des pilotes-oublés le conduisent hors du port, pour lui faire enter les écueils, to conduct a ship out of the anchorage 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. — le canier, a short sort of musket, a fusée

Fût de girouette, *m.* a vane-stock

Futailles, *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 for fitting timbers. Maître gabarit, midship mould, 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 vessel. Salle des gabarits, mould loft, or moulding shop

Gabrier, *v. a.* Gabrier 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

Gabiet, *m.* vane of an octant, or other instrument
 sailors, *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.* **Er.** **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.
Standard 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
 mast of a galley, where the oar fits against the
 mast
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-
 ravane, the first of the galleys of Malta, Venice,
 and all republican nations. Avrons en gaïe!
 out upon your oars! **Galères antiques**, the
 ancient or Roman galleys. **Donn-galère**, half-
 galley. **Les galères**, the galleys, understood as a
 punishment. **Criminel condamné aux galères**,
 a malefactor condemned to the galleys
Galérie, *f.* **Galérie 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
Galérien, *m.* or forcat, a galley slave
Galette, *f.* round and flat sea biscuit
Galébans, *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 first top-
 gallant-mast's back stays. — du perroquet de
 forec, the mizen top-mast's back stays. — de
 la jerruche, the mizen top-gallant mast's back
 stays. — volans, the preventer back stays
Galéon, *m.* galeon, or a Spanish ship of war of the
 Indian fleet
Galiotte, *f.* **Galiotte Hollandaise**, a Dutch galiot.
 — à bombes, a bomb ketch, or bomb vessel. —
 barbataque, a quarter-galley of Barbary. —
 avant de yacht d'avis, a packet or advice boat
Galeche, *f.* a hollow clew, or a sort of clew bot-
 tomed in the middle, and which are nailed to the
 decks or sides of a ship, to fasten or belay any
 thing thereto. **Galoches de fer**, hanging clew-
 pins
Gambes de hune, *f. p.* or haubans de ravers, fut-
 tleek or foot-hook strouds
Gamelle, *f.* a bowl or platter, &c. to hold the sail-
 ings' victuals; whence, **gamelle**, a mess; among
 the common sailors, or among the midshipmen,
 &c. **Faire gamelle**, to mess together. **Chef de**
gamelle, 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 cadat,
 fore-tackle, or fore-tackle fall.
 — rope, or cat-fall. **Garons de p**
boards, landards of the gun port
 falls
Garceettes, *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. Or
 the commanding officer of the
Garde-côtes, *m. p.* or soldats de
 garde, military guard employed to the
 time of war. **Vais au garde-
 cotes**, or a vessel of war which
 government to cruize on the coast
 in order to protect it from the ene-
 my, or to seize the vessels which carry on
 the trade
Garde-corps, *m.* any rope or
 cable used to prevent the man
 from falling overboard
Garde-cou, *m.* a watch-
 dog
Garde-coups, *f. p.* powder chests, or
 powder kegs
Gardes or **garde-côtes**, de la ma-
 rine, a company of naval cadets, being then
 in the French service. **Gardes-
 gardes du pavillon animal**, the
 cadets attributed to the admiral's
 rank with the preceding
Garde-magasin, *m.* **Garde-maga-
 sin**, store-house of the navy
Garde-marin, *m.* formerly, a ma-
 rine cadet
Garde-matagorie, *m.* ship's pa-
 trol of the boats, boats, &c.
Garder un vaisseau, *v. a.* to de-
 tach the watch of an enemy
 prevent her from escaping; to
 guard
Garibans, *m. p.* or matelots, the
 navy men who are employed
 of the ships of war which
 are detached. **Garibans de saï-
 net**, the gunner, who takes care
 of the stores, and watches the light
 — d' — in basses-voies, the
 boatswain
Garin, *f.* the middle of a
 wire, used for winding
Gariniers, *f. p.* or portogais,
 boats
Garir, *v. a.* **Garir un mâit**, to
 rig a yard, to rig a
 yard
Gariture, *f.* the standing and
 running rigging, also the art of rigging
 the masts, or masts
 and rigging for the rigging of a
 ship's house. **Gariture et rous-
 sines**, the standing and running
 parts of the rigging, and the
 parts which are actually in use
 on the ship
Gatte, *f.* the manger. **Cloison**
 m. a partition
Gazon, *m.* an ornament and
 part of the rigging of a ship
General, *m.* **General d'un ar-**
me, or commander in chief
Genou, *m.* the lower part of
 the mast, the lower part
 of the mast. — de revers, the

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.* Pommé de girouette, *acorn, or truck of a vane*

Gisement, *m.* the bearings of the coasts, &c. La côte est 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 googings; 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 est 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-grapling 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.

Grihane, *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 rusik (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 battens 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-booms are atrip. Les mâts de hune sont guindés, the top-masts are an-end, or swayed up

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

later 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

rouin, *m.* mop

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

roulets d'armes, a breast-hook nearest to the lower-holes. — du faux-pont, the orlop deck-hook. — a seizing-maked

roulon, *m.* six hours' watch

roulons, 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

haie, *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.

haïtas, *m.* Calabas, or carzuebas des voiles d'au, the down-haul of the stay-sails

haït-bord, *m.* boat rope, or guess rope of a boat's rigging

Hal-bouline, *m.* a fresh-water sailor, a raw seaman

hal-breui, *m.* haul

haliment, *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! (for 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

halier, *m.* hauler, who tracks a boat by a rope along shore

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

halier, *m.* à la Caratbe, an Indian hammer. — à l'Anglaise, a cut

halles d'un vaisseau, *f. p.* the quarter of a ship. Conserver un vaisseau dans la hanche, to keep a fire, or to play 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

harponer, *v. a.* to harpoon

harponneur, *m.* a harpeneer

haubans, *m. p.* shrouds of the masts. Les grands haubans, the main shrouds, or shrouds of the main-mast. Les haubans 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 swiggers. Haubans d'une machine à mâter, the shrouds of a masting machine or sheers. Hauban simple, or impair, swigger

Havre, *m.* a haven or harbour

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

Hausserie, *f.* a hawser, 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, rise, high water, spring tide, spring flood. La marée est haute, it is high water. Haut-poussé, a small cloud charged with a heavy shower

Vaisseau de haut-bord, a man of war. Hautes 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. Hauts de mâts, round-sheered, deep-reefed. Mettre les mâts de lune haut, to swing up the top-masts to get the top-masts on end. Faire en haut, to rise aloft. L'ancre est en haut, the anchor is set. Tout le monde en haut! all hands higher! Au monde en haut sur les vergues de l'arrière! run 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 rope-yard

Hérison, *m.* grappling

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

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

Hervies, *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-rope of a scill

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 haiches, through which the ring-bolts are fixed. — renversés, fore and aft carlings under the beams; these are thick pieces of timber, fayed under the main-deck beams, and above 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 station would be troublesome. *This practice I find seldom used by the English*

HIS r. *to hoist, to hoist.* — une voile, a hoist a sail. His r. *to hoist, to leave, to hoist, to put 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 bord! a run, a run!

HISTOIRE de l'art de navigation par moyens de voile) *historical*

HIVER *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

HIVER, *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 arip. 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 arip

• **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 classe, an officer appointed to survey the regiments of ships 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 supervises the affairs relating thereto in each port

LATEROPE, *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 or 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

• **JAUMIERE**, *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 head and the stem

lanes, *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, *n.* Le grand mât joue dans son étambour, the main mast fetches away

lance, *v. a.* to play the helm, to throw 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 haul a mast or yard, to clamp a beam

lances, *m. p.* jibs 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, *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

lancer la voile, *v. a.* to lace the sails to reef a course with a reef-line. — une manoeuvre, to belay a rope

lancer, *v. 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 ancres, to lase one's anchors and cables behind. — tonner l'ancre, to cast anchor. — tonner une voile, to let fall a sail

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

Les laves 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 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 stand 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, *v. n.* to sheer, to yaw 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

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

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

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

Larguer, *v. n. & 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 le lof! up tacks and sheets! Larguer une voile, to loosen any sail. Bordage qui larrué, a butt which has sprung. Vaisseau qui larrué 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 south-west wind, in the Mediterranean navigation. * Ponent-clébeche, 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 léger, 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 pierre, 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 her 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. Echell's du Levant, the seaport 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 ponant, 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 loi 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 wrier to the rowers to cease rowing).

Liaisons, f. p. or Pièces de liaison, strengthened 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-line. Ligne d'eau en charge, a line of floatation, the load water-line. Ligne fine, a name given to several small cords. d'amarage, seizings or lashings. — de loc, log line. — serrée, étendue, de front, du vent, close line, straggling line, line abreast, lee line. — de sonde, lead line. — blanche, untarnished line. — goudronnée, or — noire, tarred 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 shipbuilding. Lisse de fond, a riband between the fore-rigging and the keel. — du fort, the camber 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'éprou, rails of the upper works. — de platbord, deck-rails. 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 down by the wind, or near the wind.

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

Livarde, f. or Baleston, spirit of a shoulder-of-mutton salt. Verbe 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.

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

to sail close to the wind. *Etre au lof, to be to the windward, to have the weather gage, to be down 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 lof 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!*

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

longueur, f. Longueur des vaisseaux, the length of ships measured from the stem to the stern backwards. — *de tête en tête, or — de stern à l'étambord, the length as above, but measured within board, which answers nearly what is called, in English, length of gun-deck.* — *de la quille, or longueur de la quille sur terre, the length of the keel upon a mill-line.* *Une longueur de câble, or un mille, a measure of 120 fathoms, usually called a cable's length*
écouilles, m. p. hoops or clasps of the cables

pedemer, m. an expert seaman
lever, v. n. 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 boards and a half from the wind*
à un câble, v. 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
blanc, m. housing, or house-line. — *blanc, white*
noir, m. varred house-line. — *noir, or goudronné, black or black house-line*

M.

MOCHMORE, m. broad-dust, formed of broken boards
matier, f. Machine à mâter, sheers for masting masts; 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, a creuser.* *V. Creuser*
magasin, m. a store-house or ware-house. — *général, a store-house or magazine to contain all the usual stores in a dock-yard.* — *particulier, a store-house which contains the rigging, cordage, &c. of every one of the ships of war in particular in each dock-yard*
matier, f. a sort of rough bored full of holes, where they drain cordage when it is newly tarred
matier, p. the intervals or spaces left between a dock-timbers, called by ship-wrights rooms and pores
malet, m. mail or mallet. — *de bois, a wooden*

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

Mullelage, 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.* — *maître 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-gabari, the bevel or mould of the mid-ship frame*

Maldemer, m. sea sickness

Mâl, a. f. Mer mâle, a rough sea

Mâture, 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*
Manchotte, 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 bowlines, tied in the fore-and-aft 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. Manœuvre 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.

— bris, 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

Marchepieds, *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 reeved 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

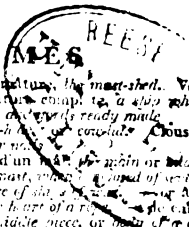
Marques, *f. p.* sea marks (observed by the pilots upon a coast)

Marquer, *v. a.* to mark. La mer marque, the sea rose so far

Maroquin, *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

Marceau, *m.* a hammer. — à dents, a claw ham-



or *fid-hammer*. — d'une arbalète, or cross
masts, *f. p. masts*, the furning lines of small
 rig, a cross-foot, or completed main
 mast, *m. peak* behind of the main
 mast, *f. p. p. masts*
Masse, *f. Masse de fer*, a large iron maul used to
 drive the bolts into the staps' side. — de bois,
wooden maul
Mât, *m. Grand mât*, main top mast. *Mât*
de canon, main mast. — de beaupré, *cox-*
swain's mast. — de udraire, fore mast. — de
 d'artimon, bâton de pavillon, or bâton d'en-
 tre, the ensign staff. — d'un bris or d'une
 vergue, a mast formed of one piece. — de cinq
 pièces, de six pièces, &c. a made mast, or a
 mast formed of five pieces, of seven pieces, &c.
Mâts, *m. les mâts*, the principal masts of a ship of war.
 — *mât de réclame*, reinforcement, a mast which is
 used in a weak place, or opposite any baring.
Mâts de guerre, rough masts. — de hune, top masts.
 — de hune de rechange, spare top masts. —
 de mâture, lower masts, or standing masts. — de
 mâture, top-gallant masts. *Mât de perroquet*
 de hune, main top mast. — de p. mâture,
 top-gallant mast. — à pible, pole mast.
 — vertical, mast on end. *Mâts inclinés vers l'ar-*
rière, masts hanging abaft. — du nord, rough
 masts from the north. *A mâts et à cordes*, un-
 der bare poles. *Mâts venus à bas*, disabled
 masts. *Lieu d'un mât*, station of a mast. *Mê-*
tré, *m. mât de hune*, to heave the top masts on end
 of a galley, *m. p. les mâts*, the gaskets of the sails of a galley
Mât, *m. sailor, a seaman*. — à usinage, 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
 second to the admirals and commanding offi-
 cers. *Le Sagittaire était notre matelot d'avant*,
the Sagittaire was our second ahead
Mât, *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 épontille to set up, or to set arrend a prop,
 rudder, &c. — des bigues, to set up a pair of
 masts, in a deck-yard
Mât, *m. a masted*. — en caravelle, filled with pole
 top masts. — en chandelier, masted upright.
 — en frégate, bent or inclined masts, when they
 rise forward, or stoop towards the head. — en
 bouaque, masted for a sprit which crosses the
 sail diagonally. — en vaisseau, three-masted,
 or masted as a ship of the line. — en senau,
 masted as a snow. — en fourche, or à corne,
 masted with a gaff, like a Dutch galliot. — à
 calce, 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 mâté*, over masted or taunt
 masted
Mâture, *m. a small mast*; also a luffet, pole, or
 mast
Mâtur, *m. Maître mâture*, 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 com- te, a ship which
 has all her masts and rigging ready made
Maugre, *f. contre-mâture*, or *contre-mât*. *Crous à*
mâture, counter masts
Mèche, *f. Mèche d'un mât*, the main or old Pe-
 pie's of a lower mast, which is made of several
 pieces, as are those of the main mast. — d'un
 d'un canot, the heart of a row-boat. — de cabes-
 tan, the barrel, middle piece, or body of a can-
 stern. — de gouvernail, the main piece of a
 rudder. — à canon, mâtch
 • *Mestre*, *m. Est. Mât de mestre*, arbre de meis-
 tre, the main mast of a galley
Mis, *m. or tail de Mis*, a sort of sail-toth fa-
 bricated at Misles. — a cable, a thicker sort of
 this sail-toth which serves for the mizen top-
 sails of ships of the line, for the top-sails of fri-
 gates, and stay-sails. — simple, a sort of this
 sail-toth, which is employed for the top-gallant
 sails and stay-sails of ships of the line
Membres d'un vaisseau, *m. p. ribs of a ship*
Membrure, *f. a word including all the ribs or*
frames of a ship. Bois de membrure, any
 crooked or con-vas timber fit for the floors or
 futtocks of a ship's frames
 • *Meuille*, *f. Meuille d'aviron*, or main-tenante.
V. Aviron. — de forçat, shackles with which
 galley-slaves are chained by the legs
Ménagerie 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 ebbing. *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*
calme, 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 refluxe, 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.
Tixer 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 north-east, or
 from the N. W. *Loup de mer*, an expert sea-
 man, a down-right seaman, or a thorough-sea
 seaman, but unacquainted with any other busi-
 ness. *Homme de mer*, a seafaring man
Merlin, *m. marline*. — blanc, white or untar-
 red marline. — noir, tarred marline
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. *Ar-*

- 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 miniature 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 trelluzage, *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, *poor anchoring, 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 up 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 at thwart.* Mouille! *let go the anchor!* (the order to let the anchor fall from the cat-head to 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, *à tribord! pull the larboard, and hold water with the starboard oars!* — qui est paré! *pull with the oars that are shipped!* — bien à 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 leeward, to tow the ship's head to leeward.* — au vent! *pull to windward!* — à sec! *touch the shore with the oars in rowing.* — de bout, *to row standing, with the face towards the boat's head*
- Nattes, *f. p. panthes; 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 sea 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 or a proper sailor's knot ; — de bouline, a sheet knot ; — d'écoute, a sheet knot ; — de grummet, a granny's bend ; — d'anguille, a timber knot ; — de bois, a jamming or countryman's knot ; — d'aragou, a bowling 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 l'âne, 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 queue, a double crown knot ; Amarrage à queue, a double crown knot ; Amarrage à queue, a double crown knot ; Amarrage en fouet, a tail block put on with a lash, and the end stopped up ; Mariage de navire, lashing together of the eyes of a ship ; Demi-clef, half hitch ; Tour mort, avec clef, a round turn with a clef ; Demi-clef, a clef hitch with a round turn.
 de la ligne de loe, 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 mast
 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-nord, north-east and by north. Nord-nord-est, north-east. Entre le nord-est et le nord-est-nord, north-east half north. &c. &c.
 le nord (in Santo Domingo) a hard gale from the north
 & nord-ouester, 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 noyal, 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 on a shore, 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 tournévie, 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. — lieux, so are called any temporary or acting officers who are not commissioned.
 V. Bien. — mariniers, 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 larboard 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 boelines. — 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 boelines

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 wood of the East Indies

Paille-en-cul, *m.* (a sort of snail) driver or tail. Boute-hors de paille-en-cul. *V.* Boute-hors

Paillet, or **Pailleur**, *m. mae*

* **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

* **Palanmaute**, *f.* a general name given to all oars of a galley

Palan, *m.* a tackle. — à californe, 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, a tackle, for fishing the anchor, in French ships. — 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 — d'cul des canons, train tackles, or retaining tackles of the guns. Palan de bout, the sprit-stands. Palans de ris, reef tackles. Grand palan, main tackles. Palans de surmont, tackle of a guy, used to hoist in and out the mast of a merchant ship

Palanquer, *v. a.* & *n.* to bowse, or draw up, by means of a tackle. — les haubans, to haul the shrouds

Palanquins, *m. p.* small tackles. — or palans mats de hune, small tackles fixed to the main beams in French ships, for setting the top shrouds. Pendeurs des palanquins, the pendants of the top mast tackles

Palpage, *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 palms, or some-what 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, so called 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 a-peck, her sails out of trim. Amener les vergues en pantenne, to haul down the sails with the expedition, as in a squall of wind

Paquebot, *m.* packet boat, packet

En paquet, *ad.* Amener les voiles en paquet, to let the yards go amain all together, as in a hurry (which is used in pole-masted ships)

Parage, *m.* latitude, part of the sea, a space of latitude; a space of the sea. Les parages chauds, the warm latitudes. Etre dans un bon parage, to be moored 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 cove 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 sheathe a ship. — un cap, to weather a cape, to give a cape.
 Parer, v. a. Parer un banc, &c. to give a good look to a rack or bank; to keep aloof from it.
 Parer, v. a. Parer un câble, to see a cable clear, or to get a cable ready.
 Parer, v. a. Parer 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, 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 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 masts in a ship performing quarantine
 Parer un vaisseau, v. a. to smoke a ship and sheathe 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, when 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 put the ballast for ships in a dock-yard
 Part, m. 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, cannon gun for sailing. Bannière de partance, signal displayed for sailing. Signal de partance, original for setting sail, or a signal of my mind 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, m. a strait or narrow channel, as: — de Calais, the straits of Dover. Pas au vent, or pas au large, 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, v. a. the fair way through a channel, or at the entrance of a harbour
 Passer, v. a. m. p. gang-way, to communicate from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle
 Passer, v. a. m. p. Congé de bâtiment marchand, a passport
 Passer, v. a. m. p. 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 burlines. — de voiles, the tabling 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 waff. — 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 decorate and cover the rails of a ship. The French use them blue with yellow flower-de-luces; the English use them of red &c. — de hune, top-ammour

Pavoiser un vaisseau, v. a. to dress a ship, or to adorn her with a number of flags, pennants, &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.

Pedague, 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 étai, &c. to worm a stay, &c.

Pelican, m. an iron dog, to steady and hold fast the ends of wood

Pelle d'aviron, f. the blade or wash of an oar

Pendours, m. p. penulants. — des grands palans, main tackle penulants. — des palanquins. V. Palanquins. — des faux hauts, the penulants of the preventer shrouds. — de bras, the brace-pendents 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)

Pennons, 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-hids. 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
- **Perregues or Perreguettes, 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 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) periagua
- 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 plane or draught of a harbour, &c. — d'un vaisseau, the plane 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. * Tirez la 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 flob
- Plat-bord, m.** gunnel or gun-walk; plat-board

Les grands porte-haubans, *the main chain-woles*.
Les porte-haubans de misaine, *the fore chain-woles*.
Les porte-haubans d'artimon, *the miszen 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 caïons 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; but also to contain the lower lifts, according to the French practice. Poulie de guinderesse, a block. — de sous-vergue, a chetive block. — tourniquet, an iron-bound block with a snatch hook. — de balancine, a lift block. — capon, a cat block. Poulies plates, pour itagu et têtes des mâts, tie blocks. — d'itague, 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, 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 taniards of the shrouds of galley. Râteau en poulie, a rack

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

Pouliciers, *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 twenty 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 split into 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 alone, 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, *a. Vaisseau profond, a ship that draws much water, or takes a large volume of water to float*

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 the sea ports chosen among the most ancient and reputable fishermen, to have an authority over 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; to begin quarantine. Faire quarantaine, to perform quarantine*

Quarantaine, *m. a rope of the size of the ratting used in the rigging. — 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 perform 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! Au quart! 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 staff. — 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 abast*

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, stern-on.*

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

Quinçonneau, *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 tralage, furling lines, or rope bands. — d'avuste, sort of braided knüttles. — de têtère, ear-rings. — de peinture, 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'hounli, 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. Poutres 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 gaff. — du grand foc, or cercle pour amurer le grand foc, the jib 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*

Rade, *f.* road 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, puns or floating stages*

Radier, *m.* apron in the dock.

Rader, *v. n.* & *v. 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 spon, 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.* (snail 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. &c. 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! unship 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. *Ras stretch along! clap on here many hands!*
Le vent s'est range au nord-quart-nord-est, wind has veered to the north and by east.
Le vent se range à l'arrière, the wind veers aft

Rapiquer, *v. n.* Rapiquer au vent, to bring a ship to the wind (in order to haul the wind)

Rappeler, *v. n.* to grow out in some direction. Le 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, a gée, 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 gergous shoal, as the race of Saints near Brest the race of Portland on the English coast

Ras, *a.* Vaisseau ras, a low strait-sheered vessel. Accastillage ras, upper works straight-sheered and with low drafts

Ras, *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 côte, 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 parrel, rack. Râteaux, or râteliers à chevillots, a piece of a windlass, or any ranges fixed to shrouds, &c. in which delaying pins are fast

Ration, *f.* the daily allowance of bread, flesh, wine, pulse, &c. distributed to each sailor on a ship. It is also called in French ration de bouche — *d'officier-marinier, or ration et de bouche, 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 quarter-deck 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 of no use

Recette, *f.* Bois de recette, wood or timber fit for service. Marchandises de recette, 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 sails and rigging of a ship, which are in readiness to supply the place of what may be lost or damaged

Rechanges du maître, the boatman's spare stores. Mâts de rechange, spare masts. Barres 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 hanks 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.

Reprendre un vaisseau, v. a. to rebuild, or to repair thoroughly

Reparé, f. a thorough repair

Rester la marée, v. a. & n. to stem the tide in running, or to sail against tide; to ebb. La marée refuse, the ebbing water. La mer refuse, the tide ebb, the water falls

Revoluer, m. the rammer of a cannon. — de canon, a rope rammer

Réfraction, f. refraction

Régulier, m. railing of the waves, continual tossing of the sea; the repeated dashing and breaking of the sea against rocks, &c.

Se r franchir, v. r. to be freed by the pumps. Le vaisseau se r franchit, 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

Remouement du pont, m. the shiver of a ship's deck, or the gradual rising of the deck afore and aft

Relever, v. a. Relever 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 masts

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, the supply of provisions, &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'auroffe! 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 belt, or drive belt

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

Ressif, 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 au-rique, 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 torn 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 futlocks 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

Riboulage, 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
 toward of the main stay, &c.
 Riser, v. a. Riser 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!
 Riser, v. a. to lash, or seize any thing. — la cha-
 boupe, to frap the boat. — les vergues, to lash
 the lower yards, or to strike the lower yards
 down a part-lass
 Risses 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
 Rouleur, m. Vaisseau rouleur, a ship which rolls
 much at sea
 Roulis, m. rolling, 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. Cerles-
 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 fly
 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
 ad. Palanquins de sabords, port tackles
 Saffran du gouvernail, m. the after piece of a ruf-
 fer used to augment its breadth, and commonly
 made of fir
 Saïlle! 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, dé-
 gorgoir, 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 sanéi 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 paunches 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 decle. Bordages de sap de

lard de quatre pouces, *four inch deals*.
 Planches de six d'un pouce, *one inch deals*
 Sauts, m. p. the shrouds of a galley
 Saumon, m. sausage, trough filled with powder
 Saumon-freight, 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
 overboard of the beaupré. — de l'échelle hors le
 bord, securing ropes. — de combat, a rooster,
 which encircles a ship above the water line.
 — de gouvernail, the rudder pendants with their
 lines
 Sauvage, m. (in law) salvage
 Sauvages, m. p. the mats or pouches of the
 gun, being placed to preserve the furling lines
 from coming 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
 Scabine, or escamine, m. scabine, 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 l'arrière, 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, to 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
 Sculptures des vaisseaux, f. Sculptures, carver's
 work, or mouldings of the stern and head of
 ships
 Sèche, ad. dry. Vaisseau à-sec, or à mâts et à
 cables, a ship a-hull, or under bare poles. Cou-
 rre à-sec, to scud under bare poles. Aller à-sec,
 to go to spoon. Vaisseau à-sec sur le
 radeau, a ship high and dry
 Sèches, f. p. sands, or rocks left dry in the sea, or
 near the coasts
 Sèche 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-
 non, the train of a gun which communicates with
 the touch-hole
 Sèche, m. gulf, a small bay or gulf with a narrow
 entrance. Le sein d'une voile, the bight, cavity,
 or belly of a sail
 Sèche calfat, f. a caulking box, which contains
 the instruments of a caulker, and which serves
 as a seat
 Sèche, or semaque, f. smack, a sort of vessel
 used on one mast
 Sèche, f. Semelles de dérive or ailes de dérive,
 the keels. Semelle d'assût, sole or bottom of a
 gun carriage
 Sèche, m. snow, a sort of vessel with two masts.
 Voile de senau, try-sail of a snow
 Sentine, f. well room of a boat
 Serrés, m. knight-heads of the geers with
 their sheaves. These machines are no longer

used in English ships, and very seldom in the
 French ones
 Serrurier 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
 Serres-gouttières, f. p. the planks of the decks which
 are placed close to the water ways
 Serrer, v. n. 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'ineommodité, a signal of distress
 Sillage, m. steering 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 bermudien, 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
- Tour, *v. a.* to tow, or to warp. Se tourer, 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 halfturn about the bit
- Touret, *m.* a winch in a rope-yard, on which the rope 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 the 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 atrape, *f.* relieving tackle
- Travailler, *v. n.* to roll, to pitch heavily (said of a ship); to swell tumultuously (said of the sea)
- 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. Venir par le travers, a wind on the beam. Etre en travers de la hune, 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 foreward. — un vaisseau, or s'entramer devant un fort, to bring the ship's broad side to bear upon a fort or battery, &c. Traverser misaine flat in forward!
- Travieux, *m.* a small fishing vessel on the coast of the pays d'Aunis. — d'écoutilles, a grating ledge of a hatchway. — 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 prevent the departure of a ship from the port, or wind which sets directly to a shore, so as to render it difficult for a ship when embayed to depart from shore
- Traversin, *m.* Traversins des baux, or barmes, small curlings put between the beams in French ships of war. Traversin des bittes, the cross-piece of the bitts. — d'écoutille, gutter-ledge. — de canon, the beam into which the pearls of the culvert are bolted. — des herpès, a ship's davit. — d'échâtau d'avant, the cross piece of the fore-top. Traversins de taquets, the cross piece of the main and fore sheet-kevels, and of other kevels. — 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 head. — 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-forest-tops. — de combat, lower cat-harpings, placed below the former from the starboard to the larboard shrouds; forming a kind of netting and

rod, the use of which is to receive any blacks or
 which may fall from aloft in time of action,
 which would otherwise wound or kill some
 of the ship's company

U. *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
 the sails; said only of lateen sails

Uue. *f.* a kind of companion around the
 stern of a fishing boat

Uug sail, or square sail, used in scud-
 ding by tartans, rebees, &c. or the cross-jack
 of the English boom-rigged vessels. Ver-
 mou, the yard of such a square sail;
 the cross-jack yard, in some boom-rigged
 among the English

Utre de la marine, *n.* treasurer of the navy,
 in any of the king's ports. Trésoriers
 de la marine, treasurers of the navy
 at Paris: they are two, having each of
 the year's business alternately

Uz p. Javes, a sort of knittles, frequently
 used for rigging. — de mèche, a large match,
 of three matches twisted round each other
 de trévier. V. Aiguille à voiles

Uz p. parbuckle

Uz p. *n.* a triangular hanging stage, hung
 by three ropes for the artificers to work upon;

Uz p. a sort of stage composed of three capstern
 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.

Uz p. *m. & ad.* starboard. Tribord, or les
 tribords, the starboard watch. — au quart!

Uz p. the watch starboard! — la barre, star-
 board the helm! — tout! hard a-starboard.

Uz p. pas sur tribord! mind your larboard
 Feu tribord! fire to starboard!

Uz p. *m. p.* starboard watch

Uz p. *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

Uz p. *m.* the water ways of a galley

Uz p. *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.

Uz p. *f.* the fore sail of such a vessel

Uz p. *f.* fore stay-sail

Uz p. *f.* beaupré, the standing lifts of the
 foremast yard. — de rucage, parrel rope, truss

Uz p. *f.* or pompe de mer, water spout

Uz p. *f.* the parrel of the lateen yard

Uz p. *m.* Trous d'écoutes, the shooave holes which
 are cut obliquely through a ship's side, wherein
 the main and fore sheets are received. Trous, or
 trous de la civadière, the holes formed in the
 side of a sprit-sail 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

Uz p. *f.* the poop of a frigate (an accommodation
 deck between the stern of French frigates on the quarter-
 deck, containing two cabins for the captain and
 the first lieutenant. Toile de tugue, a canvas
 covering the poop of a frigate

Uz p. *f.* tarpaubin

Uz p. *f.* the tutelary saint represented on the
 stern of a ship among the Roman catholic nations

Uz p. *m.* typho, *m.* whirlwind

U.

URETAC, *v. a.* 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, *sp.* 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

Vaignes, *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-boards.

— 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. — vareland, a merchant
 ship. — vivrier, victualling ship. — à l'ancre,
 a roader. — 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, or 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 ene-
 my'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, extravagantly
 built for battle, a fine fighting vessel. — gon-
 dolé, a ship built with a gient sheer. — qui
 cargue, qui charge à fret, qui se manie bien
 qui se porte bien à la mer, a crank ship, tra-
 ding 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

Varaugues, *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 afore and abaft. — 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. — debout, 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, under 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 ciradire, sprit-sail yard. — de contre-ciradire, the top-sail yard. Vergue de tente, a spread for the awning, set across the ensign staff.

de paille-en-cul, driver yard. — des bœufs, the studding-sail yards. — à come, a boom and gaff of a brig, of a sloop, &c.

tangon, fore-sail boom. — latine or antean, lateen 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 foremast and quarter-mast

Lisse de vibord, waist riband; also the timber line. Pricointe 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 in the army with the marshal of 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

* Vietuailles, *f. p.* sea victuals, or sea provisions of any kind

Victuaillieur, *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 so, 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, or wind about. — au ouestaban, 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. Roler or winch, windlass; also any
 windlass
 a late iron ring (placed on the end of a
 anchoring 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 mer, 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. —
 Voiles triangulaires, lateen sails. — de
 mât, studding-sails. — d'étai, stay-sails.
 Voiles de beaupré, sprit-sails. — de
 mât, jack-sail, the square sail of a sloop.
 Voiles de mâtton, mutton sails, and boom
 sails, the sails of a man of war: La
 voile de mât, the main sail; La voile de mi-
 mât, the fore-sail; — d'artimon, the mizen-
 sail; — du grand hunier, the main top-sail;
 — du petit hunier, the fore top-sail; — de per-
 roquet, the main top-gallant sail; — de
 grand perroquet, or le grand perroquet, the
 main top-gallant sail; — de petit perroquet, the
 fore top-gallant 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 la
 perruche d'artimon, the mizen stay-
 sail; — d'étai d'artimon, the mizen stay-
 sail; — grande voile d'étai, the main stay-sail;
 — voile d'étai de hune, or du grand
 étai, 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
 grand étai, or la voile d'étai de fougue or
 de grand étai, the mizen top-gallant stay-sail; — d'étai
 de grand étai, the mizen top-gallant stay-sail;
 — perruche, the mizen top-gallant stay-sail;
 — cavadrière, or de beaupré, the sprit-sail;
 — maître-cavadrière, the sprit top-sail; — de
 mât, the driver, or ring-tail. Parties
 d'une voile, the parts and appur-
 tances of a sail: Pattes des voiles, the tab-
 lets of the sails at the edges and bolt ropes;
 — des bords, the reef bands; Oeillets, the eye-
 lets; Renfort or doublage, the tabling at
 the corners of the sails and leech ropes;
 — des bords, the reef bands; Fablier, 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 furlage, 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 coiffée 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 fâsie, 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 pantonne, 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 salle aux voiles, a sail loft, or a
 place where sails are made
 Voilier, *m.* a sail-maker. Maître voilier, the mas-
 ter sail-maker of a deck-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 yawl, 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 mainmast, 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 mouillés 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

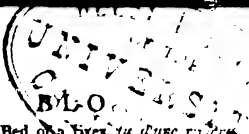
Alee, *ad.* *sous le vent (s'emploie pour commander au gouvernail, et marquer la position de la barre).* Put the helm alee! (of! littéralement,

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 ! désie
 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-d'un-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 longueur).
 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 a-
 pic. The anchor is a-trip, l'ancre a laissé. The
 anchor is a-weigh, l'ancre a déposé. 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 touc.
 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. E. To

ride apeek, avoir les vergues en pantenne
 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
 athwart, être mouillé en travers du vent et
 courant lorsqu'ils sont opposés l'un à l'autre
 Atrip, ad. The anchor is atrip, l'ancre a laissé
 The top-sails are atrip, 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 hearns,
 tiens bon au cobestan ! assez viré ! (ordre de
 cesser de virer)
 Auger, n. tarière. Auger-bit, bout ou cuiller 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
 volans. After back stays, sorte de galhaubans en
 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 ! viré tout à culer ! (commande-
 ment aux rameurs)
 To lappie the mizen, v a. mettre l'artimon vent
 dessus (en halant l'écoute 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
 bateau. 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 avarié
 To ballast, v a. lester
 Bannan days, n. jours maigres
 Bank, n. banc. A sand bank, un banc de sable
 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 capstern, barres de cabestan. — of the mallees, barres de vindas. Hatch bars, barres de mâtures
 Barque ou canot de parade, c'est aussi une espèce de chalon ou d'allège pour charger et décharger les vaisseaux
 Barque, nom générique
 Barque, n. bernicle, sorte de coquillage qui s'attache au fond des vaisseaux et aux rochers
 Baril
 Barres, n. batayoies pour le bastingage, placées sur le fronteau des gaillards
 Bassin à dock, n. bassin à radouber les vaisseaux. Basin, ou wet dock, bassin d'un port, en Angleterre
 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 bords des prélaris qui recouvrent les panneaux de coutures pour les fermer hermétiquement)
 Bataxe. V. Pole axe
 Bataxe, ou balka, n. p. serans. ou épontilles de sapin dans le bœt, et quelques fois gophe. The bay of Gaspé, le golphe de Gascogne. Massachusetts Bay, la baie de Massachusetts, &c.
 Bataxe, n. balise ou reconnaissance à terre
 Bateau, n. avant d'un vaisseau. Beak-head
 Bateau. V. Bulk-head
 Bateau, n. p. baux. Main deck beams, baux du faux 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 sur le horizon). Before the beam, un peu par devant. Aft the beam, un peu par l'arrière.
 Bateau. V. Midship
 Bateau, n. sorte de bateau pêcheur ou de char pour les 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 bousole. To bear in with the land, s'approcher de la terre. — in with the harbour, s'approcher du port, ou chercher le mouillage. — off the land, s'éloigner de la côte. — off a ship, s'éloigner du vaisseau, ou parler du bord un vaisseau, &c. (au moment de l'embarquer ou de débarquer). — up ou away, arriver vent arrière.
 Bear up! ou bear up the helm! arrive!
 Bear round! arrive tout! Bear a hand!
 Bear hand! harli!
 Bear, n. Bearded away, amoindri (terme de marine)
 Bear, n. gisement
 Bear, n. p. relèvement. We had good bearing from the coast, nous eûmes de bons relèvements de 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 susceptible des cordages ou arçons, des mâtures, &c. 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 fibre
 — of a canon, ferrure qui se fait sur la poulie porte la culasse du canon, et qui sert pour d'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!
 Belfrey, 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, élinguer 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 bittacle, n. habitacle
 Birth, n. poste; parage, ou position d'un vaisseau au mouillage; et l'espace dans lequel il fait son évite. 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 avroche 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
 Bittacle, 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 d'arc. Treble blocks, poulies à trois crochets (comme celles des grandes drisses), les poulies à calonne à trois routes. Gear blocks, poulies de drisse à calonne. Cat block, poulie de capon.

Ballock blocks, *poulies d'itagues 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 jousflu, avant renflé, 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, *repoussoir*. Eye bolt, *cheville à œillet*. Fore-lock bolt, *cheville à gouppille*. 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 seissau ou paquet. 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 arbut, 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 fine bottom in sounding, *trouver fond en sondant*. A soft bottom, *fond mou*. A bottom of 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 shulls, *fond de gros sable mêlé de coques d'ours*. — like bran, *fond semblable à du son*. — cockle shells, *fond de petoncles*. — of corn-shells, *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'alènes*. — 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. domerie ou grosse aventure*

Bound, *a. An iron-bound creek, futaille cercée 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 renflé ou avant jousflu*. A flaring bow, *avant fendu en élance*. On the starboard bow, *par le bords de tribord*

Bower, *n. se dit des deux ancrs de poste, ou de celles qui sont placées aux bossoirs*. The small 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, *saux 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. courbâtens 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, cordages 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-timber 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 la 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 d'un vaisseau. Breast work, fronteau

Breeze, n. une fraîcheur, un souffle de vent

Breeze, 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.

Brig, n. nuage noir ce qu'on appelle en François un gran qui arrive ou un grain à l'horizon

Brigs, 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, patte de bouline

Brig, n. ou Brigantine, brigantin ou brig

Bring, v. a. To bring by the lee, faire chapelle, se coiffer, se laisser coiffer 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 coiffer (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

Buccaneer, m. fibustier 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 coiffer

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. morgouillet 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, débitter 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 parti 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 patte, ou patte d'élingues

Canon, n. canon. The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and opce, la plate-bande de la culasse; The vent, la lumière; The vent field, le champ de la lumière; The vent

Can, n. bidon, espèce de futaille ou baril. Can hooks, élingue à patte, ou patte d'élingues

Canon, n. canon. The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and opce, la plate-bande de la culasse; The vent, la lumière; The vent field, le champ de la lumière; The vent

Can, n. bidon, espèce de futaille ou baril. Can hooks, élingue à patte, ou patte d'élingues

Canon, n. canon. The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and opce, la plate-bande de la culasse; The vent, la lumière; The vent field, le champ de la lumière; The vent

Can, n. bidon, espèce de futaille ou baril. Can hooks, élingue à patte, ou patte d'élingues

Canon, n. canon. The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and opce, la plate-bande de la culasse; The vent, la lumière; The vent field, le champ de la lumière; The vent

Can, n. bidon, espèce de futaille ou baril. Can hooks, élingue à patte, ou patte d'élingues

Canon, n. canon. The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and opce, la plate-bande 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 chace 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. Ex. 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)

Carpo, 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; Iron bolts, chevilles à goupille; 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 brague; Loops ou eye bolts to which the gun tackle are hooked, œillets auxquels on accroche les poulans 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. fraicheur, petit vent sur l'eau

To catch the breeze, v. a. attraper la brise

To caulk ou calk, v. a. calfeuter

Caulker, n. calfat. — of a ship, maître calfat d'un vaisseau

Caulking, a. action de calfeuter, &c.

Ceiling, ou foot-walking, n. vigres, ou traverses

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. Ex. Bow chaces, canons de chasse. Stern chaces, canons de retraite

To chafe, v. n. froter, ou s'entrailler

Chain, n. chaîne de fer, en général. Buoy chains, chaînes de bouées. Top chains, chaînes des 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. par haubans. The main channels, les grands par haubans. The larboard mizen channel, le petit hauban de bâbord d'artimon

To change the mizen, v. a. changer l'artimon

Channel, n. chenal, passe, manche, ou canal. The British channel, la manche d'Angleterre, ou le 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
Charry, 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 flèches des mâts. — of the head, courbes de jottereaux. — ou sides of a gun carriage, flèches d'affût
Cheers, n. p. salut de la voix, qui se fait chez les Anglais, en criant un certain nombre de fois, hérah ! 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 grand voile
Chimise, v. a. remplir d'étoupe une couture ou une
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 (places entre les deux poutres de fond de chaque couple, en place de double-arçaque)
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
Clamp, 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 clamps, galoches de fer
Clap on, v. a. frapper, amarrer ; établir un corbeau, un palm, &c. Clap on there, my lads ! commande là dessus ! Clap on the catfall ! attention 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 assés, et gagner dans le vent à l'abri de voiles, en courant au plus près
Clear. A clear weather, temps clair ou sercin. — 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 cale. — the hold, débarrasser la cale. — for action, se préparer au combat, faire branlebas contre 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, attacher, joindre) taquets de manoeuvres, et garcettes de bois
Clave bolt, v. a. claveter une cheville sur un bois
Clave, n. commis ou secrétaire du capitaine
Clave of a cable, n. étalingure d'un câble
Clave, v. a. To clinch a cable, étalinguer un câble, &c. — a bolt, claveter une cheville sur un bois

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-pressé 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.
Cobbing, 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 plié en rond ou torté
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 capstern ! dévire 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 haussière. 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 nul 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 flés aux ralingues des voiles. Iron*

cringles ou hanks, anneaux de fer pour les voiles d'état
 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 hauts*
 Main cross-trees, *barres traversières du grand mât, &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 nœud de porc couronné*
 Crowning, *n. cul-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 de 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 garnie, 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, renouir 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 mât d'artimon et le grand mât, sur le second pont dans les vaisseaux de guerre, 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 mât fut enlevé en ras du pont.
 Two n. A two deeker, a three deeker, vaisseau à deux ponts, vaisseau à trois ponts.
 Deep, n. profond.
 Deep water, a. haut occastillé. V. Au mot eau.
 Deep in the water, v a. trouver plus grand fond.
 Difference, n. steric.
 Distance, n. différence en longitude (terme de navigation), point de partance.
 Depth, n. profondeur. — of a sail, châte d'une voile.
 Dip, n. martinet d'artimon. — and span, hauteur et ses branches.
 Division of a fleet or squadron, division d'une escadre détachée.
 Down away, v n. tomber, ou cesser (en parlant du vent).
 Difference of latitude, n. différence en latitude (dans la navigation), calculée ordinairement d'un pôle à l'autre.
 Drift, v. Durrage.
 Dip of the needle, inclinaison de l'aiguille aimantée. — of the horizon, dépression de l'horizon.
 Disabled, v n. désemparer, ou maltriquer.
 Disabled, a. désemparé, 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.
 Dry dock, bassin, ou forme pour la réparation des vaisseaux, &c. Wet dock, bassin de radoub, ou darce. Dock-yard, arsenal de marine.
 Dock, v a. To dock a ship, carner 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 vaisseaux.
 Dog, 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 laccée, placée au bas d'une bonnette, dans les sloopes et goëlettes, &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. bâtiments caboteurs (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).
 Durrage, 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! les! à la lame! les! à la risée! Ease the helm! redresse la barre! arrive! fais porter! ne viens pas au vent!
 East, n. est, ou l'écart.
 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 jasant*
 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 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, 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.*
 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*
 Expeditious 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 écueils*
 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, *passage, milieu d'un canal*. That ship lies in the fair way, *ce vaisseau est mouillé en travers de passage, ou dans le milieu du canal ou du passage*
 Fair se prend encore comme adverbe. Does the boat lie fair? *le canot est-il accoté?*
 Fake, *n. pli, ou cercle (d'un cordage ou câble faussé ou faux)*
 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 fall on a ship, *dérivé sur un vaisseau*. — astern, *culer, aller par la poupe*. — calm, *calmer (en parlant du temps)*. — down, *descendre (une rivière à l'égard du courant)*. — in with a ship, *rencontrer un vaisseau en mer*. — off, *abattre, laisser aller*. Let her fall off! *laisse aller le canot!*
 Falling off, *pa. abattée*. The ship is falling off, *le vaisseau fait son abattre*
 Fashion-piece, *n. p. cornières, estains*. A cast fashion-piece, *estain dévoilé*
 To fasten, *v. a. amarrer, lier*
 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, *défenstre 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. défenses, cordes de défense, &c.*
 To fetch, *v. a. E.t.* To fetch way, *jouer dans le défilé (en parlant d'une quille, tonneau, ou autre objet)*. — 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*
 Fifte rails, *v. Rails*
 Fight, *n. Sea-fight, combat naval*
 To fill, *v. a. remplir, faire seruir (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*
 Fire to larboard! *feu bâbord!*
 Fish, *n. machine Anglaise remplacée en France par un palan nommé canolette; c'est aussi le nom d'une jumelle de mât ou de vergue*
 Fish-gig, *n. forme (instrument de pêche)*
 To fish, *v. a. E.t.* To fish the anchor, *travailler l'ancre, ou la liaser contre le bord à son point, par le moyen d'une canolette*. — 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-haul, *n.* *pêcheur, bateau pêcheur, ou barque*
For-out ships, *v. a.* *armer des vaisseaux.* To
For-top-mast, &c. *ajuster un mât de hune, &c.*
For-top, *v. a.* To fix the shrouds upon the mast
pour capter les lambans
For-ward, *ou pavillon de commandement*
For-ward, *n.* *officier général*
For-ward, *sup. n.* *vaisseau commandant, ou vaisseau*
portant un pavillon de commandement
For-ward, *biton de porchon, ou biton d'encreigne*
For-ward, *n.* *vaisseau ou bâtiment parvenu en*
port
For-ward, *ou échafaud, ou échafaud à secher la manue*
For-ward, *n.* *battre, fouetter.* The sails are flap-
ped to the mast, les voiles fouettent le mât
For-ward, *pa. & n.* *élever ou élever; élevation ou*
élévation. A flaring bow, *avant fort élargé*
For-ward, *ou batture*
For-ward the sails, *v. a.* *traverser les voiles.* Flat
for-ward! *traversez la misaine et les jwis!*
For-ward, *de vent*
For-ward, *ou escope, armée navale, ou flotte (de bâti-*
ment de guerre)
For-ward, *ou n.* To fleet a tackle, *affaler ou*
affaler un palan (dont les poulies se touchent
ensemble)
For-ward, *pa.* *action d'affaler ou de reprendre un*
palan
For-ward, *n.* *radeau (de mâts, &c.)*
For-ward, *v. n.* *flotter, être à flot, surnager*
For-ward, *n.* *batterie, n. batterie flottante*
For-ward, *n.* *le montant de la marée, le flux, ou le flot.*
For-ward, *almost flood*, *la marée va remonter, ou le*
flux est près de commencer. At new flood, *ou*
at young flood, au montant de la marée, au pre-
mier flux du flot
For-ward, *n.* *le fond ou plat-fond d'un vaisseau.* A
flat floor, fond fin. A flat floor, *fond plat.*
For-ward, *long floor, fond allongé.* A rising floor, *fond*
qui s'élève ou s'agrandit. Floor timbers, *rainures*
des planches de la misaine, ou
des planches de la misaine)
For-ward, *ou Flotzani, n.* *épaves de mer, marchan-*
dises, ou effets trouvés flottans, ou en dérive
For-ward, *v. n.* It flows south into that harbour, *ce*
flux coule au sud
For-ward, *n.* *Ex.* Flowing sheets, *écoutes largues*
For-ward, *of the anchor, ou flooks, n. p.* *paties de*
ancres
For-ward, *n.* *rafale, ou grain de vent*
For-ward, *n.* *Deck*
For-ward, *n.* *battant d'un pavillon, queue*
du pavillon
For-ward, *ou flight, n.* *flôte Hollandaise, ou flôte*
For-ward, *n.* *Ex.* Let fly the sheets! *larguez les*
écoutes!
For-ward, *Foot of a sail, fond d'une voile.* Foot-
board, n. *Futtock.* Foot rope, *rainure de*
cordage. — ropes, *ou hoses of the yards, marche-*
des vergues. Foot-walking, *vaigrage*
For-ward, *ou Fore and aft, de l'avant à l'ar-*
rière, ou de long en long du vaisseau. — bow-
line, boutine de misaine. For-castle, *gaillard*
d'avant. Fore cat-harpings, *trelingage des hau-*
teurs de misaine. — foot, *brion.* — hooks, *ou*
land hooks, gairlandes. — yards, *drisses de*
misaine. — mast, *mât de misaine.* — sail,
voile de misaine. — shrouds, *haut-*
eurs 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, *cargues-points 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, *étogue de la drisse de misaine.* — yard,
vergue de misaine

For-land, *n.* *cap, ou pointe*

For-lock, *n.* *goupille* — bolt, *V. Bolt*

To fore-reach, *v. a.* *Ex.* To fore-reach upon a
 ship, *traverser un vaisseau, gagner sur un*
vaisseau (lorsqu'on fait même route)

Fore-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
voies); franchir un banc

Forward, *ad.* *en avant*

Fothering, *ou fothering, pa.* *action ou manière*
d'averger une voie d'eau

Foul, *n.* *sale.* — water, *eau sale ou troublee.* —
 ground fond de manoeuvre tenue. — cast, *être*
mal-à-propos, être dangereuse. — haul, *croix des*
sables, demi-tour, ou tour des câbles. — anchor,
ancre dont les câbles ont pris un tour. — rope,
corde embarrasée, 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.* *égaler un palan, &c.* —
 a ship, *centrer un vaisseau*

To free, *v. a.* *off-ancher (en parlant de l'action de*
la pompe)

Free, *n.* A free wind, *vent large.* To go free, *al-*
ler vent large

Freezing, *ou freeze, n.* *friser*

Freight, *n.* *fret.* To take in freight, *prendre du*
fret, ou charger à fret

To freight, *v. a.* *fréter.*

Fresh, *n.* 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, rafraî-*
chir la fourrure du câble à l'endroit des écubiers

Freshes, *n. p.* *eaux sauvages, ou doucins*

Frigate, *n.* *frégate.* — built, *frégaté*

Full, *ad. & n.* Full and by! *près et près!* Keep
her full! *suis porter! ôse 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, lances 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*
 Edily, *n. remoua*. — 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 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 house, *n. tour des câbles*
 Saint Elme's fire, *ou jack with a lantern, n. feu Saint-Élme*
 Embargo, *n. embargo*. To lay an embargo on shipping, *mettre embargo dans un port*
 To embark, *v. a. & r. embarquer, et 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*
 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 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'user*
 Fag-end, *n. Fag-end of a rope, le bout d'un cordage*
 Fag-t, *ou false muster, n. passe-volant*

Faint, *a. mou-faible (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 arçonné?*
 Fake, *n. pli, ou cercle (d'un cordage ou câble ou loze)*
 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, *ravaleyeau cont. d'un vaisseau*
 To fall, *v. n. To fall aboard of a ship, aborder un vaisseau (en chassant ou en dérivant sur lui)*. To fall on a vessel, — astern, *culer, a 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!*
 Falling off, *pa. abattre*. The ship is falling off, *le vaisseau fait son abattre*
 Fashion-piece, *n. p. cornières, estains*. A fashion-piece, *estain dévoré*
 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 fay, *v. n. affleurer, toucher de par-tout, épaver 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 dévent! pare à accoster!*
 Fenders, *n. p. défense, cordes de défense, &c.*
 To fetch, *v. a. E. I. To fetch way, jouer dans l'étrambord (en parlant d'un mât), 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-mast 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 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 candellette; c'est aussi le nom d'une jumelle de mât ou de vergue*
 Fish-gig, *n. soène (instrument de pêche)*
 To fish, *v. a. E. I. To fish the anchor, traverser l'ancre, ou la hisser contre le bord à son point, par le moyen d'une candellette*. — a mast, *traverser un mât, ou une vergue*
 Fish machine, *n. chasse-marée, charrette destinée au transport du poisson*
 Fish room, *n. suite au poisson*

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 carabane. À su aly 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 poupe, les bouteilles du vaisseau. Stern gallery, garnie. Quarter gallery, les étrois de la galerie. Gallery-riam, 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.* l.ère 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, portes 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 over chase, braver la chasse. Give way together! nage ensemble!
- Glass**, *n.* Long glass, ou spying glass, lunette, lunette vue. Night glass, lunette de nuit. Glass aussi des ampoulettes, sabliers, ou horloges sable. Watch glass, sablier de quatre heures. Hour glass, ampoulette d'une heure. Half-nite ou long glass, ampoulette d'une demi-nite. We fought six glasses, notre combat de trois heures
- To flog**, ou cheat the glass, *v. a.* manger du sel
- Gondola**, *n.* gondole
- Googings**, *n. p.* semelots 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 chargé)
- Goring** ou **goring-cloth**, *a.* pointe ou rail de voile (les des 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 mât basse, pour le caréner ou l'espalmer; on dit, Français, œuvres de marée
- Gripe**, *n.* la pièce inférieure du taillemor
- 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 le tai). — 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. He is ground, il y a fond. To strike ground, tréver 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. Carriage, 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

haul, n. *houffée de vent, ou rive*
un rigide, n. traversier d'écouille, ou traversin
n. corde de retenue, servant à conduire un
croûton que l'on hisse; serpente ou grosse corde
de la grande nuit au mit de misaine, pour
servir d'appui à divers palmes, pour embaiquer
ou enrouler les marchandises
haul, v. n. *nucler, trébucher, ou changer (en par-*
lant des voiles auriques)

H.

HAULET, s. *(tire du nom du prétendu inventeur)*
de la machine à vapeur
haul, n. *haile ou hake's teeth, n. p. défauts et in-*
convénients (dans une tresse), &c.
haul, v. a. *heler un vaisseau. Within haul, à*
bord de la voûte
haul, n. p. *drisses (des hauiers et autres voiles*
de voûte). Nota. Les drisses de la grande
nuit de la misaine sont appelées gars. V. ce
mot. Main top haliards, drisses du grand ha-
liard. Stay-sail haliard, drisse d'une voile d'étai,
&c.
haul, n. *branle ou harnac. Up haul ham-*
mer, branle bas! Haulmoock book, rôle des
voûtes
haul, n. *mariteau. Fiel hammer, mariteau à*
fer de fer. Clench hammer, mariteau à
point. Hack hammer, mariteau taillant. Set
hammer, masse de fer
haul, n. *se prend pour un homme. A haul to*
haul! un homme à la barre!
haul, n. *over-hand, ad. main-avant, ou main sur*
main. He goes aloft haul-over-hand, il monte
à l'écouille, aux perroquets, par un simple cor-
dage en tenant par les mains
haul, n. *lever, n. pince à canon, pince de ca-*
non
haul, v. a. *mettre les menottes à un homme*
à bord des saïls, v. a. serier ou serier les voiles
haul, n. *crie*
haul, n. *bandspike, n. anspéc et barre de*
canon. Gunner's haulspice, anspéc pour le
canon
haul, v. a. & n. *Ex. To haul the rudder,*
porter le gouvernail, ou le mettre en place. —
haul, mettre en place les manœuvres de sa-
bord, ou poser les manœuvres à leurs sabords.
haul there! tiens bon! ne mollis pas!
haul, n. *Hanging pauls, élingues perpendicu-*
lares ou cliquets de fer (pour retenir un cubes-
de fer)
haul, n. *hank, ad. travers par travers, par le tra-*
vers de l'autre
haul, n. *anneaux de bois (pour les voiles d'étai)*
haul, n. *port de mer, havre. — muster, capi-*
taine de port
haul, n. *ad. Ex. Haul a-lee! barre toute sous le*
vent! haul! — a-weather, ou — up! arrive
— a-starboard! tribord tout! — a-port!
bord tout!
haul, n. p. *la partie de l'avant des précintes*
du vaisseau, ou ce que nous nommons pièces
de batterie
haul, n. *harpon*
haul, n. *whak, v. a. harponner une baleine*
haul, n. *hatch-way, n. écouille. Fore hatch-way,*
écouille de la suite aux câbles. After hatch-
way, écouille d'arrière. To batten down the
haul, mettre des listeaux aux panneaux des
quilles. Hatch bars, barres d'écouilles
haul, 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 grande voile! — down the co-
lours! serre le pavillon! — off, haul! décharge
devant, change de vent!
Hause, ou **hawsse**, 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. *hausière, ou cordage une fois commis;*
grelin, ou cablot
Hazy, n. *brun-cou, 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
jotteraux. Knight heads, ou hollard timbers,
le haut des épîtres. 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 tête (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
range 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. *l'évier de bois, ou anspéc*
Heaving and setting, mouvement des vagues de la
mer, tangage d'un vaisseau à l'ancre. 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. *plier ou donner à la bande, (en par-*
lant d'un vaisseau)
Helm, n. *gouvernail, timon, ou la barre du gouver-*
naïl. She carries a weatherly helm, ce vaisseau
est arbut. Port the helm! babord la barre!
Starboard the helm! *tribord la barre!* **Helm**
amid-ships! *droit la barre!* **B ar up the helm!**
ou bear up! *arrive!* **Mind your weather helm!**
*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) *amarre!*
 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, à 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 canon).* 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! *hula!* 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 labouré sur le fond).* A homebound 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 jît d'ancre.* Copper hoops, *cercles de cature.* Cask hoops, *cercle de tailles.* Top hoops, *cercles des hunes, &c.*
 Horse, *n. marchepié de vergue.* Iron horse, *porte-vergue, ou batavole de la poulaine (que les Anglais font de fer)*
 Horsing irons, *n. p. fers de calfat avec un manche, coins à manches, ou pataras*
 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 allongé contre le bord.* Housed in, (terme de construction) *qui a beaucoup de renfort*
 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'd down, *ce vaisseau est noyé (c. à d. qu'il est chaviré)*
 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, *banes de glace*
 Floating ice, *glace flottante, ou glaçons à dérive.* Blink of the ice, *clarté de la glace qui se reflète 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, *serrer un voile*
 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. vieux vaisseau dont les ferrures sont usées par la rouille, et iotent*
 Island of ice, *n. banc ou île de glace; glaçon flottant*

J.

JACK, *n. pavillon de beaupré; petit cri.* Jack block, *roule ou passe la manœuvre sert à amener les vergues de perroquet.* A main jack, *chevalet de sieur de long*
 To jam, *v. a. gêner, gêner, assurer, assurer, accorer*
 Jears, *V. Gears*
 Jestam ou jetson, *n. choses jetées à la mer*
 Jetty head, *n. jetée d'un port, ou môle*

Knock, n. p. *poignées des drisses des bonnettes* (*appâtes aux bouts des vergues*)
Knock, ou **standing jib**, n. *grand foc*. Middle jib, *second foc*, ou *faux foc*. Jib iron, *racambeau du grand foc*. Flying jib, *clin foc*. Clear away the jib, *largue le grand foc*!
Knock, n. ou **jigger tackle**, *palan de la tourne-ore*
Knock, n. p. *bouts de câbles, ou vieux cordages*
Knock (Chinese), n. *jonque (sorte de bâtiment Chinois)*
Knock, n. *mât de fortune, ou de rechange*

K.

TO KEEL, v. a. To keel the cable, *fourrer le câble (avec des vieux cordages)*
Keel, n. *fourrure 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 voile)*
Keel, n. *quille*. Rabbit of the keel, *réblure 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 surtout 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. *kech, ou quai (sorte de bâtiment)*.
Keel, n. *gatie, ou gatie à bombes*
Keel, n. p. *taquets à cocur*. Keel heads, *bûtons, taquets*
Keel, n. *quai*
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 courbes*. Transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse*. Wing transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse de la Sainte-Barbe (placées au niveau de la ligne d'ébord)*. Helm-port transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse de la Sainte-Barbe (placées au niveau de la barre au bout de l'étau-bord)*. Drek transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse du premier pont*. Knee of the head, ou cut-water, *la quibre d'un canot, comprenant la gorgère, la flèche, et le gouvernail*
Keel, n. p. ou **bollard timbers**, *les apôtres, ou le bas des apôtres*. V. Pavilbits
Keel, n. p. *rabans, éguillettes, et garrettes*
Keel, v. a. *choquer, pousser*. Knock off the mast, *cesse l'ouvrage!* To knock up the mast, *decoincer un mât*
Keel, n. *neud et bouton (fait au bout d'un cordage)*. Bowline knot, *neud de bouline*. Wall knot, *cul-de-porc*. Bowling knot, *neud d'arguy*. Bowline. Over-hand knot, *neud à plein poing*. Bow knot, *neud plat, ou neud de garcettes*. Granny's knot, ou granny's bend, *neud de*

wache. Sheet knot, *neud d'écoute*. Crown knot, *cul-de-porc couronné*. Grandmother's knot, *neud tors*. Knots, *neuds (de la ligne de lec)*

L.

TO LABOUR, v. n. *fatiguer, avoir les mouvements durs (en parlant d'un vaisseau)*
Labour, n. *à qui a les mouvements 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 coutures des pous, &c.)*
Laid, p. a. (*en parlant des cordages*) *commis*. Cable-laid cordage, *cordage deux fois commis, ou commis à la façon des câbles*
Laid up, p. a. *désarmé*
Launch, n. *chaloupe, ou caïque (des bâtiments de la Méditerranée)*. A launch into the sea ou into a river, *plan incliné, et espèce de cale pour l'embarquement des bois et autres marchandises*
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 baste!*
Land, n. *terre*. To make the land, *atterrir*
Land fall, n. *atterrage*
Land to, ad. *à la vue de terre*
Land laid, a. *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, amaye, ou reconnaissance*
Landing, n. *descente, débarquement*. Landing place, *lieu de débarquement, débarcadere*
Langrel, 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 paimquins de sabords*. — of the shrouds, *rides de haubans*. — of the stays, *rides d'étais*. — of the back stays, *rides des galhaubans*. — of the stoppers, *éguiettes des boises*. Laniard of the buoy, *petite corde attachée à la bouée, pour la saisir lorsqu'on veut la porter*. — of the cut hook, *garant d'un palan, servant à traverser 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 girils, *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. *à un seul côté, 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 bâbordis*. 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. largue (en parlant du vent). To sail large, aller vent largue, avoir vent largue, courir vent largue

To lash, v. a. amarrer, tier, ou éguilleter

Lashing, n. éguillettes, ou lignes d'amarrage

To lask, ou to go lasking, aller largue, courir largue

Lat-en, 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

Leader, n. matelot d'avant

Leading, p. a. Leading wind, vent largue, 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 raffer 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

Lee-ward, a. & n. sous le vent du vaisseau, et en général le côté de dessous le vent. The lee-ward islands, les îles sous le vent. A lee-ward 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 lee-ward 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-roping, 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, moustaches 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, petit vent sur l'eau

Light, n. feu (sur la côte, pour servir de reconnaissance aux vaisseaux, &c.). A light house, phare. Light tower, tour à feu, ou phare

Light room, n. soule vîtrée (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, aller en ligne. To close ou contract the line, 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. boute-feu, ou bâton à mèche

List, n. faux côté. That ship has a list to port ou vaisseau a un faux côté sur babord

To load, v. a. charger

Loalsman, n. pilote lamaneur, pilote côtier, 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 goudron, 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. amener. Lower the ports down, serrer 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 aufofe. Luff! lof! (ordre au timonier)

Luff round! ou luff all! lof tout! Keep the

Mooring, *n. p.* corps morts. A ship come to her mooring, *vaisseau qui vient de surmer, vaisseau qui rend e 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 détacher 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

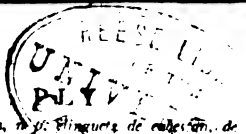
N.

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 lisse*, ou No. 30. Ten-penny nails, *clous de l'île*, ou No. 15. Six-penny nails, *clous de demi-tillac*, 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 beneped, *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 boussoir*. Metrical needle, *aiguille de boussoir*, ou *aiguille aimantée*
Netting, *n.* filets de bastingage. Boarding netting, *filets d'abordage*
To nip, *v. o.* Ex. To nip the cable, *saisir le câble avec les garettes de la tournevire*. — To nip the yard of a shroud, *amarrer ou saisir la risée 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 vent! pas au vent! défile du vent!
North, *n.* nord, septentrion, (appelé dans le Méridien et le Levant) la tramontane. North-west, *nord-ouest*, nord-ouest. North-west-by-west, *entre le nord-ouest et le nord-ouest-qui-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, *n.* différence en latitude nord; *clous qui font au nord*
Nuts of the anchor, *n. p.* tenons de la vergue d'ancrage

O.

OAKAM, ou oakum, *n.* étoupe. Oakum is the mousse ou apprenti 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, *à bord à terre, bord au large*. Off Marston, Cape Finisterra, &c. *à la hauteur de la montagne, à la hauteur du Cap Finisterra*, &c.
Offing, *n.* le large, le côté du large, ou de la pleine mer. To stand for the offing, *avoir le 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 à basse paie*
Ordnance, *n.* artillerie. Ordnance office, *bureau d'artillerie*
Orlop, *n.* faux-pont. Orlop beams, *beaux 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
 overboard, p. a. Ex. An over-board sea. une mer très-haute, une mer haute comme les monts
 overboard, v. a. reprendre un patron; visiter, examiner, inspecter
 overboard, ad. qui a trop de maturé, ou trop mûr
 overboard, p. a. Over-pressed with sail, trop pressé de voiles
 overboard, v. n. se dit des courts de mer qui sont d'un bord à l'autre du vaisseau
 overboard, p. a. qui a de trop gros agrès (des mâts trop gros, de trop longues vergues, des poutres poulies, &c.)
 overboard, v. n. découvrir, faire capot
 overboard, v. n. cacher, c'est-à-dire déployer, et orienter, (en parlant des voiles)
 overboard, toutes voiles dehors
 overboard, n. dépense de l'armement
 overboard, ad. hors de son assiette, mal arrivé
 overboard, n. (d'un vaisseau)
 overboard, v. Bumkin
 overboard, n. aiguille de card-ne. bouterhors; bouterhors
 overboard, v. a. dépasser un vaisseau; aller à la marche sur un vaisseau, être meilleur que lui
 overboard, ad. hors du pays; à l'étranger. An overboard ship, vaisseau destiné pour les étrangers
 overboard, n. propriétaire, armateur
 overboard, n. oil de baesif (métrore qui se remarque au cap de Bonne-Espérance, et qui présage un coup de vent)

P.

PACKET ou packet boat, n. parquebot
 pack, n. pagaye
 pack, v. n. pagayer; aller à l'aide des pagayes; aller à la pagaye
 pack, n. cabot (servant à amarrer une chaloupe au canot)
 pack, n. paimelle 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 bord d'un quai, ou à tirer du fond d'un vaisseau, &c.)
 pack, n. seam, v. a. couvrir une couture avec des bandes de vieille toile
 pack, n. morceaux, ou bandes de toile pour raccommoder
 pack-beel, n. demi-bande
 pack, n. racage. Ribs of a parrel, bigots de racage. Parrel rope, bâlard de racage. — trucks, botes de racage. — truss, drossé de racage.
 pack, n. parrel, racage simple, ou racage à l'An-
 pack, v. 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. étrambrais
 pack, n. passport, n. congé ou passeport (de bâtiment marchand)
 pack, n. traversée, ou passage. It was a six days passage, la traversée a été de six semaines ou de quarante-cinq jours

Pauls, ou pawls, n. p. Singulier de cables, n. de vindas, et tous câbles, n. Paul bits, boutons des élinguets (cable de charpente, et pour tenir établis vers le milieu du câble, et où l'on établit les élinguets ou chaînes)
 To paul, v. a. To paul the capture, 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 ou 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 ou away the cable, &c. filer un câble, ou une ancre (hors du vaisseau)
 Paying ladle, V. Ladle. Paying off, embarquée (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) apiguer
 Pendant, n. flamme. 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 môle
 Pillow, n. coussin (du mât de beaupré)
 Pilot, n. pilote, pilote-obier
 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. pinque (sorte de bâtiment). Pink stern, V. Stern.
 Pinnace, n. sorte de chaloupe montée en golette
 Pintes, n. p. éguillots (de gouvernail)
 Pirate, n. pirate, ou forban, ou écumeur de mer (d'où l'on fait le verbe to pirate, &c.)
 Pitch, brai sec
 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)
 Plate, n. p. Ex. Back-stay plates, chaînes de gallaudans
 Plate signifie, en général, bande de fer
 Plug, n. tampon. Hause plugs, tampons d'échoubers. 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 bouldinier,

ravseau 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 garçettes de ris
 Points, n. p. garçettes 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 garçettes 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, sabords des avirons. Light ports, sabords des chambres d'officiers, &c. Port lids, mantelets des sabords. — rings, anneaux des sabords. — sculls, seuilllets des sabords. — 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 amorçoir
 Privateer, n. corsaire, armateur
 Prize, n. prise, bâtiment pris. — money, part de prise
 Prizing, a. action d'établir un lièvre (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 a mât, bourrelet d'un mât. — of an anchor, manœuvre 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 spurge de pompe. — box, heuse, ou chapiteau pompe
 To pump, v. a. & n. pomper. Pump ship, ou la pompe!
 Punt, n. ras de carène, 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 apace, 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 le 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 chébrons de la galerie. — cloths, bastingage du gaillard d'arrière 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-gaillard d'arrière
 Quarter, a. aide ou subalterne de chaque maître
 Ex. — gunner, aide canonnier. Quarter-master, quartier-maître
 Quarters, n. p. postes (désignés à chacun pour combat). 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 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 autres vives du vaisseau
 Quilting, n. action de trellinguer, ou garnir un jarre, un baril, &c. aussi la garniture ou trellingage de cette jarre ou baril
 Quoiling. V. Coiling
 Quoin, n. coin de mètre. C'est aussi toutes sortes

ainsi, ou cales, ou pièces de bois servant à arrimer 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'abord.

RABBIT, n. rabet, v. a. signifie faire une râblure.

RACONS, n. p. radeaux de marée

RACK, n. plateau de poulies ou râtelier. Racks for hammocks, râteliers, ou crachets de hamacs

RACK, v. a. égoulléter (un palan)

RACK, n. radeau (de bois de construction, ou de mâture). Raftport, sabord de charge, sabord à employer les bois de mâtures ou autres

RACK, n. fiche, ou cheville à fiche

RACK, n. p. lisses d'accostillage. Waist rails, lisses d'abord. Sheer rail, lisse ou précinée en dehors de la lisse de vibord. Drift rails, lisses de l'arrière des gaillardis. Rails of the head, lisses d'abord. Fife rails, lisses des rabattues. Rake trees rails, lisses de barayoles de bois

RACER, v. a. Ex. To raise a purchase, faire un point (et, en général, préparer une force mécanique). — the stern, élever l'étrave, ou mettre à force 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! (à la voile!)

RAKE, n. quille, élanement (en termes de construction). — of the stern, élanement de l'étrave. — of the stern, ou length of the rake abaft, lisse de la poupe

RAKE, v. a. To rake ou enfilade a ship, enfler un vaisseau (en le canonnant)

RAKER, n. p. courbes obliques ou à angles

RAKER, n. a raking stem, ou a flaring stem, étrave élargie

RAKER, v. a. (terme de canonnage) refouler

RAKER, n. refouleur (instrument de canonnage)

RAKER, n. shot, n. à toute volée (en parlant d'un tir de canon, ou mortiers)

RAKER, n. longueur de la partie du cable parée sur le point, ainsi la portée des canons ou mortiers.

RAKER, n. blank range, portée (d'un canon tiré) de blanc blanc. Ranges, (termes de construction) lisse de bordages

RAKER, 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 frégates 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

RAKER, n. n. marche d'un bâtiment; sa vitesse sous voile

RAKER, n. p. enlèchemens, quaranteniers. Nine thread rating, quarantenier de neuf fils, &c.

RAKER, n. l'étendue en ligne droite du courant

d'une rivière (comprise entre deux pointes ou courbure)

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, gercettes de ris. — tackle, palan de ris. To take in a reef, prendre un ris.

REEF, n. rosisif, 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 reef, 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, forts palans, at-trapes, le palan de recif (des canons)

RENDERING, pa. coulant, ou libre (en parlant des manœuvres)

REPAIR, n. radoub. A ship in repair ou repairing, un vaisseau en radoub. A thorough repair, 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 écarté en travers du courant. — a-peak, être au mouillage avec les vergues en pente; avoir les vergues en poutenne. — a-shot, être mouillé avec deux languers de côtes. — betwixt wind and tide, être mouillé en travers du vent et de la marée. — wind roal, être écarté 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. grer ou garnir. — out a boom, garnir, ou pousser en dehors, ou établir un boutehors (arboisant, bâton de jû), &c.

RIGGING, n. manœuvres, agrès, et garniture du vaisseau, aussi gréement, et art du gréement, et action de grer (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, paille-neul (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. cisseau 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)

Tonale, v. a. To scale the guns, souffler les ca-
nones.
Sealer, n. refusier (en parlant du vent)
Seam, n. échouillon (des pièces de bois), che-
 vrons, planches, poutres d'equarrissage et en dessous
Seam, a. (en parlant des pièces de bois), maigre,
 bois mal travaillé. — allowance, ration de
 bois suffisante
Seam, n. court, empiéture, assemblage (de deux
 pièces de bois). Scarfs of the keel, écarts de la
 quille. — of the beams, assemblage des baux,
 etc.
Seam, n. empiéture, ou assemblage (en parlant des bois)
 de la quille.
Seam, n. coup de la main
Seam, v. a. écumer la mer, faire le mé-
 tier de la mer
Seam, v. a. gratter ou racle
Seam, n. gratte ou racle. A double-headed
 seam, gratte double, ou grand racle
Seam, n. Scudding, pa. faire vent arrière (dans
 le vent de vent), courir devant le vent, ou faire
 vent arrière. — under the fore-sail, faire vent
 arrière sous la misaine. — under bare poles,
 faire vent, courir à mâts et à cordes
Seam, n. p. ou scupper holes, dalots. — hose,
 manche dalots, ou manche des dalots. — nails,
 clous, ou clous de bois
Seam, n. écoutillon. Cap scuttle, écoutillon à
 la poupe
Seam, 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, n. A sea, un coup de mer. A heavy sea,
 un coup de mer. We shipped a heavy sea.
 We squandered a 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-
 vante ou qui écume. A hollow sea, mer creuse.
 A rough sea, a rough sea, mer très-agitée. An
 unwholesome sea, mer tranquille. A sugar-loaf sea,
 mer agitée, lames courtes et fort élevées. A
 smooth sea, un 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
 pour guider les pilotes). — room, de l'eau
 dans le dérivé. 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
Seam, n. p. coutures entre les bordings, coutures
 de la quille. Monk seam, couture double ou triple
 de la quille.
Seam, v. n. fouler violemment (par une grosse
 mer)
Seam, n. f. nort roulis au bris sous le vent
Seam, v. a. éguilletter, faire un amarrage, frap-
 per, en cordage, &c.
Seam, n. amarrage, éguillette. Throat seiz-
 ing, amarrage en étrive
Seam, n. Port sella, seuillers des sabords
Seam, n. entope ou sibirre (servant à rider les
 mâts et les étais)
Seam, n. tangue ou sond, v. n. tanguer
Seam, n. souding, ou souding, pa. & n. action de tanguer,
 ou tangage

Seam, n. garçettes, éguillettes
To serve, v. a. fourrer (en parlant des cordages)
Service, n. fourrure. Old canvas for service,
 vieille toile four furure 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 gergures
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 tous
 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 doublage.
 Copper sheathing, doublage de cuivre
Sheaves, n. p. roulets (de poulies). Brass sheaves,
 roulets de fonte. Lignum vite sheaves, roulets
 de galle. Sheaves of lignum vite with brass
 conks, roulets de bois de galle 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 rajouter
 l'écoute d'un palan
Sheet, n. tenture (des poutres), tenture ou relâ-
 cement des ponts. — hooks, grappins de bout de
 vergue. — rail. V. Rail
Sheeted, a. tenturé. A round-sheeted ship, vais-
 seau fort tenturé ou gondolé
To sheer, v. a. faire des embardées, ou donner des
 embardées. — off, s'éloigner, s'écarter, 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-ense, ancre,
 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 floating, 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, *armer 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 longueurs épaisses ensemble.* The shot, *le maitre câble.* Fresh shot, *courant de douce*
To shot the guns, mettre les boulets dans les nones
To shove, v. a. To shove in the head of a nail, *défoncer un tonneau.* To shove off, *partir large*
Shrouds, n. p. haubans. Fore shrouds, *haubans d'artimon.* Mizzen shrouds, *haubans d'artimon.* Main top shrouds, *haubans du grand hunier.* Main top-gallant shrouds, *haubans du grand perroquet, &c.* To ease the shrouds, *mollir les haubans.* To set up the shrouds, *mettre les haubans.* To serve a shroud, *joindre 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.* Battal 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, *pendons de signaux.* Sailing signal, *signal de parance*
To sink a ship, v. a. *couler bas un vaisseau.* — a deck, *abaisser le pont*
Skeet, n. cocoup, grand cocoup, ou cocoup de vaisseau
Skids on skeeds, n. p. défenses (pièces de construction dans les vaisseaux)
Skiif, n. esquif
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. lâche, 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 gouvernail peu son gouvernail? Slack water, eau morte*
Slatch, 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 s'écroule*
Sleepers, n. p. pièces de liaison (pièces de bois qui servent à lier les vaisseaux de construction anglaise, devant et 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 futaile*
Slings, n. p. élingue de corde. Boat-slings, *élingues de cordes avec des cosses.* Slings of a buoy, *élingues ou treillage de la bouée*
Slip, 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 Permulien, ou bateau de merique. — of war, *corvette*
Slops, n. p. ou sloop-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'artimon!*
Snatch-block. F. Block

n. *collier* (fixé au mât de certains Miti-
 pour tenir le pied de la livarde ou du bales-
 la voile)
 n. *seau* (sorte de bâtiment)
 port-sell of a gun-port, sole, ou scouillet
 bornis. Sole of the rudder, pièce ajoutée
 du gouvernail, pour le mettre de ni-
 avec la jausse-queue
 n. *langueur*
 robe, ou baie; (dans les langues du nord,
 de trait, ou passage, et s'entend en An-
 de trait du Sund, à l'entrée de la mer Bal-
 n. *a. sonder*, jeter la sonde
 n. *ligne de ronde*. The soundings,
 ou midi. — by east, sud-quart-sud-
 od. de sud. We steer southerly, nous
 du sud
 du sud, ou méridional. The southern
 a mer du sud
 à deux bras; brague. Span-
 boucle quarrée établie sur le gaillard
 des vaisseaux Anglais
 a. To span in the rigging for seizing
 les, brider les haubans pour y
 les branches du trelingage
 voile de brigantine
 de rechange. — sails, voiles de rechange.
 manœuvres de rechange
 sarrés de sapin
 temps réglé pendant lequel les matelots
 un service quelconque
 a. To spell the watch, appeler le monde
 ; ce qui se fait en criant aux écoutes.
 watch oh! ou starboard watch oh!
 bâbord au quart! tribord au quart!
 the pump, relever le monde à la pompe
 a mast, ou yard, &c. v. a. *cosser un mât*,
 &c.
 p. clous de neuf pouces et au-dessus
 v. a. *clouer*. Ex. To spike up a gun, en-
 un canon
 a. en parlant des voiles, signifie les dé-
 on les mettre à fâser
 n. p. espèces de saines ou d'gor-
 v. a. *fier*. — yarn, filer le fil de
 n. Spindle of a vane, fer de girouette.
 the steering wheel, esieu de la roue de
 — of a capstern, pivot d'un cabes-
 n. (terme de construction) feuilles bre-
 p. recueil alongé en pointe saillante
 v. a. *épisser*
 p. Eye splice, épissure en œillet;
 d'arape, ou de ganç
 A sail split, voile déchirée par le vent
 a sail, v. a. *defonner* ou crever une voile
 v. n. *courir vent arrière* (dans un gros
 a. V. To scud & Scudding
 n. poussière d'eau de mer, ou écume
 des vagues
 n. trou de
 rebrousseure d'eau de mer
 n. fente oblique, ou transverse; embos-
 ou câble servant à faire embossure, ancre
 n. p. grandes marrées; mâlines, ou re-
 ; marrées des nouvelle et pleine lune;
 temps des equinoxes
 v. a. Ex. To spring a leak, faire une

voie d'eau. — a butt, se dit d'un vaisseau qui a
 une tête de borlage qui s'est lâchée. — the lust,
 faire une aulsi. — a mast ou yard, rompre un
 mât ou une vergue. Our main yard sprang, no-
 tre grande vergue consenta. A mast which is
 sprung, mât qui a consenti, ou qui a quélur
 fente (qui le rend douteux)
 Sprit, n. livarde, ou baleson. Sprit-sail, voile à
 livarde, voile à targuier, civadure. Sprit-sail
 top-sail, contre-civadiere
 To sponge, v. a. *écouillonner* (en parlant des
 canons)
 Spunge of a cannon, n. *écouillon*
 Spun-yarn, battord
 Spurkets, n. p. ou spurkets. V. Spirketing
 Spurs of the beams, n. p. ou crow-foot of the
 beams, pièces de construction qui tiennent lieu
 de nos dem-baux à l'endroit des scouilles dans la
 construction Anglaise. Spurs of the bits, cour-
 bes des bittes
 Squadron, n. *escadre*
 Squall, n. risée, rafale, ou grain de vent. A black
 squall, grain noir, grain violent, &c.
 Squally, a. Squally weather, temps orageux, ou
 temps accompagné de grains
 Square, a. quarré. Ex. Square sail, voile de for-
 tune ou de treou. Square-rigged, mâté 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
 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)
 Staff, n. bâton, ou matereau. Jack staff, bâton
 de pavillon de beaupré. Flag staff, bâton
 ou mât de pavillon, ou bâton d'enseigne. En sign
 staff at the mast heads, bâton de commence-
 ment
 Stage, n. échaffaud, ou plancher. A floating stage,
 vas de carène. A hanging stage, pont volant.
 Cable stage, pinnac de la jausse aux cables
 Stanchions, n. p. ou pillars, épointes des entre-
 ponts. — of the awnings, montans de toiles.
 — of the netting, bagayoles. Iron stanchions,
 chandeliers de fer pour balayés
 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 halliards! veillez les drisses des haubans!
 Standard, n. étandard. 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 bittes
 Standing, pa. dormant
 Staples, n. p. crampe de fer
 Starboard, ad. tribord (ou côté droit du vaisseau).
 Starboard the helm! ou helm a-starboard! De-
 bord la barre! Starboard withal! tribord un
 peu!
 To start the anchor, v. a. *faire déplanter l'ancre*
 Stave, n. douve de futaille, &c.
 To stave, v. a. rompre, défonner, crever. Our lance
 is staved, notre halube est crevé
 Stay, n. étai. Main stay, grand étai, ou étai du
 grand mât. Main spring stay, grand faux-étai.
 Main top stay, étai de grand haubans, ou étai du
 grand mat de haut. Main top-gallant stay.

éti de grand perroquet. Fore stay, *éti* de misaine. Fore spring stay, *faux-éti* de misaine. Mizzen stay, *éti* d'artimon. Mizzen top stay, *éti* du mât de perroquet de fougue. Mizzen top-gallant stay, *éti* de la perruche. Preventer stay, *faux-éti*. Main preventer stay, *faux-éti* du grand mât. Fore preventer stay, *faux-éti* de misaine. Fore top preventer stay, *faux-éti* du grand mât de hune, ou *faux-éti* de grand hunier. Back stays, *g'haubans*. Stay-sails, *voiles d'étau*, *foes*. Main top stay-sail, *voile d'étau* du grand hunier, ou grand *voile d'étau* de hune. Middle stay-sail, *contre-voile d'étau* du grand hunier, ou *fausse-voile d'étau* du grand hunier. Mizzen stay-sail, *voile d'étau* du perroquet de fougue. Fore stay-sail, *petit foc*, *tranquette*, ou *tournentin*. Fore top stay-sail, *le second foc*. Stay-stail's stay, *draille d'une voile d'étau*. 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. éducation du mât de beaupré

To stem, v. a. To stem the wind ou the tide, *éviter 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 cobostans. Steps for ladders, *échelons et saquets d'échelles*

To step, v. a. To step the masts of a boat, *méter un canot*

Stern, n. la poupe, ou l'arrière d'un vaisseau.

Stern-fast, *croûpière*. Stern-most, *le plus en arrière*. Stern post, *émbot ou émbord*. — ports, *sabords de retraite*. — s. ats of a boat, *chambre d'un canot*. — sheets of a boat, *cordages servant à mener le gouvernail*. — way, *côte*. A-stern, *V. à la lettre A*. — frame, *arcasse*, (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, *voisseau dur à abatre*, *voisseau qui porte la voile comme un rocher*, *voisseau 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, *jût 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, *voisseau sur le chantier*

Stoppers, n. p. loses. Knott d stoppers, *boises à bordon*. Stoppers with laminals boises à aiguillettes. — for the rigging, *boises à fouet*. Wing stoppers, *boises qui sont frappées aux ailes dans*

la fosse aux cables. Stopper bolts, *cheville boucle*, pour les bases du cable

To stopper, v. a. bosser, mettre les boises

Store, n. provisions, ou munitions. Store-house, magasin. Store-keeper, garde-magasin. Store-room, *soute*. Boatswain's store-room, ou aux rechanges du maître. Naval stores, 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 *loger*

Stowage, n. arrimage

Strait, a. droit. Strait timber, *bois droit*, ou *de hante futaille*

Straights, *V. Streights*

Strakes, or streaks, n. p. virures, files, ou bordages. The garboard strake, *le premier bordage*. To heel a strake, *abatre un vaisseau d'une rure*

Strand, n. toron (d'un cordage), *rivage 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 dans un détroit, on entend parler des détroits de Gibraltar, et même on entend parler de celui de Calais à la navigation de la Méditerranée. We are bound to the Streights, *nous allons dans le Levant*

Stretch, n. bordée en louvoyant

To stretch, v. n. faire force de voiles au plein du vent, ou *charrier de la voile*; *mollir*, ou *relâcher* (en parlant des cordages, du gréement, &c.)

Stretch along the weather braces, *alonger ou relâcher les 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 misaine*. — strike soundings, *sonder*. prendre des sondes

String, n. (terme de construction) *bougaine* ou *gaillards* (à l'endroit des passer-avant)

To strip the masts, v. a. dégréer les mats, ou les dégraver

Stroke, n. coup de rame. Row a long stroke, *ramer ou voguer à l'Anglaise*

Strokelman, n. vogueur-avant (c'est-à-d. celui des rameurs qui règle la vogue)

Strap, n. entretoise de cordage, s. entretoise de peaux de bœuf, s. p. s. étreux de fer (en général). Strap (terme de corderie) élingues

Studding, a. Studding-sails, *bonnettes*. First 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; mit. 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 rafraîchis-

mer, ou de manœuvres. To take in a fresh supply, prendre un remplacement de vivres, &c.
de la mer. A great deal of surf ran on the shore, il y avait beaucoup de ressac à la côte

de la mer. n. lame ou vague, choc
 To surge, v. a. To surge the capstern, ou to surge at the capstern, choquer au cabestan, empêcher le cable de dériver

de la mer. n. inspection, ou visite. Survey of a harbour, plan d'un port

de la mer. v. a. inspecter, visiter, ou vérifier

de la mer. n. p. inspecteurs de la marine

de la mer. n. faubert. Hand-swab, faubert à manche

de la mer. v. a. & n. faubertter

de la mer. n. balayeur de vaisseau

de la mer. n. sail scarf, n. assemblage à queue d'hi-

de la mer. v. a. To sway up the lower yards, hisser les vergues, &c.

de la mer. n. tamise, ou tamisaille; sweep

de la mer. n. en général, un trait arrondi, ou oval

de la mer. v. a. & n. draguer

de la mer. n. balayeur de vaisseau

de la mer. n. houle, levée (agitation sourde des eaux de

de la mer. & ad. A swift ship, ou a swift sailing

de la mer. n. vaisseau bon marcheur, ou qui marche

de la mer. v. a. Er. To swift a boat ou vestel,

de la mer. n. ceinture d'un bâtiment. V. Swifter.

de la mer. n. capstern, placer le gardi-corps aux

de la mer. n. d'un cabestan, ou garnir les barres d'un

de la mer. n. de leur cordage. — a mast, assurer en

de la mer. n. de leurs poutres, ou faux haubans. — in

de la mer. n. de leur hâbord, bieler les haubans

de la mer. n. de leur ceinture d'un bâtiment. — of a

de la mer. n. de leur gardi-corps ou tie-voile du cabestan.

de la mer. n. de leur haubans de fortune, ou faux haubans;

de la mer. n. de leur haubans impairs.

de la mer. v. u. éviter au changement de vent ou

de la mer. n. de leur tour, (en parlant d'un vaisseau à l'ancre)

de la mer. n. de leur tour, ou faire son évolution. Let her swing!

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

de la mer. n. de leur tour, To swing the yards sharp

T.

TABLING. n. Tabling of the sails, tablier et

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

TACKLING. n. Tablings of the beams,

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. chevillot, 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-mast, *grand mât de hune.* Cc. Mizzen top-sail, *voile de perroquet de fougue.* Top rope, *guinderesse.* Top tackle, *pâte 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 paventé
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! *avirons en gaïère! avirons 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 fuier, 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. to tier, remorquer, ou avoir quelque chose à la traîne
Tow boat, n. bateau servant à tover. — line *hausserie de touce.* — rope, *grélin ou hausserie à tover*
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 écueils, 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 jeterceaux, ou frise de l'éperon
Train, n. trainée de poudre, le derrière d'un obus
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, raambeau
Traverse, n. route oblique. — board, *route des pilotes*
To traverse, v. n. faire une route oblique. — a piece, *v. a. (en termes de canonage) remuer une pièce de canon (pour parvenir à la pointe)*
Tree masts, n. p. garnables. Trestle trees, *bois res maîtresses des hunes.* Cross trees, *bois traversières des hunes*
To trench the ballast, v. a. mettre le lest en tranchées ou compartimens; séparer le lest par des tronçons, 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 louvoyant
To trip, v. a. To trip the anchor, faire lâcher l'ancre
To trise, ou to truss up, v. a. lisser promptement quelque fardeau. Trise up! *lisse!*
Trising line, n. raban, ou éguillette des haubans, &c.
Trough of the sea, n. entredeux des lames. The ship lies in the trough of the sea, *le vaisseau est au travers de la lame*
Trowsers, n. p. culottes de matelots
Truebs, 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 taçage.* — of the shrouds, *ou seizing trunks, coces de bûs, ou margouillats fixés aux haubans*
Trumpet, n. Speaking trumpet, porte-voix
Fire trunks, n. p. coffres à feu
Trunnions, n. p. tourillons d'un canon

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'écoule; le vaisseau va de l'avant. Head-way, chemin de l'avant. Stern-way, culbute. The ship has stern-way, le vaisseau culbute, 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 câble (au côté extérieur du vindas).

Blowing weather, gros temps, ou temps venteux. Stormy weather, temps orageux, mauvais temps. Squally weather, temps d'ailes 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-sud-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 cabestan

Whelps of the windlass, flasques, ou tapets de vindas

Whip, *n.* cartabeu, ou petit palm. — purple palm à fouet

To whip, *v. a.* Ex. To whip up empty casks, M. enlever des tonneaux vides, &c. — the ship a rope; faire une liane 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 dérive, *v.* ou Flood

Winch, *n.* treuil. Iron winches, manivelles de fer

Wind, *n.* vent. Trade winds, vents réguliers

Reigning winds, vents régnans. A fair wind, bon vent. A foul wind, vent contraire. A wind, ou landing wind, vent large. Hauling winds, vents qui fluent; et vice versa

A ship wind bound, vaisseau retenu au port par les vents contraires. To be up wind, être au plus près du vent. Bellow wind and water, à fleur d'eau

To wind, *v. a.* To wind a ship ou boat, tourner le pivot d'un bâtiment, ou faire abatre un mât

To wind, *v. n.* A plank that winds, *v.* Wind

Flow winds the ship? où est le cap? To wind a cable, convoluer la manœuvre avec le vent

Winding, *a.* Winding tackle, calorne. — best pendant, pendule de calorne. — bait, appât de har.

A winding plank, bordage de bordage

Windage, *n.* vent (d'une pièce d'artillerie)

Windlass, *n.* galandaut, vindas, treuil, ou tour

Windmill, *n.* manège à vent

To windward, *ad.* & windward, *a.* au vent, côté du vent. Windward tide, marée courante au vent. The windward islands, les îles au vent, ou les Antilles. To windward of, au vent à nous

Wings of a fleet, *n. p.* les ailes d'un armement

Wings of a ship's hold, les extrémités de l'entrecaille des 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 grossière

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, arrer 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; congrier 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 entre les couples).* — a mast, *forcer un mât.* A wrung mast, *mât forcé, tordu, ou déjetté*
YACHTING, n. p. *longues chevilles de fer n. unies d'une base à une extrémité, et goupillées à l'autre*

X.

YACHT, 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-orné dans ses ornemens de sculpture et dans sa garniture)*
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-gallant 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 civière.* Sprit top-sail yard, *vergue de contre-civière.* 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 bell! *attention au gouvernail! veille la barre!*

Yarn, n. *fil de carot.* Spun yarn, *batord.* Tarred 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-marinier de manoeuvres 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, gad-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 seal'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 oillée, 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'incision, 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 chicotin, or socotrine aloës. — hépatique or apatie, barbadoes aloës. — de Barbadoes en calbasus. *Barbadoes aloës in gourd-shells.* — caballin, horse aloës
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. — celtin, 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 enquer, — princesses, —

Jordan almonds. — lissées or lissées, *carapizas.* — à la praline, *crisp* or *burnt almonds.* Huile d'amandes, *almond oil*
gris, m. ambergris. — noir et renardé, or *black ambergris.* — blanc, *white ambergris, spermacei.* — jaune, *amber.* — liquide, *liquid amber*
cade, m. bastard amber
de musc, f. musk seed
de chrysothèse, f. (a precious stone) amethyst
de maïs, m. starch
de ammi, m. ammi seed, ammi
de ammoniac, m. sal ammoniac
de ammoniac, f. gum ammoniac
de anoni, m. anoni seed, anoni. — en grappe
de anoni, m. anoni racematum s. veruni. — à la Jamaïque, *pimento, Jamaica pepper*
de anis, or fèves des Moluques, f. p. Malaccu
de anis, m. cashew nuts
de anis, m. p. pine apples
de anis, m. p. anchovies
de anis, f. p. anchors
de anis, m. p. de tabac, f. p. tobacco in carrots
de anis, f. angelica, lingwort
de anis, or résine animée, f. gum anime
de anis, m. aniseed. — étoilé, — de la Chine, *Schérie, des Indes, des Philippines, badiane,*
de anis, m. anise. — à la reine, — de Verlun,
de anis, m. aniseed. — aigre, *cummin*
de anis, m. p. rings. — de berger, or au soleil,
de anis, m. p. tooth shells
de anis, m. coarce enamel
de anis, m. de girofle, m. mother cloves
de anis, m. Syrian silk
de anis, m. arrack
de anis, m. p. trees
de anis, m. white rosin, colophony
de anis, m. p. fiddle-sticks
de anis, f. p. the coarsest Persian silk
de anis, f. fine Persian silk of the second sort
de anis, f. slate. Ardoises, writing slates
de anis, m. silver. — en massés et en lingots, *barbillion and ingots.* — en barres, *silver*
de anis, — en feuilles, — battu, leaf-silver. — en
de anis, — battu, white tinsel. — trait, or fil d'ar-
de anis, — battu, silver wire. — filé, or filé d'argent, *spun*
de anis, — battu, plated copper. — en coquille,
de anis, — battu, silver. — de mosaïque, *mosaic silver,*
de anis, — battu, silver. — verni, or doré, *silver gilt.*
de anis, — battu, — à la mode, smoked silver. —
de anis, — battu, or éclairé, refined silver. — de cou-
de anis, — battu, fine silver. — vil, or vil-argent, *quick-*
de anis, — battu, f. plate, silver plate. — cassée, *brok-*
de anis, — battu, f. silver weed
de anis, — battu, f. birthwort
de anis, — battu, m. arlet, India cummin
de anis, — battu, f. ermine skin
de anis, — battu, f. feu, f. p. fire arms. — blanches, *side*
de anis, — battu, f. mugwort
de anis, — battu, m. sal ammoniac
de anis, — battu, f. p. aromatics
de anis, — battu, f. p. arquebuses, firelocks
de anis, — battu, f. orach, goose-foot
de anis, — battu, m. p. watering pots
de anis, — battu, m. arsenic. — jaune, *orpiment.* —
de anis, — battu, red orpiment
de anis, — battu, m. white contrayerva, asclepias
de anis, — battu, m. aspalathus
de anis, — battu, m. Jew's pitch, asphaltos
de anis, — battu, f. spike oil

Aspicanardi, m. spikenard
Asquimanti, asquiman, m. scenanth or camel's hay
Assa douce, f. benjamin. — latida, *asfeticuda*
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. elecanipan
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
Axonze, 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, bajetas, a sort of coarse cotton
Bagues, f. p. rings
Baguier, m. a case or box for rings
Baguenaude, f. bladder senna. — à paternôtre,
bladder nuts
Bailloques, f. p. brown and white ostrich feathers
Balaustes communes, f. p. or écorce de grenade, f.
balauatine bark. — fines, or fleurs de grenade,
balauatine flowers
Baleine coupée et apprêtée, f. whale-bone. — en
favos, whale fins
Balenas, m. u bale's pizzle
Balles, f. p. balls, bullets. — d'imprimeur, *print-*
ing balls. Balle de papier, *a ball or ten ream*
of paper
Bamboeche, f. bamboo cane
Bands, bandelettes, f. p. mkle. — de roues, *band-*
ages, wheel bands or clouts
Bangue, 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 tricôt, — bro-
chés, — à l'aiguille, knit stockings. — drapés
or foulés, milled stockings. — au métier, *worst*
stockings. — à étrier, *stirrup stockings*
Basane, bazane, f. tanned sheep's leather
Basilic, m. sweet basil
Basin, m. damny
Bassonbe, 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 Giléad, — 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 (baume dur et sec), *balsam of Tolu*. — du Canada (baume dur), *Canada balsam*. — de moniea, *Jew's pitch*. — de calaba (baume 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*
 Bétouine, *f. betony*
 Beurrs, *m. butter*. — frais, *fresh butter*. — salé, *salt butter, pot butter*. — de Galaham, *Guinea palm butter*
 Bezard, *m. bezoar*
 Biasse, *f. raw silk*
 Bidaut, *m. bistre*
 Bièvre, *m. beaver, castor*
 Bijoux, bijouterie, *jewellery, toys*
 Bimboloterie, *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*
 Bitrol, *m. spin 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, *Span sh white*. — de bismuth, — de Ind, — d'Espagne, *magistery of bismuth, or Spanish white*. — de Troyes, *Troy white*. — de perle, *pearl white*. — de Venise, *Venice white, stoke white*. — de craie, au pinceau, *whiting*. — de balaine, *spermaceti*
 Blata baltique, *Constantinople sweet-hoof*
 Blé, *m. corn, grain*. Grands blés, *wheat and rye*. Petits blés, *oats and barley*. Blé moutin, *meslin*. — 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 Flandres, *mountain green*
 Blondes, *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*

Bœufs, *m. p. oxen*. Du bœuf, *beef*. — salé, *fat salt, smoked beef*. Nerf de bœuf, *bull's jaw*
 Langues de bœuf, *neats' tongues*
 Bohé, or bou, *m. bahra*
 Bois, *m. wood*. — de charpente, — à bâtir, or construction, *timber*. — en grume, *round timber*. — dégrossi, *rough heavy timber*. — à bancs, or gauche, *backsided timber*. — de charpente, *carpenter's timber*. — merrain, *rain, or merrin, wainscoting boards*. — à rain, à pipes, or à barils, *staves and heart*. — dormant, *staves*. — d'enfonçure, *heart*. — d'éclisses, *scalpboards*. — feuillants, *for laths, hoops, &c.* — tortu, or courbant, *pass timber*. — de chauffage, or à brûler, *wood*. — de corde, *cord-wood*. — flottant, *wood*. — à tan, *oak or tanner's bark*. — dré, or veiné, *speckled or veined wood*. — teinture, *wood for dying*. — d'aloës, *aloës*. — d'aigle, *eagle wood*. — de calambour, *calambour wood*. — de calambour, *calambour*. — amer de Surinam, *quassi wood*. — de Cayenne, *simarouba*. — d'aunis, *aunis*. — de baume, *xylobalsamum*. — de Brésil, *Brésillet, Brazil wood*. — de Fernambouc, *Fernambouc wood*. — de Sapan, — de Lanon (Brésillet du Japon), *Sapan wood*. — de Brésil de la baye, *Brésil de tous saints*. *Sapan wood*. — de Sapan de Banca, *ma wood*. — de Sainte-Marthe, *Brazil wood*. — de St. Martha, *Brésillet faux d'Amérique*. — de Sillot, — de la Jamaïque, *Brazilletta, or Java wood*. — de Campêche, *Campêche wood*. — de canuelle, *white cinnamon*. — de frus, — de chandelle, — citron, — de canille, *canille wood, citron wood*. — de chic, *chic wood*. — de la Chine, *China wood, lette*. — de Cayan, *amarula*. — de Chypre, *rose wood*. — de couleur, or couleur, *rose wood, snake wood*. — de crabe, or de crabe de grosse, — de clou du Para, *cassia wood*. — de dentelle, *lagetto wood*. — d'ébony, — de fer, *iron wood*. — de marbré, or colorié, *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, *tree wood*. — immortel, or de corail, *wood*. — d'Inde, *logwood*. — Isabelle, *wood*. — de mahogany, or de mahogany, *mahogany*. — de rétique, *nephritic wood*. — de Nicaragua, de sang, or sanglant, — rouge, *Nicaragua wood*. — de la palille, *dragon's blood wood*. — de lixandre, or violet, *violet wood*. — de frak-wood, — de quassi, *quassi wood*. — rose, — de Rhodé, or de Chypre, *rose wood*. — de rose de la Jamaïque, *candle wood*. — rouge, *red wood*. — saint, *lignum santal*. — sandal, *sandal wood, sandalers*. — de sassafras, — de caliatour, *caliatour wood*. — vert, *green wood*
 Boîtes, *f. p. boxes*. — en paquet; piles, *nests of boxes*. — à la mille, *mills of boxes*. — à la boîte, *box*. — boîte-à-huile, *feuilles en caisse, foil-box*. — bijoux, — de montre, *watch-boxes*. — battelle, *tinder-boxes*. — à poudre, *powder boxes*. — à soudure, *solder boxes*
 Boutiers, *m. p. surgeon's boxes*
 Bol, *m. bole, bolus*
 Bombaxin, *m. bombaxean*
 Bonnets, *m. p. caps*

Bouaterie, *f. hosiery*
 Bois brut et gras, *m. tinical*. — purifié et raffiné, *m. refined borax*
 Bois, *m. ship planks*
 Boisson, *m. clap-boards*
 Bois, *f. p. boats*. Tiges or jambes pour botes, *m. boats*
 Bois, *f. p. half boats*
 Bois, *m. boracina, a kind of justrian*
 Bois de liège, *m. p. corks*
 Bois, *f. p. buckles*. — d'oreilles, *ear-rings*
 Bois de table, *f. p. wax candles*. — filées or filées, *wax candles*. — de blanc de barbe, *permocci candiles*. Pain de bougie, *a candle of wax candle*
 Bois, *m. buckram*
 Bois, *f. p. boilers, kettles*
 Bois or blutiaux, *m. p. bolting-cloths, bolters*
 Bois, *m. bay wood*
 Bois, *f. p. bails, balls*
 Bois, *m. birch, birch-tree*
 Bois de plumes, *m. a plume of feathers*. — d'ours, *a sprig of diamonds*
 Bois, *m. p. flower-pots*
 Bois, *m. barracan*
 Bois, *f. black alder, frangula*
 Bois, *m. hat-band with a buckle*
 Bois, *f. the most inferior sort of soda*
 Bois, *f. the purging buckthorn*
 Bois, *m. bourrelets, m. p. pads, rolls stuffed with wool*
 Bois, *f. borogé*
 Bois, *m. bourre rouge, f. cow's hair*. — de chèvre, *sheep's hair*. — tontée, or tontaise, *shear wool*
 Bois, *f. de soie, soies de bourre, wool*
 Bois, *m. Bourre-lance, bourre-voilée, bourre-rouge, wool stocks, flock wool*. Lits de bourre, *m. p. beds*
 Bois, *f. p. purses*. — de soie, *silk purses*. — de veaux, *hair bags*
 Bois, *f. a mariner's compass*
 Bois de verre, *f. p. glass bottles*. — de grès, *crystals*. — d'écuse, *wicker bottles*
 Bois, *f. the chape of a scabbard*
 Bois, *m. a ferric's bur tress*
 Bois, *m. p. buttons*
 Bois, *m. p. plough and grooving planes*
 Bois, *m. boynu, f. catgut, catling*
 Bois, *m. bracelets, m. p. bracelets*
 Bois, *m. branuy*
 Bois, *m. p. hammocks*
 Bois, *m. Brui sec, pitch*. — liquide, *tar*
 Bois, *m. p. brillants*
 Bois, *f. the best and longest sort of hemp*
 Bois, *m. hryun, wall-moss*
 Bois, *f. p. bricks*
 Bois, *m. a flax brake*
 Bois, *m. brocade*
 Bois, *f. tinsel, brocattelle*
 Bois, *f. p. spits*. — à tricoter, *knitting needles*
 Bois, *m. carlonnier, shoemaker's pegs*
 Bois, *f. embroidery*
 Bois, *f. a brake*
 Bois, *m. bronze*. — à bronzer, *red and yellow metal*. — or métal moulu, *powder brass*
 Bois, *f. p. tacks*
 Bois, *f. p. brushes, painter's brushes*
 Bois, *m. p. plough and rabbit planes*
 Bois de montagne, *m. amber*. Brun-rouge, *brun-brun, brown red, common Indian red*
 Bois, *f. self-heal, brucella*
 Bois, *f. health, ting*
 Bois, *p. aux de buffles, et peaux passés en buffles, buff, buff skins*

Buffetin, *m. buff of young buffles*
 Buglosse, *f. bugloss, anemona*
 Buis, *m. box wood*
 Bulbes, *f. p. bulbs, bulbous root*
 Burail, *m. ferrauline*
 Bures, burats, buratines, *coarse woollen stuff*
 Burgaudines, *f. p. nautilus, or sailor shells*
 Byssé, or poil de nacre, *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*
 Cadènes, *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. tpe aruanha*
 Caillé-lait, *m. lady's bedstraw*
 Caillotis, *m. kelp*
 Caisses, *f. p. chests or crates*. — fortes, *strong boxes, iron chests*. — d'artifice, *powder chests*
 Calamine, *f. pierre calaminaire, f. calamine*
 Calamite, *f. the calamite, the hardstone, storax calamita*
 Calamus aromatique, *m. sweet-flag*
 Calandre, *f. calender, mangle*
 Calandrinés, *f. p. sleek stones*
 Calanthum, *m. caput mortuum*
 Calédoine, *f. calcedony*
 Calmande, *f. calamansi*
 Cambouis, *m. gome, black and oily grease of a cart-wheel*
 Cambrai, toile de Cambrai, *f. cambrie*
 Caméade, *f. spurge olive*
 Cameline, *f. gold of pleasure, camelina*
 Camelot, *m. camelot, camelot*
 Camini, *m. camini, Paraguay*
 Camions, *m. p. small carts, nenikins*
 Camomille, *f. camomile*
 Campanas, *f. p. tufted fringes*
 Campêche, *f. Bois*
 Camphire, *m. camphire*
 Canaries, serins des Canaries, *m. p. Canary birds*
 Gomme caname, *f. cancanina*
 Candélabre, *m. a great branched candlestick, chandelier*
 Canchee, *m. cassia sticks*
 Canopin, *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,ouches cantharides, *f. p. cantharides, or Spanish flies*
- Cautines, *f. p. liquor cubes*
- Coutechoue, *f. India rubber, lead-eater*
- Caparaçons, *m. p. caparisons*
- Capiton, *m. the coarsest part of silk, silk wick*
- Capres, *f. p. capers*. — de germet, *German capers*. — capucines, *the flower-buds of nasturtium*
- Carabe, *m. yellow amber*
- Carabines, *f. p. carbines, or carabines*
- 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 t, *m. kerseys*
- Caribue, *f. carline-histle, carolina*
- Carloek, *m. carlock, isinglass*
- Carain, *m. camme*
- Carasse, *f. fur, w's waste*
- Caroule, 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*
- Carrellets, *m. p. scilicet'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. casimure*
- 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 fistula*. Fleurs de casse, *cassia buds*
- Casses, *f. p. pen cases*
- Casse-nottes, *f. p. gall-nuts, white gall*
- Cassonade, *f. cassonade*
- Cassuminar, *m. casuminar*
- Castine, *f. blue John, or sparry flour*
- Castor neut, d'hiver, or Moscovite, *m. new beaver, white beaver, winter castors*. — sec, maigre, 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 hairs*. Demi-castors, *semi-castors*
- Castorcum, *m. castoreum, castor*
- Catapuce, *f. castor-nuts, cataputia, spurge*
- Caudébec, *m. p. fine Normandy hats, caudebecs*
- Cauris or eoris, *m. (shells used as current coin in India and Africa), cowries, porcelain-shells*
- Caviar, *m. caviare, cavaos*
- 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 cimentatoire, *cement*
- Cendres communes, *f. p. ashes*. — de pot-nord, *pot-ashes*. — de verre, *red pot-ashes*. — de roquette, *cendre du Levant, cendres de Suéde*. — de Furie, *rorhotta, potashine*. — de rôt, *roast ashes*. — bleues et vertes, *verditer*. — de dre gravelée, *œuvres cassaudes, weed ashes*. — de bronze, *empholix*. — de plom, or *ceint fouling shot*.
- Cendrée de Tournay, *f. Tournay cement*
- Centauree, *f. centaury*
- Cérat, *m. scar-clash, cerate*
- Cercles, *m. p. hoops*. — de fer, *iron hoops*
- Cerf, *m. a hart, or stag*. La nappe de la peau cerf, a *stag's skin or hide*. Des harles de cerf, *harthorns*. Graine or raclure de corne de cerf, *harthorn shavings*. Eau de tête or de crû de cerf, *top or drops of hartshorn*
- Ceruse, *f. ceruse, white lead*. — noire, *black*
- Cét-rac, *m. spleen-wort, ceterach*
- Cévadille, *f. sabodilloes, Indian caustic berry*
- Chagrin, *m. shagreen*
- Chabies, *f. p. chains*
- Chaiettes, *f. p. small chains*
- Chainons, *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, *my gloves*
- Chandeliers, *m. p. candlesticks*
- Chandelles de suif, *f. p. tallow candles*. — cire, *wax candies*. — moulés, *mould cast, plungées, à la broche, or à la baguette, d'opie*
- Candles, *store candles*
- Chauvre, *m. hemp*. — net, *clean hemp, rine net*. — outschot, *outshot*. — demi-net, *half net*. — coupe, *cut hemp*. — ezueen, *chain*. — 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*
- Chaqueville, *f. cascarilla*
- Charbon de bois, *m. charcoal, small coal*. — pierre or de terre, *eco-coal, pis-coal*. — de saie, *blue, black*
- Chardon 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*
- Paux de chats, *f. p. cat skins*. Chats barres, *wild cats*
- Châtaignes, *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*

— étincelle or amortie, *slaked lime*. —
 — *puty*. — de plombs, *ceruse*. — d'anti-
 — *monium*. — d'antimoine, *calc of*
antimony
 — *celandine*
 — de femme, *f p. shifts*. — d'homme,
men's shifts
 — *oak*. — *verd*, *holm-tree*
 — *oak*, *a young oak*
 — *oak*, *m. p. andirons, dogs*
 — *oak*, *m. hemp-seed*. Huile de chenevis,
linseed oil
 — *oak*, *f. bullen, stalks of hemp peeled*
 — *oak*, *skirret*
 — *oak*, *m. p. horses*. — Peaux or cuirs de che-
 — *val*, *horse's hides*. Crin de cheval, *m. horse*
 — *hair*. Corne de cheval, *horse's hoofs*. Huile
 — *de cheval*, *caballine oil, or melted*
horse's grease
 — *oak*, *m. p. bolsters*
 — *oak*, *m. p. hair*. — plats, or en gras, *raw hair*.
 — *oak*, *m. p. hirs*. — vilis, *live hair*.
 — *oak*, *m. p. dead hair*
 — *oak*, *f. p. wooden pegs, iron bolts*
 — *oak*, *f. goat*
 — *oak*, *m. honey-suckle*
 — *oak*, *m. p. joists, rafters*
 — *oak*, *m. p. kid-skins*
 — *oak*, *f. the scum of metals*
 — *oak*, *m. chibou*
 — *oak*, *f. succory*
 — *oak*, *m. p. dogs*. — de mer, *scals*. Peaux de chien
 — *oak*, *dog's fish skins*
 — *oak*, *m. quickgrass, dog's grass*
 — *oak*, *f. p. or chiffons, m. p. rugs*
 — *oak*, *m. Guinea pepper*
 — *oak*, *f. China root*
 — *oak*, *f. p. nickers*
 — *oak*, *m. chocolate*
 — *oak*, *haire, blond, or verd, m. common colewort*.
 — *oak*, *d'Allemagne, borecole*. — pancatier,
 — *oak*, *m. p. de Milan or de Savoie, Sa-*
 — *voignage*. — cabu or pommé, *cabbage*. —
 — *oak*, *m. p. braccoi*. Chou-fleur, *cauliflower*. Chou-
 — *oak*, *m. p. choux*. Chou-navet, *turnip-rooted*
 — *oak*, *m. p. choux*. Choux salés, *choux-croute, crout,*
 — *oak*, *m. p. choux*
 — *oak*, *f. chrysolite*
 — *oak*, *m. p. wax-tapers*
 — *oak*, *f. p. regars*
 — *oak*, *f. henlock*
 — *oak*, *m. conent*
 — *oak*, *m. cinnabar, vermillion*
 — *oak*, *m. cinnamon*
 — *oak*, *m. p. wax*. — *virge, untroughd wax*. —
 — *oak*, *m. p. les orfèvres, gold size*. — d'Espagne, or
 — *oak*, *m. p. les orfèvres, sealing wax*
 — *oak*, *f. p. shemra*
 — *oak*, *m. p. exissars*
 — *oak*, *m. p. en-lée*. *f. chased plate*
 — *oak*, *f. chased work*
 — *oak*, *m. p. lemons*. — salés, *pickled lemons*
 — *oak*, *m. p. verd, sucrale*
 — *oak*, *f. Citronelle, f. Barbadoes water*
 — *oak*, *f. hodie*
 — *oak*, *m. p. suture*. *f. tin-solder*
 — *oak*, *m. p. colzech laien*
 — *oak*, *m. p. iron nails*
 — *oak*, *f. p. iron pins*
 — *oak*, *m. p. keys of organs, a set of kryes for harp-*
 — *oak*, *m. p. keys*. — *Claviers, key-chains*
 — *oak*, *m. p. arcs*. — d'arquebuses, &c. *spanners*. —
 — *oak*, *m. p. récepins*. — de montre, *watch-keys*
 — *oak*, *m. p. hard-ware*
 — *oak*, *m. tinvel*

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,
clinch nail. — sans tête, *brads, sprigs*. —
 — de cheval, *hoi-nails*. — à crochet, *tenet-*
hooks. — de enabre, *cinnabar in grains*. —
 — de girofle, *cloves*. — matrices, *mother-cloves*.
 — d'eucens, *perfumed candles*
 Cobalt, *cobalt, 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, *Maliviva nuts*. La chair
 — du coco, *the pulp of the cocoa*
 Coiffes, *f. p. hoods, caps*. — de perruque, *peruke*
coifs. — de chapeau, *hat linings*
 Coffres, *m. p. trunks*. Coffres-forts, *strong boxes,*
iron chests
 Cognasses, *m. p. wild quinces*
 Cognées, *f. p. law-bets*
 Coleotar artificiel, *m. copal mortuum, colcothar*
of virial. — naturel, *chalcitis*
 Collets, *f. p. ornabugs*
 Coliflet, *m. toys*
 Colle, *f. glue*. — forte, *common glue, strong*
glue. — de gants tremblante, et de parche-
 — min, *size*. — à bouche, *lip-glass*. — de poisson,
 — or de Moscovie, *isinglass*. — à dor, or
 — à batture, *gold size*. — de farine, *stationer's*
paste. — à pierre, or gros maistre, *cement*. Colle-
 — clair, *sarocolla*
 Collets de buffle, *m. p. buff jerkins*
 Colliers, *m. p. collars, necklaces*
 Colombin, *m. lead ore*
 Racine de colombo, *f. columbo root*
 Colofane, *f. colophony, hard resin*
 Coloquinte, *f. colocynthis*
 Huile de colza or colbat, *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, *courbés, d'épaisseur, de nature, cal-*
lipers. Compas, *compas de mer or de route,*
sea compass. — renversé, *hanging compass*.
 — de cordonnier, *a shoemaker's size, a measur-*
ing
 Coines, *whit and blue bugle*. *V. Verrot-tis*
 Concombres, *m. p. cucumbers*
 Cônes, *m. p. cones*
 Confiture, *f. comfit, sweetmeat*
 Conques, *f. p. sea shells*
 Conserve, *f. conserve, comfit*
 Conservées, *f. p. pre-erfers*
 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. water 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*
 Corolle, *m. string.* — de chapeau, *hatband.* —
 à lacer, *stay lace.* — pour canne, *cane string.*
 — de montre, *watch string*
 Coronnets, *m. p. laces*
 Cordouan, *m. cordovan-leather*
 Coriandre, *f. coriander-seed, coriander*
 Coris, *f. civetis, civis*
 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, *Damaeus cotton-yarn.* Toile de coton, *cattico*
 Cottonnne, *f. canvas for lateen sails, coarse calico*
 Couenne, *f. sword or rind*
 Couettes, or coites, *f. p. feather beds*
 Couchage, *f. couchet, couchage*
 Couleurs, *f. p. painter's colours*
 Couleuvre or brioine, *f. Bryony*
 Coulevrines, *f. p. culverins*
 Couliawan, *m. bitter cinnamon, couliawan*
 Coupes, *f. p. cups*
 Coupe-rets, *m. p. cleavers*
 Couperose, *f. copperas*
 Coupons, *m. p. shreds*
 Courges, *f. p. gourds, pumpions*
 Courvoies, *f. p. latches, straps*
 Courtes-pointes, *f. p. counterpanes*
 Courton, *m. short hemp*
 Cousoir, *m. a sewing press*
 Coussins, *m. p. cushions*
 Coussinets de senteur, *m. p. sweet bags*
 Couteaux, *m. p. knives.* — à guine, *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*
 Couteau, *m. cutlass*
 Ouvrage de coutellerie, *m. cutlery*
 Coutelleries, *f. p. knife cases*
 Coute-lun, *m. p. Jordan almonds*
 Coutil, *m. tirking, tirken.* — de brin, or grains grossiers, *tirking for chair covers*
 Convercles, *m. p. lids, covers*
 Couvertures (de lit), *f. p. coverlets.* — de laine, *blankets.* — piquées, *quills.* — velucs, *rugs.* — de chausse, *chair covers.* — de erin, *horse-hair sewing*
 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.* — rouges, *red pencils.* — blancs, *chalk pencils, white pencils.* — d'ardoise, *slate pencils.* — en pastels, *crayons, pastels.* Crayon, crayon de plume, *crayon d'Angleterre, black-lead*
 Crème, or crystal de tartre, *cream of tartar*
 Crêpe, *m. crape.* — lisse, *tiffany.* — de deuil, *mourning crape*
 Crêpines, *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*
 Crucibles, *m. p. stoves*
 Crie, *m. a jack or hand screw*
 Crin, *m. horse hair*
 Cristal, *m. crystal.* — de roche, *rock crystal.* — de verre, *artificial, verre cristallin, crystal glass.* — à poudrer, *shining sand.* — de tartre, *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
 Crocs, crochets, *m. p. hooks, tenets.* Crochet pick locks. Crochet or araffe de diamants, *crutchet 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*
 Cuilloirs, *m. p. fruit baskets*
 Cuillers, *f. p. spoons.* — à pot, *pot ladles.* — à thé, *tea spoons*
 Cuirs, *m. p. hides, skins.* V. Peaux. Cuir ther. — bœuf, *butt leather.* — tannée, *tan leather.* — corroyé, *curried leather.* — grainis, *grain leather.* — de Hongrie, or H groyé, *Hungary leather.* — lissé, *streak leather.* — au sippage, or à la Danoise, *Danish leather.* — bouilli, *boiled or gummed leather.* — fort or nerveux, — à semelle, *sole leather.* — à ouvrer, *upper leather, vamp.* — de Russie, or de Roussi, *Muscovy hide.* — de Magné, *horse hide.* — de Maroc, *Moroccan leather.* — de truie, *hog leather.* — doré, *gold leather.* — argenté, *silvered leather.* — poule, or canepu, *fine sheep leather.* — à soir, *razor strap.* — yalie, *neat'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 bâtons, *copper rods.* — laminé en fonds, *copper batoms.* — à la filière, *copper wire.* — en mailles, *shruff, old copper.* — jaune, *brass.* — de la Reine, *queen's metal*
 Cumis, *m. erianadin.* — des prés, *caraway seed.* — noir, or faux cumis, *fennel flower seed, man coriander*
 Curcuma, *m. or concourme, f. turmeric, India saffron*
 Cuscute, *f. dodder, dodder 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, *damascos*. Acier de damas, *Damascus steel*. Damas, *or lames damasquinées, Turkish or Damascus blades*
 Damascotte, *f. Venice damask*
 Damasse, *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*
 Dentelure, *f. half-scarlet grain*
 Dentures, *f. p. dmtu*
 De bois-d'acier, *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*. Fausses dents, *artificial teeth*
 Dentelles, *f. p. tooth shells*
 Dentelle, *f. lace*. — au fuseau, *dentelle, bob-lace*. — de point, or à l'aiguille, *points, bob-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 diamonds*. — taillés en tables, *table diamonds*. — roses, or en rose, *rose diamonds*. — brillants, *brillants*. — 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 diamonds*. — de Bohême, de Cornouailles, d'Ancon, &c. *Bohemian and other bastard diamonds*. — à cabot, à queue, or de vitrier, *glazier's diamonds*
 Dittane, *m. dittany*
 Drogues, *f. p. brnzery*
 Druces, *m. p. chip axes*
 Druerie, *f. paper staining*
 Druis-venin, *m. swallow-wort*
 Druille, *f. or ectérie, m. miltwort*
 Druie, *m. or doruaie, f. leopard's bane*
 Druie, *f. gilding*
 Druis-douces-fiches, *f. p. slabs, fitches*
 Druille, *m. p. doublets, false stones*
 Druille, *f. a lining*
 Druie-amère, *f. woody night-shade, bitter-sweet*
 Druie, *f. p. m'asses*
 Druie, *V. Bois*
 Druie, *f. p. cask staves*
 Druie, *f. p. sugar plumbs*
 Druie, *f. p. tail shot*. Grosse drague, *deer shot*. Petite drague, *hare shot*. Menue drague, *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, *Russian, Flemish duck*. — de Russie plié en double, *raven-duck*
 Draperie, *f. drapery*
 Dreche, *f. mak, drudge*
 Druks, *f. p. rags*

Droguerie, *f. drogues, f. p. drugs*
 Droguet, *m. druggot*. — de soie, *silk druggot*
 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 regia*. — de la reine, *Hungary water*. — de lavande, *lavender water*. — de fleur d'orange, — de nasse, *orange-flower water*. — de carmin, *carmin water*. — de raze, *oil of turpentine*. Eaux distillées, *distilled waters*. — carliaques or cordiales, *cordial waters*. Eau de Cologne, *Cologne water*. — de senteur, *perfumed waters*. — minérales, *mineral waters*
 Ebéne, *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, *cascaquilla*. — aromatique, *cassia lignea, cassia bark*, de girofle, *cassia caryophyllata*. — winterane, de caryocostin or sans pareille, *winter's bark*
 Ecrans, *m. p. screens*
 Pierres, *f. p. or yeux d'écrevisse, m. p. crab's eyes*
 Ecrin, *m. a jewel box*
 Ecuine de mer, *f. French or Turkish clay for tobacco-pipe bowls, cuttle-bone*
 Eclairon, *m. elder-down, elder, or elder-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*
 Élémé, *m. gull elemé*. — de l'Amérique, *bastard elemé*
 Ellebore, *m. hellebore*
 Éméli, *m. emamel*. —, — de Hollande, *smalt, powder blue*
 Émeraude, *f. (precious stone) emerald*
 Éméli, *m. emery*
 Émétiques, *m. p. emetics*
 Empilage, *f. vamp, upper leather*
 Empâtre, *f. plaster*. — d'ente, *grafting wax*
 Empois, *m. starch*
 Encens, *m. incense, frankincense*. Mâle et fin (*olibanum*) ; femelle, blanc, commun, or de vilains, gros 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*
 Encouures, *f. p. heading staves*
 Engreure, *f. punt, edging*
 Épées, *f. p. swords*
 Éperons, *m. p. spurs*
 Epice, *f. spice*. — blanche, petite épice, *pounded ginger*
 Epicerie, *f. p. grocery wares, spices*
 Epingles, *f. p. pins*. — à dentelle, *lace pins*. — tapisseries, *tapestry pins*. — drapières, *cloth pins*
 Epinglier, *m. a pin case, a pin-cushion*
 Epithyme, *m. epithymum, dodder*

Eponge, *f. sponge*. — pyrotechnique, *sprung*.
 — d'églantier, *rose gall*
 Epoussettes, *f. p. brushes*
 Eprouvettes, *f. p. surgeon's probes*
 Epurage, *f. taper spurge*
 Erable, *m. maple wood*. Sucre d'érable, *maple sugar*
 Escarballes, *f. p. scivellas, elephant's tusks*
 Escarboucle, *f. carbuncle*
 Espargoutte, *f. spurrey, spargula*
 Espart, *m. Spanish espart grass, or mar-weed*
 Esprit, *m. spirit*. — nigre, or huile de vitriol, *oil of vitriol*. Esprit-de-vin, *spirit of wine*
 Esquain, *m. small wainscotting boards*
 Esquine, *f. China root*
 Essie, *f. India scarlet root*
 Essieux, *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 a, *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, *Humbergh tin*. — en chapeau, — de Malac, *Malacca tin*. — en commun et ouvré, *pueter*. — fin, or souvant, *fine pueter*. — usé or brisé, *old pueter*. — en feuille, *tin-foil*. — de glace, *tin-glass, bismuth*
 Etamine, *f. tannoy, 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. curry-combs*
 Eui, *m. a case, box*. — de poche, *etwec case*
 Eventails, *m. p. fans*. Les fleches ou bâtons de l'éventail, *fan sticks*
 Evilasse, *m. a kind of ebony from Madagascar*
 Euphorbe, *m. euphorbium*
 Estoras, *m. storax*

F.

RACINE de sabago, *f. hollow-root, the root of junitory*
 Faïence, *f. delft ware*
 Faime, *f. lorch-mast*
 Faisse, *f. wicker*. — d'huile, *the float or dregs 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*
 Fauconnons, *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. — rouversain, ferme, or cassant à chaud, *redshort or redscar 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, *steeled iron*. Fers de cheval, *horse shoes*. — feuillards, *heap-iron*. — à friser, *crozier irons*. — à repasser, *smoothing irons, flat irons*. — à rabots, *plane-irons*. — de hachet d'aiguillette, *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-ropes*
 Feruiroirs, *m. p. former cliaets, book clasps*. — à nez ronds, *turner gouges*
 Fernambouc, *m. fernambuc or pernambuco wood*
 Ferroniens, *m. p. iron tools*
 Ferrots, *m. p. logs*. Ferret, or feret d'Espagne, *Spanish ferretto*
 Ferrure, *f. iron work*
 Fesse d'huile, *f. oil dregs or foot*
 Garniture de feu, *f. fire irons*
 Fèves, *f. p. beans*. — de St. Ignace, *Ignacia beans*. — purgatives, *purging nuts*. — de Malac or Balador, *Malacca beans*. — d'Egypte, *gyptian beans, colocasia*
 Feuille, *f. foil*. — d'Inde, *Indian leaf, palm bechnum*. — orientale, or senté, *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*
 Fieille, or fisselle d'emballage, *f. pack thread, twine*
 Fiches, *f. p. hinge hooks*. Fiches (pour marque), *fish (at cards)*
 Fielus, *m. p. women's neck handkerchiefs*
 Fiel de verre, *m. sandiver*
 Fil, *m. yarn, thread, wire*. — de lin, *linen yarn or thread*. — de lin, *woollen yarn*. — de charvre, *heup yarn*. — d'étoups, *tow yarn*. — à voile, *sail twine*. — à gargousse, *carriage twine*. — de caret, *rope yarn*. — de bougom, *yarn for lateen sails*. — à mèche, *wick yarn*. — de coton rouge de Turquie, *Turkish cotton yarn or spun cotton*. — à coudre, *thread*. — de Madragues, *Spanish bass yarn*. — de madquinerie, *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 cable, *card wire*. — d'instruments, *wire for strings, virginal or harpsichord wire*. — d'astrolingel, — or fillet de perles, *a string of pearls*
 Filasse, *f. dressed flax or hemp*
 Filé d'or et d'argent, *m. spun gold and silver*
 Filibre, *f. a wire-drawing iron*
 Filigrane, *m. filigane, filigree*
 Filoselle, *f. ferret, or coarse silk*
 Fioles, *f. p. phials*
 Fiacons, *m. p. flacons*
 Flambcaux, *m. p. wax tapers, flambeaux*
 Flan pour les monnoies, *m. coin plates, planchet*
 Flanille, *f. flannel*
 Flasques, *f. p. powder horns, powder flasks*
 Flcaux, *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 middie sort of indigo*
 Flutes, *f. p. flutes*. — douces or à bec, *common flutes*. — traversières or Allemandes, *German flutes*
 Fougère, *m. liver*. — du renard, *fox lunge*
 Fougères de séné, *f. p. senna rods*
 Foutils ou futailles, *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. piercers*
 Fouts, *f. a shoemaker's last*. Fornes, *sugar moulds*
 Fouts, *m. p. whips*. Du fouet, *whip thongs*
 Foutère, *f. fern*
 Fouts de femme, *f. p. skin skins*
 Fouts, *f. p. cel. d'ours*
 Foutserie, *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*
 Fourreaux de fer, *m. p. iron staves*. — de fer blanc, *Dutch ovens, tin ovens*
 Fourreaux, *m. p. cases*. — d'épées, *scabbards*. — de pistolet, *holsters*. Faux-fourreaux de pistolet, *patrol bags*
 Fourrure, *f. fur*
 Foutures, *f. p. fringes*
 Fouts de fraugipane, *m. p. perfumed gloves*. Sacs de fraugipane, *sweet bags*
 Frauxnelle, *f. white dutany, or frauxinella*
 Boutons à freliche, *m. p. tufted buttons*
 Foutre, *m. ash tree*
 Foutre, *f. broker's trade*
 Foutre, *f. frieze*
 Foutre, *f. fru*
 Foutre, *m. cheese*. — à la crème, *cream cheese*. — de cumin, *cumin cheese*. — persillé, *green cheese*
 Foutre, *m. wheat*. — rouge or locar, *spelt wheat*. — d'Inde, *Indian corn, or maize*
 Fouts, *m. p. fruits*
 Foutre, *f. fumitory, fumiter*
 Foutre, *m. rigging*
 Foutre, *m. spindle tree, prickwood*
 Foutre, *m. a spindle*. Fuseaux, *hobbins*
 Fouts volantes, *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*
 Fuset, *m. Venice sumach*
 Fustoc (bois jaune), *m. fustic*
 Futs, *m. p. gun stocks, musket stocks, card boards*. — de girofle or de capelettes, *fusses of cloves*
 Futaille, *f. cask, wine vessel*. — en sagot, or en botte, *casks in staves*
 Futaine, *f. fustian*

G.

GAINES, *f. p. sheaths*
 Galanga, *m. galangal, galanca*

Galans, *m. candied lemon or orange peel*
 Galbanum, *m. galbanum*
 Galbules, *f. p. species nuts*
 Galega, *m. goat's rue, galega*
 Galène, *f. potter's arc. 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, *gaillet, m. lady's bedstraw*
 Galles (noix de galle), *f. p. galls*. — du Levant, — d'Alcep or Alcipues, — 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*. — robée, en bulle, grappe, or de erap, *fine madder, bale madder, grape madder, crop madder*. — non robée, 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 rubicote, *equinacywort (asperula cynanchica)*
 Gard-seu, *m. a sinder*. Gard-tonnerre, *a conductor*. Gard-vue, *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, *bee 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*
 Gendasse, *f. potashes*
 Genestrolle, *f. dyer's broom*
 Genettes, *f. p. genet skins*
 Genevrette, *f. Geneva, gin*
 Genevres, *m. p. juniper berries*
 Genoux, *m. p. timber knives*
 Gentiane, *f. gentian, felwort*
 Germandrée, *f. germander, chermædrya*
 Gesse, *f. p. chickies, chickling vetches*
 Gingembre, *m. ginger*
 Gingoules, *f. p. jujubes*
 Gingerline, *f. a bastard kind of Carmentia wool*
 Ginseng, *m. ginseng*
 Girandoles, *f. p. girandoles*
 Giroflis (clous de girofle), *m. p. cloves*. Girofle rond, *pimento*
 Glaçes, *f. p. glass plates*
 Glaieul, *m. corn flag, gladiolus, iris*
 Glaïse, *f. clay, potter's earth*
 Glands, *m. p. acorns, masts*
 Glette, *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*. — Arabe, *Thébaïque, Saracène, de Babilone, or achantine, gum arabic*. — verniculaire or verniculée, *vernicular gum arabic*. — turque, *uris, or turque, gum arabic in lumps*. — d'Angleterre, or à friser, *Arabie troches*. — du Sénégal, *gum Scougal*. — 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 helier.* — 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.*
 Gourmattes, *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, *lindler*
 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 dis Moluques, *Moacca purging nuts.* — de girofle, *grains of paradise.* Grain griné, *melt.* Grains d'encens, *perfuming candle.* — de verre, *bugle.* — de cha-pelet, *paternoster beads*
 Graine, *f. seed.* Graines des jardins, *garden seeds.* — de genièvre, *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, *pimento or all-spice.* Graines d'Avignon. — jaunes, *French or yellow berries.* Graine d'écarlate or de kermès, *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*
 Grains noirs, *m. p. powder-sieves*
 Graisses, *f. p. chandler's ware.* Graisse, *graisse fondue, grease*
 Granit, *m. granite*
 Grapins, *m. p. grapnels*
 Gratiolle, *f. helige hyssop, gratiola*
 Gratte-ous, *m. p. hips, heps*
 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. pomegranates, 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*
 Grès, *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*
 Grosil, *m. grisil (verre cassé), broken glass*
 Gros cuir, *m. sole leather.* Gros-grain, *gros-grain.*
 Gros d'autruche. *V. Autruche.* Gros de Verdun, *sugar plumbs*
 Grosserie, *f. cutlery*
 Gruau, *m. groats*
 Guède, *f. wood, dyers' wood, pastel*
 Guercus, *f. p. iron saws*
 Gui, *m. mistle*
 Guildive, *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.* Hached'armes, *a pole-axe.* Hachereaux, *haches à main, hatchets*
 Hachettes, *f. p. chopping knives*
 Hachoirs, *m. p. chopping 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*
 Happelourdes, *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 (refusé). — 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*
 Hédre, *m. gomme hédérée, gum hederæ*
 Hématite, *f. bloodstone, hematites*
 Hépatique, *f. liverwort*
 Herbes, *f. p. herbs.* Herbe jaune or à jaunir, *yeild, yellow weed.* — aux teinturiers, *dye broom.* — aux euillers, *scuroy grass.* — aux perles, *gromwell.* — aux poulmons, *lungwort.* — aux poux, *lousewort.* — aux puces, *fleawort*
 Peaux et queues d'hermine, *f. p. ermine skins and tips*
 Hermodacte or hermodate, *f. hermodactyl, calchium*
 Masse de héron, *f. heron plume*
 Hêtre, *m. beech, beech-tree*
 Hièble, *f. dwarfelder, wall-wort*
 Hippocras, *m. hippocras, an aromatic wine*
 Dents d'hippopotame, *f. p. sea-horse teeth*
 Hollandes, toiles d'Hollande, *f. p. holland.* De-mi-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 Punnicin, *palm oil.* — de ricin, cas-
 teau, — de térébenthine, *oil of turpentine.*
 — de cyprus, *alcanna oil.* — de navette, *rupe*
oil. — de lin, *linseed oil.* — de chenevis,
Sesamed oil. — de cade or d'oxycedre, *cade*
oil. — d'œillette or d'œillet, *poppy oil, man-*
wood oil. — rosat, *rose oil.* — or beurre de
 tartre, *rocas butter.* — de tartre, *oil of tartar.*
 — de pétrole noir, — de terre, or — noire de
 cheval, *common rock oil.* — de cheval, *cabal-*
ion oil, or melted horse-grease. — de scorpion,
scorpion oil. — d'ache or d'achée, *oil of earth-*
worms. — 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*
 IRISE, *f. iris*
 Impéatoire, *f. masterwort, imperatoria*
 In bois d'Inde, *m. logwood*
 Indes, *f. p. chantz*
 Indigo, *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*
 Iris acantha, *m. iris acantha*
 Iris de Florence, *m. iris root, orris*
 Iris (le chamois), *m. ivory*
 Ivoire, *m. stone-fox, ice-fox*
 Ivoire, *m. ivory*
 Ivoire, *m. Adrianople red*

J.

JADE, *m. jade, or nephritic stone*
 Jade, *m. jet*
 Jalap, *m. jalap, jalap*
 Jaque, *m. logwood*
 Jaquettes, *f. p. clasp-knives*
 Jambons, *m. p. hams*
 Jaunes, *f. p. jaunts, fellows*
 Jaque, *m. an anchor-stock*
 Jasper, *m. jasper*
 Jauge, *f. p. bowls*
 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, camel's hay. —, or romeau odorant,
sweet flag
 Joaillerie, *f. jewellery*
 Joubarbe, *f. housecock, 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
 Laces, *m. p. laces, tagged points*
 Lacis, *m. net work*
 Lague, *f. lacca, lake.* — fine, *carminée, or de*
Venise, fine lake, round lake, Venice lake. —
 plate, *rosotte, 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 pain*
 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, warp wool. — haute, — chaîne, — é-
 tain, *warp wool.* — cuisse, *breechings.* — des
 queues, *tail wool.* — erotin or eroton, *clottings.*
 — d'Espagne, *Spanish wool.* Prime, *seconde*
or refuse, tierce, migot (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*
sheet. — en rouleaux, *rolled latten.* — plié,
fold latten. — filé, *fil de laiton, laiton en cer-*
veau, 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.* —,
 lames, *thin plates of any metal*
 Laiton. *V. Bois*
 Lampes, *f. p. lamps*
 Lamprois, *f. p. lamproys*
 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, gomme-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 wood.* — 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. shoemaker's thread or twine*
 Limaille, *f. filings, file dust*
 Limes, *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*
lingot, gold, silver, in the ingot
 Lingue, *f. ling fish*
 Linon, *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*
 Loders, *m. p. quilted counterpanes, bed quilts*
 Loir, *m. dormouse*
 Loquets, *m. p. door latches, wood locks, or bracer-*
ings
 Lorgnettes, *f. p. spying glasses.* — d'opéra, *ope-*
ra glasses
 Lormerie, *f. lorimer's ware*
 Loup, *m. wolf.* Loup-cervier, *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 plunks*
 Magnaïse, or magnésie, *f. brown stone, magne-*
se, or magnesia nigra
 Magaleps, mahaleps, *m. p. perfumed cheru-*
mahaleps
 Magaléon, *m. roll brimstone*
 Mairain, merrain, mairrain à sutailles, *m. stave-*
boards. — à panneaux, *rainboards,*
boards
 Malachite, *f. malachite, or molarite*
 Malaguette, *f. grains of paradise, cardamom,*
majus
 Malherbe, *f. spurge olive*
 Malles, *f. p. mails, trunks*
 Malt, blé germé, *m. malt*
 Malvoisie, *f. Malmsay wine*
 Manche, *f. handle, haft, helve*
 Manchettes, *f. p. ruffles*
 Manchons, *m. p. muffs*
 Mandragore, *f. mandrake.* — de la Chine, *gou-*
senq. Ecorce de mandragore, *false ginseng*
 Manèque (la muscade mâle), *f. male nutmeg*
 Manéquins, mannequins, *m. p. hampers, jugs,*
jets
 Manichordion, *m. manichordion, the fourth kind*
string
 Maniquette, *f. grains of paradise*
 Marine de manioc, *f. or manioc, m. cassada*
 Manne, *f. manna.* — en larmes, *manna in*
flakes. — d'Algie, or d'Alhagi, *manna of*
gina, or from the Alhagi, or Agul. — liqueur,
manna Terenjabin. — mastichine, *manna*
mastichina, Persian manna. — de Brande,
Briantou manna. — d'enceus, *manna thera-*
or of frankincense. — de Prusse or de Po-
logne, Polish manna, or fescue seeds
 Mannes, *Mannets, f. p. baskets*
 Manteaux, *m. p. cloaks.* — de femme, *mantles*
 Manténe, *f. wild boar's grease*
 Maqueriaux, *m. p. mackerels*
 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 silex,
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*
 Marehaudise, *f. merchandise, wares, goods*
 Marée, *f. fresh sea-fish*
 Marfil, or morfil, *m. unwrought ivory*
 Margrètes, *V. Viroterrie*
 Margritin, *m. fine bugle*
 Marjolaine, *f. marjoram*
 Marionnettes, *f. p. puppets*
 Marly, *m. calgut*
 Marneclade, *f. marneclade*

Marmites de fonte, *f. p. cast iron pots*
 Marmottes, *f. p. marmots*. Marmottes or ra-
 tons, *racons*
 Marais, *f. marsh, loam*
 Marbrure, *f. inlaid work*
 Marguettes, *f. p. white wax in tables, temp of*
liquors
 Marsouins, *m. p. large chestnuts*. — d'Inde, horse-
 chestnuts
 Marquim, *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'épissette, tuning-hammers
 Martre, *f. p. aux de martre, f. p. martens skins*.
 Martre zébrine, zebeline, or sebeline, sable
 skins
 Marum, *m. marum, cat-thyme*
 Marques, *m. p. marks, vizards*
 Mascot, *m. yellow lead, mastich*
 Mastich, *m. mastich en larmes, m. mastich*. — noir,
 black Egyptian mastich. Mastich mastich, ce-
 ment
 Mât, *m. p. mâture, f. ship-masts*
 Matasse, *f. raw silk*
 Matelas, *m. p. quilts*. — de bourre, flock beds.
 — de carrosse, cushion for coaches
 Matras, *m. p. matrasses*
 Matricaire, *f. or espargoutte, feverfew, mother-
 wort*
 Maté, *f. Paraguay tea*
 Maurelle, *f. bastard ricinus*
 Maïs, or maïs, *m. maize, Indian corn*
 Mèche, *f. candle-wick, match, tinder*
 Mechoacan, *m. mechoacan*
 Médailles, *f. p. medals*
 Médicines, *f. p. medicines*
 Mélasse, *f. molasses*
 Mélèze, *f. larch-tree*
 Mélilot, *m. melilot, trefail*
 Mélisse, *f. balm*
 Melons, *m. p. musk melons*. — de Florence,
 cantaloupe melon. — brulés, wrought melons.
 — d'eau, water-melons
 Melongène, mayenne, aubergine, *f. mad-apple or*
egg-plant
 Mercerie, *f. mercury*
 Mercur, *m. mercury, quicksilver*. — doux,
 mercurius dulcis, or calomel. — précipité,
 precipitate
 Mercuriale, *f. herb mercury*
 Meule de diable, *f. devil's dung, amfictula*
 Mère laine, *V. Laine*
 Mer-goutte, *f. unpressed wine*
 Merlan, *m. whiting (a fish)*
 Merline, *m. marline, or merline*. — blanc, white
 marline. — noir, tarred marline
 Merluche, *f. stock-fish, dried cod-fish*
 Mesne, *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*
 Moulard, *s. f. p. grind tones for coulters*
 Moulardus, *m. n. grindstones for knives*
 Meules, *f. p. grindstones*. — de moulin, mill-
 stones. Meule gigante, the bed or nether mill-
 stone. — courante, the runner
 Meum or méon d'Athanasie, *m. meum, spig-
 nel*

Mézérion, *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. millet*. Grand millet noir or
 d'Afrique, millet d'outrimer, 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. Myrobolans*
 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*
 Moëllon, *m. rough stones*
 Muges de morue, *f. p. cod tripes*
 Moire, *f. mohair, taffy*. — de laine, moreen
 Mollites, *f. p. ravelis (of purs)*
 Mollits, *m. p. small springs, nippers*
 Molliton, *m. zwanskin*
 Mom, mon, *m. m. m*
 Momi, *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
 Moquêtes, *f. p. mockatoes*
 Morailles, *f. p. barnacles, mourailles*
 Moraine, *f. fell u. so. marling or mortling*
 Mordaches, *f. p. fire-tongs, pincers*
 Mords, mors, *m. p. horse bits*
 Moril, *m. unmercough ivory, elephant's teeth*
 Morilles, *f. p. morils, morils*
 Morillons, et demi-morillons, *m. p. bastard eme-
 ralds from Carthage, rough emeralds*
 Morse, *f. mose*
 Mortier, *f. 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 Raguot Valide, or
 Patelet, Viciée. — sèche or purée, Merluche,
 Merlu, dried cod fish
 Mosaique, *f. mosaic work, marquetry, patch-
 work, work of small inlaid pieces*
 Moscouade, *f. raw sugar, native sugar*
 Motté à brûler, *f. p. turf*
 Mouches, *f. p. patches*. — cantharides or d'Es-
 pagne, cantharides, or Spanish flies
 Mouchettes, *f. p. swiffers, mounding planes*
 Mouchoirs, *m. p. handkerchiefs*. — de cou, neck-
 handkerchiefs
 Mouffles, *f. p. muffles, mittens*
 Moules, *f. p. mussels, nautes*
 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*
 Mousseline, *f. n. 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, cascarrilla*
 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. negroes-certes*
 Nénufar, *m. water lily, water rose, nenuphar*
 Neri de bœuf, *m. bull's pizzle*
 Nérpruns, *m. p. French berries, buck-thorns*
 Nids Indiens or de Tunkin, *m. p. bird's nests*
 Nitre, *m. nitre, salpêtre*
 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'anjou, *cashew nuts.* — d'arèque, *beele*
or betel nuts. — d'Inde, *cocoa nuts.* — des
 Barbades, *Barbadoes nuts.* — de Bancoul, or
 des Moloques, *Molucca nuts.* — de marais,
Malacca beans. — médicinales, or cocos des
 Maldives, *Maldivé nuts.* — iganar, *Ignatius's*
beans. — métal, *thorn apple.* — de terre,
pound nuts. — de girofle, or de Madagascar,
clove nuts, Madagascar nuts. — de galles,
galls, gall nuts. — muscades, *nutmegs*
 Nouveaux, *f. p. wild nutmegs*
 Noyes, *f. p. salted cod sounds*
 Bois de noyer, *m. walnut wood*

O.

ORUS, obusiers, *m. p. horstzers*
 Ocre, *f. ochre.* — de rue or de rut, *yellow ochre*
 Ouletts, *m. p. pink*

Oufs, *m. p. eggs.* — de vache et de chamois
hair balls
 Œuvres-blanches, *f. p. bright iron ware*
 Oïa, *f. p. geese*
 Oignons, *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.* — vierge, *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, painter 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*
 Oreillons, orillous, *m. p. furrier's waste*
 Oreillane, *f. annatto*
 Organin, *m. thuron silk, organzine*
 Ouvrages d'orfèvrerie, *m. p. goldsmith's work*
 Orge, *f. barley.* — moulu, *peeled barley.* —
 perlé, *pearl barley.* Petite orge, *Mexican or*
tic barley, sacodillos
 Orgue, *m. organ.* Orgues, *f. p. organs.* — por
 tatives, *barrel organs.* Tuyaux d'orgues, *organ*
pipes
 Origan, *m. origany, origan*
 Original, *origiac, m. moose deer*
 Orijpau, *m. orsedew, tinzel, orichalk*
 Orlean, *f. annatto*
 Orme, *m. elm*
 Orobes, *f. p. bitter vetches*
 Orpiment, *m. orpin minéral, orpiment.*
 Orpin, *m. orpine, or svelong.* — rose, *rhabda red*
 Orseille, *f. arcluh, orchelia, white moss.* — d'Al
 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. sorrei salt*
 Osiers, *m. p. osiers, wickers*
 Osteocolle, *f. osteocolia, 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*
 Ouissons, *m. p. bear's cubs*

entils, *m. p. tools*
 bœufs, *f. p. boucs, borachies, goat skins*
 Bohème, *m. ultramarine*. — commun, or de
 Hollande, *smalt*
 ouvrages blancs, *m. p. whitcomb's work*. —
 noirs, *blacksmith's work*

P.

PACOS, *m. pass wool, Peruvian sheep*
 paille, *a sort of ferret, or riband*
 paille, *f. or poudre d'or, gold sand*. Paillettes
 d'acier, or de fer, *steel or iron scales, or spar-*
gles. — de cuivre, *copper scales*. — jaunes, *gold*
scagins. — argentées, *silver spangles*. —
 d'acier, *steel spangles*. — de verre, or de crys-
 tal, *glass sand, shining sand*
 pailon, *m. foil for jewels*. — de soudure, *link to*
fasten with

paquet, *m. wafer*. — d'épicer, *ginger-*
bread. — de sucre, *sugar loaf*. — de bou-
 quier, *a book, or roll of wax candle*. — de cire,
candle. — or chapeau de rose, *rose cake*.
 — et gâteau de lin, de navette, de colza, &c.
oil cake. — de Madagascar, *cassada*. — de
 paineau, *sow bread*

panes, *f. p. battledores*
 panes, *f. a kind of raw sugar brought from the*
Indies

panis, paniz, *m. panick*
 panier, *m. p. basket*. — or somme de verre, *a*
box of glass containing 24 panes
 panse, *f. shag, plush*. — de cochon, *hog's fat*
 panseaux de selle, *m. p. pannets*. — de verre,
glass panes

panthère, *f. p. panther skins*
 papas, *f. p. chaplets made of cowry shells*

parapances, *m. peacocks, peacocks, peahens,*
parrots

papier, *m. paper*. — *Of white writing and printing*
paper there are three principal sorts: 1. Les
petites sortes: la petite romaine, le petit rai-
sonné, le bâton royal, le petit nom de Jésus, le
petit à la main, le cartier (propre à couvrir
les commensales cartes), le pot (qui sert à met-
tre d'un côté des figures des cartes à jouer), la
coronnette, papier à la Tellière (with a double
edge), le champis or papier à chassia, la serpente
(for fans). 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 coronette double, le pantalon or pa-
 pier aux anneaux de Hollande, le grand cornet.

3. Les grandes sortes: le grand Jésus, la pe-
 tite et grande fleur-de-lis, le chapelet, le co-
 lombier, le grand aigle, le dauphin, le soleil,
 le tole, 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), es 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 truce (for cards), la licorne (wrapping
paper), papier à demoiselle gris, papier à deux
teuilles, le camelotier, maculature (waste paper).
 Papier à écrire, *writing paper*. — pour l'im-

pression, *printing paper*. — brouillard, *blea-*
ting paper. — doré, *gold paper*. — argente,
silver paper. — marbré, *marbled paper*. — glacé,
glazed paper. — de la Chine, *India paper*. —
 tontisse, *stock paper*. — velin, *vellum paper*.
 de musique, *music paper*. — timbré or marqué,
stamped paper

Paraguay, *m. Paraguay tea*
 Parangons, *m. p. parangon pearls*
 Parapluies, *parasols*. *m. p. umbrellas*
 Paravent, *m. a folding screen*
 Paratonnerre, *m. a conductor*
 Parebainne, *m. parchment*. — en cosse, *untreated*
ad parchment. — en croute, *undressed parch-*
ment

Parira brava, *f. parira brava*
 Parfums, *m. p. perfumes*. Parfum des Juifs, *Jews*
incense, cortex thuris

Parinacan, *m. parmesan cheese*
 Paroir, *m. a farrier's buttress*

Pas-d'âne, *m. colt's foot*
 Passe-balle, *passé-boulet, m. ball calibre*

Passement, *m. lace*
 Passe-perle, *f. cord-wire*

Passe-pierre, *perce-pierre, f. percepier*
 Passoires, *f. p. cullenders, strainers*

Pastel, *m. wood, pastel*. Crayons de pastel, *pas-*
tels, crayons

Pastèques, *f. p. water-melons*
 Pastilles, *f. p. pastils*

Pâte d'amandes, *f. almond paste*. — de feu-
 raux chimiques, *lute*. — de couleur, *pastels,*
crayons

Pâtés, *m. p. pies*. Pâté de réglisse, *Pomfret cake*.
 — de guinauve, *pastal althea*

Pâté-lot, *V. Morue*
 Patelot, *m. black lead*

Patenôtres, *f. p. chaplets, beads*
 Patience, *f. patience, dock*

Patins, *m. p. skates*
 Pâtisserie, *f. pastry*

Patte de lion, *f. lion's paw*. Pattes de musique,
music pens

Pavana, *m. saxofons*
 Pavés, *m. paving stones*

Pavillons, *m. p. flags, colours*
 Pavot, *m. poppy*

Peaux, *f. p. hides*. — en verd, *raw or green hides*.
 — salées, *salted hides*. — séchées et en poids,
dried skins in the hair. — apprêtées, *dressed*
hides. — tannées, *tanned hides*. — corroyées,
curried hides. — passées en blanc or en tan-
 gie, *tawed skins*. — passées en chamois, *sho-*
moised 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, losh-hides*. — d'humain, *human*
hides. — de chagrin, *shagreen*. — de rous-

setu, *dog-fish skins, hussé skins*

Peignes, *m. p. combs*. — à façon, *comb-plates*. —
 à triser, *strizzing 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-liqua, *f. p. ear-bobs.* — d'un lustre, *hanging crystals*
 Pendo-voies, *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-voirs, *m. p. piercers*
 Peridots, *m. p. (a precious stone) peridots*
 Périgueux, *p. r. gourd, m. perigord stone, lapis pertracovius*
 Perles, *f. p. pearls.* — perancons, *paradise pearls.* — barroques, *ragged pearls.* — fausses, *artificial pearls.* — de Venise, *hug's.* — goudronnées, *artificial pearls for the African trade.* — de cire, *wax-pearls.* Semence de perles, *pearls à l'once, seed pearls*
 Perruq, *s. f. p. perukes*
 Pers, *s. f. p. chinza*
 Persicot, *m. peach brandy*
 P. rail de Mies doune, *m. Macedonian parsley*
 Pèa-liqueur, *m. areometer*
 Peson à contre-poids, *m. steelyard.* — à ressort, *spring steelyard*
 Pesse, *m. the common fir or pitch tree, or the Norway or spruce fir*
 Petante, *m. lutei-bur, parasites*
 Petoneles, *f. p. cackles, periwinkles*
 Petit-gris, *m. calabar skins, minevers. Petit-gris. V. Autruche. Petit-noir. V. Autruche*
 Pétrôle, *m. rock oil*
 Phocas, *m. p. seals, phocas.* — à capuchon, *hooded seals*
 Picca or pesse, *m. spruce-fir, pitch-tree*
 Picholines, *f. p. small olives, pickled olives*
 Picota, *m. p. pur-lace*
 Pied-de-veau, *m. wake-robin. Pieds d'élan, elk hoofs*
 Pierres, *f. p. stones.* — à bâtir, *free-stones.* — à chaux, *lime-stones.* — de Goa or de Malacca, *Malacca stones.* — meuliers, or de meule, *mill-stones.* — brutes, volues, or vertes, *hurr stones.* — à aiguiser, *wheel-stones.* — d'écrevisse, *crab's eyes.* — à détacher, *scouring stones.* — à feu, à briquet, or à fusil, *gun flints.* — précieuses, *precious stones.* — de nature, *boarts.* — fausses or de composition, *artificial stones.* Pierre Arménienne, *Armenian stone.* — divine or néphrétique, *jade.* — d'aiman, *load-stone.* — bleue or d'outremer, *azure stone.* — à lime, *emery.* — calaminaire, *calamine.* — d'Éland, *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 painter's grinding stone.* — à filtrer, *filtering stone.* — infernale or à cautère, *infernal stone, or lunar caustic.* — des rompus, *osteocolla.* — de fiel, d'Alcheron, or de bœuf, *gall-stone.* — sanguine à eryon, *bloodstone.* — sanguine à brunir, *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 boîtes, *f. p. nests of boxes*
 Pilons, *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*
 Pimprenell, *s. f. p. pimpernel*
 Pin, *m. pinetree*
 Pince, *f. p. pincers*
 Pinceils, *f. p. rippers*
 Pinceaux de poil fin, *m. p. hair pencils.* — de bois, *painter's brushes*
 Pincbeek, *s. gold-bloured metal, pincbeek*
 Pintada, *f. p. Guinea hens, pintadas*
 Piche's, *f. p. matocks, pitchers*
 Pipe, *s. f. p. tobacco pipes. Mervein à pipe, f. p. pipes*
 Piqu, *s. f. p. pikes*
 Piqué, *s. quilted. Coton piqué, quilting*
 Pissenlit, *m. dandelion*
 Pistach, *s. f. p. pistachio nuts*
 Pistols, *m. p. pistols*
 Pivone, *f. p. cony seeds*
 Placage, *m. veneering*
 Planch, *s. f. p. copper-plate print's, boards*
 Plans, *s. f. p. smoothing planes*
 Plantain, *m. plantain*
 Plantes, *f. p. plants*
 Plautoirs, *m. p. dibbles*
 Plaque d'argent, *a. plated*
 Plaque, *f. p. flat ronseleticks, plates.* — de cheminée, *chimney backs.* — d'épée, *sword shells*
 Plats de balance, *m. p. balance scales*
 Plateaux, *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, *pip-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 wournts*
 Plumes à écrire, *f. p. pens, quills.* — d'oiseaux, *quills.* — de eygne, *swan quills.* — Hollandées, *Dutched quills.* — à lit, *bed feathers.* — 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 chameau, *camel's hair.* — de chèvre d'Angore, *Angora goat's hair.* — de Syrie, et d'Alep, *Perian goat's hair*
 Poils, *s. m. p. stoves*
 Points, *m. p. point-lace*
 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*
 Poisson, *m. poisson*
 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 Brésil, — de Portugal, — de Calcut, — on-rage, — crutte 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. eubébs de Bourbon. *small cubeb*. — d'Ethiopie or de Zélin. *Ethiopian pepper*. — sauvage. or petit poivre. *agnus-castus seeds*. — monstrueux. or poivron. *bell pepper*
 Peignoirs. *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*. — Grecque or d'Espagne. *colophony*. or *black resin*. — noire liquée. *tar*. — navale. *zopista*. — Juive. *Jew's pitch*. — minérale. — de terre. *Barbadoes tar*. *Porc-résine*. *resin*
 Peil. *m. glass*. *lustre*. *brightness*
 Peiso. *m. peiry*. *polium*
 Peitric. *m. golden maiden hair*
 Peipode. *m. puzposium* or *polybody*
 Peissard. *f. ponzum*
 Peissas. *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*
 Peignier. *m. an apple-tree*
 Peigne. *f. a comb*
 Peigne-lance. *f. shadlock*
 Peignoirs (de la calamine blanche). *f. pompholix*. *white calcimine*
 Peire. or pierre ponce. *f. pumice stone*
 Peire. *m. swine*. *hog*. Du porc. *pork*
 Peirelaine. *f. porcelain china*. — en biscuit. *porcelain*. *Wedgwood's ware*
 Peirelains. *f. p. caviars*
 Peireyre. *m. porphyry*. *porphyre*
 Peireau. *m. poireau*. *m. leeks*
 Peire-crayon. *m. a pencil-case*. *Porte-feuilles*. *book-books*. *Porte-mouchettes*. *snuffer stands*. *Porte-pièce*. a *shoemaker's punch*. *Porte-scies*. *saw-frames*. *Porte-voix*. a *speaking trumpet*
 Peis. *m. p. pots*
 Peissas. *f. potashes*
 Peite. d'étain. *f. putty*. — de montagne. *English red*. *putty of the mountain*
 Peitelot. *m. black lead*
 Peire. *f. potter's ware*. *earthen ware*. — de grès. *stone ware*. — façon d'Angleterre. *joint ware*
 Peira. *m. brittle brass*
 Peindre de canon or d'artillerie. *f. gunpowder*. — de capucin. *swallows*. — de chasse. *fowling powder*. — à poulter. *hair powder*. — de senteur. *scented powder*. — fulminant. *fulminating powder*. — de diamant. *diamond powder*. — d'or. *gold dust*. — médicinale. *medicinal powder*. — aux vers. *wormseed*. — aux mouches. *arsenic*
 Peindri. *m. p. sand-boxes*
 Peindri. *f. p. hen*. — d'Inde. *turkey-hens*
 Peindrie. *f. a pulley*. *Poullis*. *ship-blocks*
 Peindri. *m. pennyroyal* or *pudding grass*. — de Virginie. *Virginian rattle-snake root*
 Peindri. *f. p. dolls*
 Peindri. *m. purslain*. — marie. *sea-purslain*
 Peindre. *m. purple*
 Peindri. *f. or grabau* du poivre. *m. pepper-dust*
 Peindri. *m. scarlet powder*
 Peindri. *f. pozzo ana*
 Peindri. *f. boerha*
 Peindri. *V. Amandes*
 Peindri. *f. prase*
 Peindri. *f. p. ship's wales*

Prêle. *f. shave-grass*. *powder-grass*
 Presses. *f. p. presses*
 Prunes. *f. p. piums*. — de Brignoles. *prunclées*
 Pruniaux. *m. p. prunes*. *dried prunes*
 Prunelles. *f. p. sloes*
 Pucelages. *m. p. covies*
 Pucho. *m. puchock*. *winter's bark*
 Pulmonaire de chêne. *f. pulmonaria arborea*. *lungwort*
 Pulvérin. *m. priming powder*. *Pulvérisin*. *powder-horn*
 Punicin. *m. palm oil*
 Putois. *m. a sort of polecat*. *f. fitch*
 Pyréthre. *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*
 Quincaillerie. marchandise de quincaillerie. *f. hardware*
 Quinquina. *m. quinquina*. *Peruvian bark*. — faux or femelle. *quina faux*. *bastard jesuit's bark*. — d'Europe. *gentian root*. — gris aromatique. *cascarilla*
 Quis (de la marcassite de cuivre). *m. quis*

R.

RABETTE. *V. Graine and Huile*
 Rabots. *m. p. planes*
 Raie de goudron. *f. the dregs of pitch and tar*
 Racines. *f. p. roots*. Racine de safran. *turneric*. — de la Chine. *China root*. — du Brésil. *ipecauanha*. — du Saint Esprit. *angelica root*. — douce. *stick liquorice*. — de Florence. *orris* or *ireos root*. — salivaire. *pellitory*. — de Charcis. *des Philippines*. ou de Drake. *contrajerena* or *counter-poison*. — de serpent. *India snake-root*. — de serpent à sonnette. — de sangoch. *seneca-root*. *rattle-snake-root*. Racine. *safran colour*
 Rachoires. *m. p. scrapers*. — de jardinier. *rakes*
 Raclure. *f. a strickle*
 Raclure. *f. scrapings*
 Raquet. *V. Morue*
 Raifort. *m. horse radish*
 Raiponce. *f. rampions*
 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 beam 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 (de rasage). *m. rasches*. — de Châlons. *shablon*
 Rase (le brai &c). *f. rosin*. Eau de rase. *common oil of turpentine*

Rasoirs, *m. p. razors*
 Rasnade, *f. bugle, seed bugle, glass-head*
 Rats musqués, *m. p. musk rats*
 Ratières, *f. p. rat-traps, mouse traps*
 Ratine, *f. raten*
 Ratissures, *raturs, f. p. scrapings*
 Raton, *m. p. racoon*
 Rayons de miel, *m. p. honey-combs. — d'une roue, wheel-spokes*
 Réalgal, réalgar, *m. realgar*
 Rebutés, *f. p. Jew's harps*
 Réchauds, *m. p. chafing-dishes*
 Roudou, roudou, *m. foveick, coriaria myrtifolia*
 Roulin, *m. the finest wood*
 Rouleur, *V. Laine d'Espagne*
 Régisse, *f. stick liquorice. — royale, ge'ntina liquorice. Suce or jus de réglisse, Spanish liquorice or juice*
 Régule, *m. regulus. — d'antimoine, regulus antimonii. — d'arsenic, regulus of arsenic*
 Rillon, *m. Chili madder*
 Roncule, *f. crowsfoot, or ranunculus*
 Résine, *f. resin. — élastique, India rubber. — de genévrier 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-tina, or turpentine. — copal, resin copal. — de courbaül, resin of courbaül or locust-tree. — caraque, Mexican resin. — de Tyr, pitch. — de vernis, varnish, sandarack. — tacamaque, tacamaque. — de pin, de pastachier, de sapin, de térébinte, pitch, mastich, resin, or gum, turpentine, &c. Résine-laque, gum lac. V. Laque*
 Ressors, *m. p. springs*
 Resir, *f. or rogué, s de morue, cod roes*
 Retailles, *f. p. clippings, shreds*
 Rétorsoirs, *m. p. cord wheels*
 Retortes, *f. p. retorts*
 Rets, *m. nets, nettings*
 Rêche, *f. haize, or bays*
 Rhubarbe, *f. rhubarb. — des Alpes, monk's rhubarb, patience, or dock. — blanche, white rhubarb, or jeap*
 Ricin, *m. Graines de ricin, castor-nuts. Noix du ricin Indian, Indian purging nuts*
 Ris, *viz. m. rice*
 Risgal, *m. risigallum, realgar*
 Rubinets, *m. p. brass cocks, lever cocks. — de canule, pigots*
 Rue d'Als, *f. p. rocamboles*
 Roëne, *f. borax to solder with*
 Roëliers, *m. p. soldier boxes, borax boxes*
 Roucou, roucou, or raucou, *m. roucou, annotto. — en pains, annotto in flags*
 Rouu-pied, *m. a farrier's rape*
 Rognons de castor, *m. p. beaver's cuds. — de muë, musk cuds*
 Rogures, *f. p. parings, clippings*
 Rogurs de morue, *f. p. cod roes*
 Rôle de tabac, *m. p. tobacco rolls*
 Romaines, *f. p. steck-yards*
 Romarin, *m. rosemary*
 Rondell, *s. f. p. linnet 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, *f. p. 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, galls*
 Rouvre, *m. gall-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 balasius. — 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*
 Ruches, *f. p. bee-hives*
 Rue, *f. rue, ruta*
 Run, *m. run*
 Rusques, *knee-holly*

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*
 Sable, *m. a sable*
 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*
 Safré, safré, *m. saffer, zaffre*
 Gomme sagapin, *f. gum sagapenum*
 Sagou, sagu, *m. sagou. — blanc du Brésil, copra*
 Sagra, or chagrin, *m. shagreen*
 Saïte, *f. thin serge*
 Sain-doux, *m. hog's lard*
 Sainfoin, *m. sainfoin, fenugreek*
 Sak-p, salop, *m. satyion, salop*
 Sale, salaison, *salt provision*
 Salière, *s. f. p. salt-cells*
 Sa in. s. l. de cendre, *m. red potashes*
 Salpêtre, *m. salpêtre. — brut, salpêtre dissolved for the first time. — de housage, 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*
 Salsaparille, *f. salsaparilla. — petite, or d'Espagne (the best sort)*
 Salsifs, *m. goat's beard, or salsify*
 Sautarame, *f. a kind of saunders*
 Corail de saïestre, *m. Smyrna coral*
 Sandal, santal, *m. sandal wood, saunders*
 Sandaraque, *f. sandarack, red arsenic, or. n. Gomme sandarac, sandaraque des Arabes, gomme sandrake. Sandaraque en poudre, pounce*
 Sandih, *m. deep yellow mastic*
 Sang de dragon, *m. dragon's blood*
 Bangles, *f. p. 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. — *finst*, slate laths
 Spruce, f. spruce beer
 Spruce, f. sarcocolla, or bone glue
 Spruces, f. p. sardels, sardines, or sprats
 Surtout de table, f. cornelian
 Surtout, f. sardoniaz, sardine stone
 Surcouf, f. p. Brazil water-skins, cariguio-
 byne
 Surcouf, blé tartasin, m. buckwheat
 Surtout, sur-tie, f. sans-wort
 Surtout, sarrée, savorée, f. savory
 Surtout, sarces sieves
 Surtout, m. saussafra
 Surtout, m. saïn
 Surtout, m. sartin riband
 Surtout, f. p. saucers, sauce boats
 Surtout, sage. — franche, sage royal
 Surtout, m. yellow-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, madré, or mar-
 bré, mottled soap. — mol or liquide, soft
 soap
 Surtout, f. p. wash balls
 Surtout, f. soapwort, or bruise-wort
 Surtout, f. saxifrage
 Surtout, f. scabiosa
 Surtout, f. scammony. — jaune, gambogin.
 — blanche, or gamboge. — d'Amérique, me-
 choacan, American scammony, or mechoacan.
 — d'Europe, diargydidium
 Surtout, or saussafra, m. cavin lignon
 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 scie, m. cuttle-bone
 Surtout, m. rye. — blane, French rice
 Surtout, salt. — de verre, sandiver. — armoniac
 — ammoniac, sal ammoniac. — acide minéral,
 acid mineral salt. — ammoniac naturel, sal
 ammoniacum. — d'Angleterre, or d'Epsom,
 Epsom salt. — fossile, sal fossile. — de Glau-
 ber, Glauber's salts. — marin, de cuisine, or
 commun, sal marinum, cibarium, or culinare,
 kitchen salt. — de Saturne, salt of Saturn. — de
 nitre, alkali. — de nitre, de pierre, or de sel
 pêtre, sal natri, nitre. — de seignette, Rochelle
 salt
 Surtout, f. p. saddles
 Surtout, f. p. saies
 Surtout, f. seed. — de perles, seed-pearl
 Surtout, m. senna. Petit saïn, senna cathartica. S'én-
 tenné, bastard senna. Faux-saïn, biadier-
 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
 Serpul. t. 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 mortillon, square locks
 Sersifi, m. god's beard
 Serviettes, f. p. napkins
 Service, m. a service
 Sésame, m. sesamum, oily grain
 Séséli, m. seseli Massiliense aut Creticum, moun-
 tain las-erwort
 Sibadilles, f. p. sradilloes
 Sifflets, m. p. whistles
 Simarouba, m. simaruba
 Similor, m. similor
 Silvestre, m. silvester, co-hineal
 Siphons, m. p. siphons, cranes
 Sirop, m. syrup, sirop. — de sucre, treacle
 Smalt, m. smalt
 Sobles, f. p. sable-skins
 Soie, f. silk. — crue or éruë, raw silk. —
 cuite, boiled silk. — décruee, décrusée, or dé-
 crue usée, silk boiled with soap. — organin,
 thronin silk, organzine silk. — trème, franc
 or shé silk. — en moche, moss silk. —
 plate, stack silk. — en écheveau, sleeve silk.
 — à coudre, sewing silk. — de la pinné-ma-
 rine, byssus. Soies de pore or de sanglier,
 brist es
 Soldanelle (or choux de mer), f. sea bind-weed
 Solens, m. p. razor-hells
 Son, m. bran
 Sonilles, f. p. horn-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 Babiloine, turmeric. — long
 odorant, Cyperus longus odoratus
 Soucoupes, f. p. saucers
 Soude, soute, f. soda, kali. — blanche, natron,
 sal natrum, alkali salt. — salicor, kalimajus
 calheato renne
 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 magdalous, roll brimstone.
 — pilé, meal brimstone. — végétal, witch
 meal, semen lycopodii. Fleurs de soufre, flour
 of sulphur
 Souliers, m. p. shoes
 Souperettes, f. p. the main-braces of a coach
 Soupières, f. p. soup-dishes
 Souris de Moscovie, f. (la martre-zibeline) sable,
 marten
 Soveuse, f. Syrian silk-pant
 Spargelle, f. dyer's broom
 Sparte, f. spurto grass
 Sperme de baleine, m. spermaceti
 Spaute, 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 root*
 Stacte (la storax liquide), *m. storax*
 Staphisaigre, *f. staphis-agria, stavesacre*
 Stéatite, *f. soap-rock, steatites*
 Statues, *f. p. statues. — pedestres, pedestrian statues*

Stéchas, *m. stachas, French lavender. — Arabique, stachas 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 painis, en boules, et en marrons, bastard storax. — rouge or en sarilles, thus Judæorum. — en poussière, powder storax*

Strasse, *f. the tow or residue 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, asafictida*

Succin, *m. amber, sea-amber*

Sucré, *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 supérior, le sucre royal. In some places the loaves are distinguished in Sucres 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'or, — tors, barley sugar. — rosat, rose sugar. — de Saturne, sugar of lead. Ecume de sucre, sugar scum*

Sucriers, *m. p. sugar boxes*

Suie de cheeminée, *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, suinder*

Suinac, sommac, *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, rapée snuff. — des Vosges, mountain arnica*

Tabagies, *f. p. tobacco boxes*

Tabatières, *f. p. snuff-boxes*

Tabia, *m. tabby*

Tables, *f. p. tables, boards. — plantées 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's moisin, Persian. — flamé, undulored taffety — rayé, striped taffety. — laize, three-quarter taffety. — Anglais, court plaster, stucco plaster. — ciré, oil-skin. — d'herbe, and of herbs

Tafia, taffia, *m. rum*

Taillandrie, *f. cutlery*

Taille-douce, *f. copperplate prints*

Tailles de visnague, *f. p. Turkey toothpicks*

Tain, *m. tinsoil*

Talc, talc en pierre, *m. talc. — en feuille or Moscovite. Muxcovy glass, loinglass*

Talons de bois, *m. p. wooden heels*

Tamarin, *m. tamarinds*

Tamaris, tamarise, *m. tamarisk*

Tambours, *m. p. drums*

Tambourin, *m. p. timbrels*

Tanis, *m. p. scarves, hair-scarves*

Tampons, *m. p. stopples, bungs*

Tan, tan en écote- or nioula, tan brut, *m. bark, tan. — préparé, urf*

Tanaise or herbe aux vers, *f. common tanaise*

Tandrole, *f. sandwaver, salt*

Tangoul, *m. gun-metal*

Tapis, *m. p. carpets*

Tapisserie, *f. tapestry hangings. — de papier, paper hangings. — soufflée or en laine, flock paper hangings*

Taquets, *m. p. cleats*

Tare (le goudron), *m. tar*

Tarots, *m. p. ivory dice, chequered cards*

Tarières, tarières, *f. p. whimbles*

Tartre, *m. tartar, argol. — émétique or émetique tartar. — tartarisé or soluble, tartar tartar, or soluble. Crème de tartre, f. cream of tartar*

Tass, *s. f. p. cups*

Taux de taup., *f. p. mole-skins*

Télescopes, *m. p. telescopes*

Tenailles, *f. p. pincers. — à vis, hand-tweezers*

Tenettes, *f. p. corn-tongs, pincers*

Térébenthine, *f. turpentine. Huile de térébenthine, oil of turpentine. Esprit or crème de térébenthine, spirit of turpentine*

Térébinabin, *m. terebinabin, 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, amber. — de Naples, Naples yellow. — jaune, yellow ochre. — rouge, red ochre. — de Perse, F. Rouge. — verte or de Verone, terra viridis. Ferme terre verte or green earth, verditer. — de Venise, Venetian red. — rubrique à faire crayons, red-pencil earth. — à pipe, tobacco-pipe clay. — sigillée or Lemnienne, sealed earth, Lemnian or Turkish earth. — à foulon, — à dégraisser, fuller's earth. — à pot., — glaise, potter's earth. — cimolée or cimolite, cimolia. — cuite, Wedgwood's ware. Terre noire, ground-nuts*

Terrines, *f. p. terrines, tureens*

Tête-morte, *f. caput mortuum. Têtes de clous, fuses of cloves, pimento. — de pipe, tobacco pipe bowls. — de linottes, linnet heads, tinnet heads. — de chardon, tenails. Tête de pain de sucre, the head of a sugar loaf, head-ings. Têt. s. clous à tête, nails. Têtes perdutes, nails without heads, sprigs, brads*

Tettines, *f. p. limes*

Thé, *m. tea. — bou, or — noir, bohea tea. — vert, green tea*

Théières, *f. p. tea-pots*

Thériaque, *f. treacle. — de Venise, Venetian treacle*

him, thym, *m. thyme*
 Indes-éc. *f. spurge olive*
 Indespi, *m. mithridate mustard*
 Indon, *m. tunny*
 Indonime, *m. tunny*
 Indes de hottes, *f. p. boot-legs*
 Indes de tigre, *f. p. leopard skins. — de tigre royal, tiger skins. — de tigre d'Afrique, ounce skins*
 Indes, *f. linden bark. Tilles, cooper's axes*
 Indes, *m. linden tree*
 Indes, *m. a timber or timber of furs*
 Indes, or tincal, *m. tincal, or tincal*
 Indes tinctes, *f. p. tube*
 Indes, *m. p. boot-jacks. Tire-bouehons, tire-bourre, a gun-worm. Tire-bourre, turrels. Tire-lignes, fountain pens.*
 Indes-plomb, *a glazier's vice*
 Indes-taine, *f. lincay woolsey*
 Indes-voisine, *f. Canada madder*
 Indes-voisine, *m. p. pokers*
 Indes, *m. tizue*
 Indes, *f. cloth, linen cloth. — d'Hollande, Holland. — écru, brown cloth. — ouverte, huck-ohuck. — à voile, sail-cloth. — de Smelis or Melis, sail cloth (fabricated at Melis). — de sabords, port sails. — à préhart, tarpawling. — à tamis or à sas, cloth for sieves. — d'emballage, packing cloth. — à sacs, sack cloth. — garantie, treillis. — de chasse, damask table-cloth. — écru, oil cloth. — d'or or d'argent, gold or silver tissue. — de coton (toile indienne), calico. — de soie, silk cloth. — de coton du Bengale, cambray. — peinte, printed calico. — de Nankin, nankin*
 Indes, *f. a fleece*
 Indes (fer en tôle), *f. iron plates*
 Indes, *m. tambac*
 Indes, *f. p. tuns*
 Indes, *m. p. casks*
 Indes, *f. (papier tontisse) flock paper*
 Indes, *f. topaz, precious stone. — enfumée, smoky topaz*
 Indes, *m. p. Jerusalem artichokes*
 Indes, *f. rough coral*
 Indes, *f. p. tapers*
 Indes, *f. resin*
 Indes, *f. tormentil or septfoil*
 Indes, *f. p. tortoisés. — de mer, turtles*
 Indes, *m. p. touch-needles*
 Indes, *f. tuft*
 Indes, *m. a turn-bench*
 Indes, *f. dry turf, peat*
 Indes, *m. drapaux or en chiffons, m. turned, tornal. — en pierre, en pâte, or en pain, tennus*
 Indes, *m. a turn-screw, or screw-driver*
 Indes, *f. p. or tourteaux de navette, de lin, m. p. &c. oil cakes*
 Indes, *f. tinnag*
 Indes, *f. p. allspice*
 Indes, *f. waste paper*
 Indes, *m. a joiner's scriber*
 Indes, *m. tragacanth*
 Indes, *m. p. floats of timber*
 Indes, *m. a shoemaker's paring knife*
 Indes, *m. p. trenchers*
 Indes, *f. p. mouse traps*
 Indes, *m. p. scale beams, bed bolsters*
 Indes, *m. gold weights*
 Indes, *m. de Hollande, d'Angleterre, d'Espagne, m. red or purple clover, Dutch clover. — blanc, white clover*
 Indes, *m. buckram, sackcloth*
 Indes, *m. a trepan*

Tresses, *f. p. twists*
 Tricotage (ouvrage au tricet), *m. knitting. — à taison, fleecy hosiery*
 Tri-e, tripe de v-lours, *f. wool, velvet, mock velvet, velure, tripe*
 Tripoli, *m. tripoli*
 Trochisques, *m. p. trochisks, troches*
 Troène, *m. privet, prime print*
 Trompe, *f. a hunter's horn, trumpet*
 Trompettes, *f. p. trumpets*
 Trucl, *m. p. tricolors*
 Truffes, truffes, *f. p. truffles*
 Trumeaux, *m. p. pier glasses*
 Tuiles, *f. p. tiles. — plates, flat tiles. — creuses, or faitières, roofs or ridge tiles, gutter tiles. — vernissées, glazed tiles*
 Tulipes, *f. p. tulips*
 Turban, *m. cotton band, scarf, or sash*
 Turbith, *m. turbith. — bâlard, or de montagne, thapsia*
 Turquoise, *f. (a precious stone) turmaline*
 Tussilage, or pas d'âne, *m. tussilage, colt's foot*
 Tutie, *f. tatty*
 Tuyau d'orgue, *m. an organ pipe. — d'une pipe à fumer, a tobacco-pipe shank. Tuyaux, quills*

U.

UNICORNE, *m. sea unicorn. — fossile, or minéral, fossil unicorn's horn*
 Urucu, *m. annotta, corucu, or roucou*
 Usnée, *f. usnea, cupthong. — d'humains, or mousse de crâne humain, usnea humana, or humanorum*

V.

VACHE, *f. a cow. — de Russie, or de Roussi, Muscovy hides, Russia leather*
 Vaiselle, *f. table utensils, dishes and plates. — d'étain, pewter. — de terre, earthen ware. — d'or or d'argent, gold or silver plate*
 Valériane, *f. valerian*
 Vana, *m. p. winnowing fans*
 Vanille, *f. vanilla*
 Vannettes, *f. p. winnowing baskets*
 Vaquettes, *f. p. small cow hides*
 Varech, *m. sea weed*
 Varlopes, *f. p. smoothing planes*
 Vases, *m. p. vases*
 Vautour, *m. a vulture*
 Veau, *m. a calf. Peaux de veau, calf skins*
 Veaux marins, *m. p. seals*
 Velasse, *f. weed ashes, kali*
 Velanida, *m. valonia*
 Velin, *m. vellum*
 Velours (velours de soie), *m. velvet. — rayé, striped velvet. — ras, shorn velvet. — ciselé, cut velvet. — figuré, à fleurs, or à la reine, figured velvet. — à fond d'or or d'argent, gold or silver velvet. — de Gènes, Genoa velvet. — de coton, velveret*
 Ruban velouté, *m. velvet riband*
 Velouté, *m. velvet lace*
 Venaison, *f. venison*
 Venise, *m. damask table-cloth*
 Ventouses, *f. p. cupping glasses*
 Vers à soie, *m. p. silk worms*

Verd de-gris, verdet, *m. verdigrase*. — distillé, (cristal de verdet), *distilled verdigrase*. — 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 Moseovie, *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*

Vervoterie, *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*

Vi seca, *f. p. vetches, or taros*

Vesse-de-loup, *f. puff ball*

Vessica, *f. p. bladders*

Vietnailles, *f. p. victuals, ship provisions*

Vif-argent, *m. quicksilver*

Vigogne, *m. vignon, vicugna wood*

Vilebr-quins, *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, *milled wine*. — de deux, trois, six, &c. feuilles, *wine, two, three, six, &c. years old*. — de mère-goutte, *unpressed wine*. — de pressurage, *ress wine*. — de rapé, *rape wine*. — doux or nouveau, *mus*. — qui a beaucoup de corps, *strong bodied wine*. — sec or d'Espagne, *sack*. — mi-llé, *mul c.* — de cerise, *cherry wine*. — de irambeises, *rasberry wine*. — de groselles, *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, *milled sack*. — de portac, *portac*. — Scillitique, *Scillitarum wine*. — de teinture, *wine coloured with elder-berries*. — lithargé, *wine adulterated with litharge*. — moulté, muté, or souffré, *sulphurated wine*

Vinaigre, *m. vinegar*. — de vin, *wine vinegar*. — de bière, *beer vinegar*. — de cidre, *cidre 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*

Violet, *f. p. cane ferrets*

Via, *f. a screw*. — à caler, *an adjusting screw*. — à serrer, *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. holm oak*

Yeux de bourrique, *m. p. cowitch*. — d'été, *vissés, crab's eyes*

Ypérou, *m. Dutch elm, elm-tree*

Yvoire, *m. ivory*. — de Moseovie, *ebur ferret*

Z.

ZAFFRE, *m. saffer, or saffre*

Zabellez, or zibelines, *f. p. sable skins*

Zéloaire, *m. zedoary*

Racine de zerumbeth, *f. wild ginger*

Zinc, *m. zinc, spelter*. — en navette, *blanc zinc*

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

ABASSEE, *abassis* (monnaie d'argent de Perse, de la valeur d'environ un franc 80 centimes de France)

Aberdeen-fish, *Aberdaine*, ou *Aberdoen* (morue prise dans la mer d'Ecosse)

Abr. 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)

Abramaucu, *corne* (poisson à limon des côtes du Brésil, qui a une corne au sommet de la tête)

Açu-pera, *petit poisson du Brésil; espèce de maris*

Achar, ou *pickles*, *achar* (nom générique de toute sorte de fruits, légumes, &c. conservés au vinaigre, avec du safran, du pain, 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*

Achots glands (ornemens de fil ou de soie)

Acre, *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

A L L

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'isle Saint-Thomas, dont le fruit est appelé par les Portugais, cariosse*

Agala wood, *bois d'algé*

Agarick, *agaric* (plante vénéneuse, purgative, excellent astringent)

Agate, *agate* (pierre précieuse)

Agnus-castus seed, *peut poivre*

Aguty, *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, *aune* (arbre de bois rougeâtre, tendre, à fleurs à chatons)

Alkandet, *orcanette* (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). Aloe 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 (soutèlle, 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)

Anglican 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, annotto, 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)

Antulfe 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.)

Arack, ou arack, noir d'arèque (fruit d'un palmier, que les Indiens mâchent avec le bétel et la chaux)

Argus, argus, coquillage

Armadillo, tatou, ou armadille (quadrupède)

Aromatics, aromates (drogues odoriférantes, et macales)

Arrack, arrack (liqueur forte ou spiritueuse des Indes: ce nom s'emploie souvent comme synonyme de rum, taffia, ou esprit de cannes. Cependant l'arrack, 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, poids 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, asafoetida (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 beannot, benoite (plante très-saine toire)

Averdupoise-weight ou avoirdupois, poids usé en Angleterre, pour tous les objets sujets à l'usage et à décrire: il contient 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)

Aztre 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 à l'exploitation des mines

Azores, ou West-ru-islands, îles 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)

Banians, banians (marchands des Indes)

Baracooter, bécune (poisson)

Barbique, broche (de bois à rôtir, ou à bouillir les viandes). Coffee barbique, boursin à café, &c. & herie

Barba, cheveux barbes

Bark, ou j. suit's bark, quinquina

Barbury matting, nattes de Barbarie

Barilla, soude, ou béril

Barley, orge. Peeled barley, orge mondée. The key 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 Angleterre, mesure pour vin gar, mesure des liquides employée pour le vinaigre, &c. égale à 34 gallons, faisant 117 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, ou le baril de vin. — of butter (in Essex, &c.) 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 fureux)

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)

Bois blancs
 Birch, 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. Poreur-poreur à zoar, pierre de porcépic. An artificial et fictitious bezoar, ou Malacca stone, pierre de Malacca)

Bois blancs, arille ponctuée, (arbrisseau, raisin de mer)
 Birch-tree, bouleau (arbre à bois blanc)
 Bouleau, 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 nest, nid
 Bird's foot, hollow-root, aristoloché (plante très-rare)
 Biscuit, sea-biscuit, biscuit (pain cuit deux fois)
 Bismuth, bismuth, marcassite d'étain, grain de zinc

Bois blanc, 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 cor donner)
 Black plates (table de métal fort mince, fer d'un menuisier)
 Black slip blocks, poulies (roue sur laquelle on 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 sauvages
 Blue clap boards, merrains, ou couvercles pour sucreries
 Blue Pipe boards, grands merrains (pour sucreries). Paling boards, planches à palissades
 Blue Paste-boards, V. à la lettre P
 Blue bobbins, lace bobbins, 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 cuttle-bones, os de sèche
 Blue fish, bonite (poisson)
 Blue bird, sorte d'oiseau
 Blue books, livres, volumes, registres, &c.
 Blue boots, Thin boots, bottines
 Blue boots, ou boot last, embouchoir (in. de cor donner)
 Blue wax, barax (espèce de sel minéral)
 Blue wax, boutargue (crusts de poisson desséchés)
 Blue tiles, 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 mineral 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, mineral ferrugineux)
 Brushes, broies, vergettes
 Buckles, boucles
 Buckram, bougran (grosse toile gommée)
 Buff, buff-skin, buff-leather, buffe (peaux 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)
 Bullet-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, laud measure, boisseau (contenant 4 pecks). V. Peck. Bushel, water measure, autre boisseau (contenant 5 pecks)
 Butt, tonne, demi-tonneau (mesure Anglaise pour les vignoles, 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 stannite. —, ou oil of cocoa, beurre de cacao
 Butt-leather, crapica-leather, cuir de boeuf, cuir fort
 Buttons, boutons

C.

CABALLINE oil, huile de cheval
 Cabbage, palm tree cabbage, chou palmiste
 Cabuya, cubaja, 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)
 Culinauco, calmande (toffe de laine lustrée)

- Calliessa, toiles de coton
 Caltrop shell, ou short-beaked purpura, clicorée (coquille)
 Cambay stone, espèce de cornaline des Indes
 Camboge, gomme-gratte
 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
 Camelopardalis, V. Giraffa
 Caulet, camelot (sorte d'toffe de poil et de laine)
 Camomile, camomille (plante odoriférante)
 Canpeachy ou log wood, bois de Campéche
 Camphire, camphre (gomme orientale)
 Canwood, 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, fétérisure des cannes à sucre. Lodged cane, canne couchée (par le vent ou la pluie)
 Canica, fausse canelle
 Canons, 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)
 Capser sponge, éponge, ou petite catapuce (herbe qui purge violemment)
 Caput mortuum, tête morte, colcotar (substance terreuse)
 Capybara, manipouri (quadrupède de l'Amérique méridionale)
 Caraguata, aloès pître, ou caruta
 Caraway seeds, graines de chervi
 Carbuncle, escarboucle (rubis d'un rouge foncé et très-éclatant)
 Cards, playing cards, cartes à jouer. Wool cards, cardes (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 (boîte 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, caxoar (oiseau)
 Cassia, Alexandrian purging cassia, cassia in the cane, casse soluble, casse en bâtons, ou en canons cannefice, casse fistule. — bark, — lignum, 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, cellet. Cassia Americana fortida, casse puante
 Cassumar, cassumunar, cassumuniar, cassiu (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 cavear, caviar (crus de poisson. Il vient dans le nord à la nourriture et aux cas sonnemens)
 Cayalac, bois odoriférant qui croit dans le royaume de Siam
 Cayenne pepper. V. Pepper
 Cedar, cèdre (arbre, pin du Liban)
 Cedria, cédrie (résine du cèdre du Liban) ou résine maistichine
 Cents, monnaie de culture, du 100me d'une pièce, usitée 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. Shaddeek
 Chalk, craie (pierre blanche et tendre)
 Chandler's wares, graisses
 Charcoal, smallcoal, charbon de bois
 Cheese, fromage
 Chestnuts, châtaignes (fruit du châtaignier)
 Chiego, ou nigere, chique (insecte)
 China ink, encre de la Chine. China root, erquin, erquine, 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-tree, cannellier
 Cinnabar, cinabre (minéral rouge)
 Cistern (dunder), bassin (pour recevoir l'eau qui descend du sucre brut des boucands qui sont sur les timbales)
 Pome citrou. V. Pome
 Clap boards. V. Boards
 Clasps, boucles, agrafes
 Clean hemp, chanvre net
 Cloth, drap (toffe de laine, &c.) Oil cloth, huile et circe
 Clove, poids usité dans le comté d'Essex, pour la 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, cochenille (insecte hémiptère d'Amérique dont le suc donne la belle écarlate)
 Cocoa, cocoa-nut, cacao, noix de cacao. Cocoa-tree, cacaoyer
 Coco-nut, coco, noix de coco. Coco tree, cacaoyer
 Cock-roach, rocher, ou cancrela (insecte)
 Cocker, passe-avant de la douane
 Cod-fish, morue (poisson de mer). Cod-oil, huile de morue. Cod pepper. V. Pepper
 Coffee, coffee-berries, café (fève 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).
 (Cibus, the smallest sort (oiseau-mouche)
 Colophony, ou black resin, colophane (sorte de résine)
 Coquinida, coloquinte (sorte de petite citrouille amère et très-purgative)
 Coqui-bell, lambi (coquille)
 Copaha, prunes
 Confects and confectionary, confiture, sucrerie
 Conger, congre (espèce d'anguille)
 Cooler, rafraîchissant (chaucière)
 Copahu, ou capivi-tree, arbre de copahu. Balsam of copaha, baume de copahu
 Copper, proprement cuivre, se dit d'une chaudière d'arr. — wire, fil d'arrhal
 Coppern couperace (utril martial, ou de fer, se dit 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)
 Crabs, rigging, manœuvres, cordages
 Cow-leather, cordouan (cuir tanné de Corinthe)
 Consider seed, coriandre (plante dont on fait des sauges)
 Crotoge (sorte de chène 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)
 Coat plaster, taffetas d'Angleterre
 Cressain, rigaise, nerf de bœuf
 Crotchet, poil à gratter
 Curru, coris (coquilles servant de monnaie)
 Curru, crêpe (étouffe claire)
 Cream of tartar, crème de tartre
 Curru, creusets (vase pour fondre les métaux)
 Crystal, cristal (verre fin, pierre transparente)
 Crystal, chrysal glass, cristal factice, verre de cristal
 Curru, rubèbe, ou quabèbe (fruit des Indes)
 Curru, coute (mesure de 18 pouces Anglais)
 Curru (an American fly), mouche luisante, porte-ferme, coucouye
 Curru, ou noir de fumée
 Curru, cumim, cumin (plante, dont la graine est de ferme)
 Curru, contour, ou condor (oiseau)
 Curru glasses, ventouses
 Curru, ou vase (sorte de vase à boire)
 Curru, ou turmeric, curcuma, ou turmeric (racine propre à la teinture)
 Curru, raisins de Corinthe; aussi grasseilles
 Curru-comba, étrilles (inst. pour gratter la peau des chevaux)
 Curru apple, marmelade (fruit)
 Curru fish, espadon (espèce de poisson). — bone, os de arche
 Curru, concha-venenis et pucelage (sorte de coquillage).

D.

DAGGER fish, espadon (poisson)
 Damask, damas (crosse de soie à fleurs. — table
 Damask, damas (linge damasé)
 Dates, dattes (fruit). Date tree, dattier, palmier dattier
 Delft ware, faïence (sorte de poterie de terre verte)
 Delals, planches minces

Devil, sea devil, diable (poisson de mer)
 Diamond, diamant (pierre précieuse)
 Diaper linen, linge ouvré, 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 (crosse 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). Elder 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
 Earrings 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
 Elau, orme, ormeau (arbre)
 Embroidery, broderie (ornemens)
 Emerald, émeraude (pierre précieuse)
 Emeril, émeri, émeri (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)*
 Fard, 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*
 Fernambouc, *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 harrengs, 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*
 Fitchat, *pulot, ou fouine (quadrupède puant)*
 Fitches skin, *peau de fouine (du Levant)*
 Flamingo, *ou pirniscopterus, 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, *sur skins, fourrure*
 Furlong, *mesure itinéraire, égale à un demi-mille. V. Statute mille*
 Fustian, *futaine (éttoffe de coton et de fil)*
 Fustic, *fusiet, ou fustoc (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 lieres 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 dix. treize onces d'eau, avoirdupoise*
 Gamboge, *gomme-gute*
 Gannet, *goiland (oiseau de mer)*
 Gar fish, *poisson-lézard*
 Gargay, *oiseau de proie du Mexique, qui n'est pas en usage de cainan*
 Garble, *grabeau (terme d'épicier), fragment poussière, cribreuse, rebuit*
 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 concombrs)*
 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 unis, ou simples. Fur gloves, gants fournis 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, mangouette*
 Grampus, *souffleur (sorte de poisson très-petit)*
 Granadillo, *barbudine (fruit d'Amérique)*
 Grape, *sea-side grape tree, raisinier du bord de la mer*
 Grass Guinea grass, *herbe de Guinée. Scoury grass, cochlearia. Scots grass, herbe d'Ecosse*
 Graters, *rapes (inst. à raper)*
 Green turtle, *tortue verte. Green wood, gaudin ou guède verte*
 Grenades, *hand grenades, grenades à la main*

Grindstone, meule, ou pierre à aiguïser, ou à
monder
Gruats, gruau (farine grossière)
Grocery, grocery ware, épicerie (commerce des)
Grogans, sorte d'étouffe 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 bois saint
Guilters, florins de Hollande
Guinea pepper, piment, piment de Guinée, corail
des jardins, poivre de Guinée, d'Inde, du Brésil,
d'Espagne, de Portugal, poivre en gousse, poivre
craqué, pimplin
Gum, 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 scrophique. — Senegal, gomme
du Sénégal. — tragacanth, gomme adra-
garde
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 feu

H.

HAIR balls, épagropiles (lézard de poil, bizourd
d'Allemagne)
Hama jambons. Westphalia hams, jambons de
Westphalie
Handkerchiefs, mouchoirs
Hangers, 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-
ter, ou castors
Hatchels, arans (outil, carde pour préparer le lin,
le chanvre, &c.)
Hatchets, hachettes, petites haches
Hazelnuts, noisettes, avelines
Havcock'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
Hambane, jusquiame, hamébane
Herbs, herbes (en général). Sweet herbs, herbes
odoriférantes. Physical herbs, herbes médi-
cinales. Pot-herbs, herbes potagères
Hermodyctyls, hermodyctes, ou hermodyctes
(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

Hogshead, 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)
Inck, 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)
Ipécacuanha, ipécacuanha
Ireos root, orris, iris de Florence
Iron, fer. Soft iron, fer doux. White iron, du
fer blanc. Iron plate, du fer en feuille, de mi-
ttie. — wire, fil de fer. Pig iron, fer en
saumons. Old iron, ferraille. Iron pots, ma-
nières 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 veisars

J.

JACK, pike, ou Lucius, brochet (poisson). —
fruit, jac (fruit des Indes). — tree, jacquier
Jade, pierre nephétique, 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, jaspé. — of Egypt, caillou d'Égypte
Jauits, jantes (partie du cercle d'une roue)
Jerusalem artichokes, topinambours (plant)

New-fish, *juif* (poisson)
 Jew's pitch, *poix Juive*, bitume de Judée, asphalté
 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 genévre*

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, lagune 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, *mélèse, ou larix* (arbre résineux)
 Lard, *hog's lard, sain-doux*
 Larding pins, *lardeurs*
 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, 20 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, *linon, baïste*. Lawns, *Silesia lawns, ceoilles*

* Le *cake* est un petit baril ou engue, qui contient 500 harengs ou mille sardines
 † V. du mot *Dicker*

Lead, *plomb*. Red lead, *rouge de plomb*. White lead, *blanc de plomb*. Mill d lead, *plomb en mine*. Lead ashes, *centres de plomb*. Sugar or salt of lead, *sucres de saturne*
 Leather, *cuir*. Croup leather, *cuir à ceindre*. Dressing leather, *cuir à la Damese, ou à rippage*
 Ledger, *grand livre (terme de commerce)*
 Lemon, *citron, limon*. Water-lemon, *poivre à l'Inde*. Bastard liquorice, *réglisse étrangère*. 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*
 Lanen, *toile*
 Linseed, *graine de lin, linette*. — oil, *huile de lin*
 Lip-glue, *mouth-glue, colle à bouche*
 Liqueur, *liqueur*. Liqueor-cases, *cantines*
 Litharge, *litharge*. — of gold, *litharge d'or, ou 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) bec-croisé, 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 sardage, bois de bois, membrure, rayons* (en parlant d'une roue, d'un rouet), *madriers, soliveaux, souches, chevrons, essentes, limande, planches, ardois merrain, douves, échansillons, &c.*
 Lung-wort, *lung-wort, pulmonaire de chèvre*
 Lupines, *lupinets, lupins*

M.

MACE, *macis* (fleur de muscade)
 Mackerel, *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)
 Mallogauy, *espèce de bois d'acajou*
 Malmsey 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, *mancenillier* (arbre dont le fruit est un poisson)
 Mangie, *mangie, manglier, ou mangue, ou spéquier, palétuvier, ou partuvier*

Mango, mangue (fruit des Indes, en forme de cœur)
 Manne, manne. — Calabrensis, manne de Calabre. — in flakes, manne en larmes. — albuginea, manne d'Alhagi, ou d'Alangi, ou d'Agul. — Theriacal, ou Trungabin, manne liquide
 Manjeron, 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, tuscabe, marbre noir. Figured marble, marbre figuré
 Maracodas, jumens
 Marble, ou marl, marne
 Marsh-male, marnelade, Cotignac (confiture)
 Marsh-mallows, guinaude (plante)
 Marble, ou marbre, ou marbre (fourrure)
 Martins, ou martins, peaux de martre. Marten's tails, queues de martre
 Masses (en général)
 Massich, ou mastie, mastie
 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
 Meat, viande, viande, chair
 Macassar, macaoacan, ou macadosin (rhubarbe blanche)
 Madder, nattes. (fruit)
 Masses, ou molasses, syrops, mélasses, ou gros sirop
 Mat tree, mallora (palmier des Indes)
 Mat, os de la mâchoire d'une baleine
 Mat, irlandaise, marchandise (en général)
 Mercury, mercure, vis-argent
 Mat-saig, maringouin (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, matras, ouvrages de mode, ou marchandises de mode
 Mat, meule de moulin
 Mat, matras, ou the sensitive plant, sensitive (plante), ainsi la mimosa, espèce d'acacia à fleurs jaunes odorées, en houppe, dont il y a d'ailleurs une multitude d'espèces
 Mat, matras, myroholans (fruit des Indes)
 Mat, matras, gui (plante parasite)
 Mat, matras, matras, étoffe de soie ondulée. — yarn, poil de chameau
 Mat, matras, peau de renne
 Mat, matras, marroquin (peau apprêtée de chèvre, de bœuf)
 Mat, matras, Morcado sugar, cassonade, ou Morcado
 Mat, matras, Musquito, ou muschetto, moustique (insecte)
 Mat, matras, Mother of pearl, nacre, ou nacre de perle. Mother of shells, coquilles de perle, clous matrices, bûches de profuier
 Mat, matras, formes de sucrerie
 Mat, matras, Mountain green, vert de montagne. — wine, vin de Mangra
 Mat, matras, manchons
 Mat, matras, mulattoes, mulâtre, mulâtres. Mulatto boy, jeune mulâtre. — girl, ou — woman, mulâtresse
 Mat, matras, Mule boy, mulâtier
 Mat, matras, Muscle, la moule (coquillage)
 Mat, matras, Moscow glass, verre de Moscou
 Mat, matras, Musk, musc. — seed, ambrette, ou graine de musc, ou musquée

Mushrooms, champignons (sorte de plant)
 Muslin, mousseline (toile de coton très-fine)
 Muslinet, mousselinette
 Mustard, moutarde
 Musquito, 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
 Naphins, 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. Magnetical 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
 Noddy, fou (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'isier. 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
 Osiers, 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, repildre
 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, cadens
 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, argent de France
 Paint, fard, rouge
 Paling boards, planches à palissades
 Palm, mesure Anglaise de 3 pouces de longueur
 Palmito, 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, lèches/frites
 Pans, 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, poires (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)
 Pelitory, parietaire, pyi étie (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

couronne, 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'olla podrida
 Perry, poiré (boisson de jus de poire)
 Perukes, perruques
 Pewter, étain (métal)
 Pica, porc (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 Tabasco
 Pinaces, 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 3 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 (futaille 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, rabot (outil de menuisier). Plane-tree, platane, ou plane (arbre)
 Planks, bordages, planches. Thick planks, métriers
 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, plumes, panaches
 Plume alum, alun de plume
 Pod ou shell of the cacao, cabosse de cacao
 Pocket-books, porte-feuilles
 Poison-nuts, noix vomiques
 Pomatum, pomade
 Poinciana, poincillare (arbrisseau d'Amérique)
 Pole, perche (mesure itinéraire de 16 pieds 1-2 de long). Square pole, perche carrée, mesure des surfaces, contenant 36 yards carrés et 1-4 : en suut 40 pour faire un rood, ou 160 pour un acre. V. Acre
 Pome-citron, limon, cédrat
 Pomegranate, grenade (fruit)
 Popsy seeds, graines de pavots
 Poplar, peuplier (arbre)
 Porcelain, ou China, porcelaine. Muddy porcelain, porcelaine voilée. Porcelain-shell, porcelaine (sorte de coquille)
 Porcupine fish, ou hистриx, 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)*
 Pots à tabac mouls, pots et formes de sucrerie
 Patates, *potatoes. Sweet potatoes, patates douces, ou surtes*
 Potier's clay, terre à potier, terre glaise. Potter's
 pot, arqifou
 Pot, mesure Anglaise de 2 quarts ou 1-2 gal-
 lon
 Poudre, poudre (de pierre ponce pour mettre sur
 la denture)
 Poudrage, droit de 12 den. sterl. par liv. sterling
 Poudre, poudre. Sweet powder, poudre de sen-
 timent. Sugar powder, sucre en poudre. Powder,
 poudre. Gunpowder, poudre à canon
 Precipitate, précipité, oxide
 Printer's metal, métal de printer
 Printing ink, encre à imprimer. — paper, papier
 à imprimer. — types, caractères d'imprimerie
 Prage, droit du roi d'Angleterre sur les prises,
 qui est ordinairement d'un 10me 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, vessie de loup
 Poudre, pierre-ponce (pierre sèche, porceuse, et
 Agère)
 Puchon, mesure des vins, et futaille contenant
 24 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
 24 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
 Raft, chevron (d'un toit)
 Rag, old rags, chiffes, chiffons
 Raisins, raisins secs. — of the sun, raisins au
 soleil, au jabis
 Raising piece, solière (terme de charpente)
 Rammer, mouton (machine à battre les pilotis)
 Ram'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, raves
 Rat and mouse traps, ratières, sourisnières
 Rattan, rattan caillé, rotins, ratons
 Ravensduck, drap de Russie (pluie en double)
 Razors, rasoirs
 Razor shell, manche de couteau (coquille)
 Receiver, bar à veion
 Red earth, terre rouge. — herring, blotod
 herring, hareng saur, enfirmé, 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, presure (pour faire cailler le lait)
 Resin, résine. — anime, résine animée. — copal,
 résine copale. — of courtbaril, ou locust-tree,
 résine de courtbaril. — elastic, résine élastique.
 — of the juniper-tree, résine de genévrier, ou
 de vernis. — of eachibou, résine de caribou
 Rhapontic, ou rhaponticun, rhapontic (du Le-
 vant)
 Rhubarb, rhubarbe. Bastard rhubarb, porcelle
 Riband, ruban
 Rice, ris. — flour, farine, ou fleur de ris
 Rixdollar, rixdalle, 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
 Rosalgan, réalgar, réalgal (arsenic rouge)
 Roses, roses. Oil of roses, huile-rosat. Honey
 of roses, miel-rosat. Rose vinegar, vinaigre-
 rosat. Rose-gills, sponges d'églantier
 Rosemary, romarin (arbruste aromatique)
 Rose-wood, bois de rose, de Rhodes, de marbre
 Rosin, résine, poix résine. Hard rosin, de la co-
 lopliane
 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,
 coulou 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
- Sap-green, vert de vessie
- Saphire, saphir (pierre précieuse)
- Sapiindus, ou soap-berry tree, savonnier (arbre à savon)
- Sapling, jeune arbre plein d'rubier
- Sarsaparilla, 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, sarcinier, robine
- Saws, scies. Hand-saws, scies à main. Compass-saws, scies à tourner
- Saw-fish, poisson scie
- Saw-wort, sarrette, serette (plante)
- Scale, balance. Scale beams, fleaux
- Scallop, ou pecten, peigne (coquillage)
- Scammony, scammonée (plante purgative)
- Scissors, ciseaux (last. d'arts et métiers)
- Screws, vis. Cork screws, tire-bouchons
- Scull, ou scoll of fishes, syn. de shole ou shoal, bancs de poissons
- Scoury grass, cranston, cochlearia (plante)
- Sea onion, oignon marin. Sea otter, loutre marine
- Seam, sème (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, sénéka
- Serge, serge (sorte d'étoffe)
- Shadeek, chader, ou painpélimouse
- 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 simplicité. Silk of three colours, taffetas de triplé. Toulouse silk, soie de Toulouse. Silk twist, filet. Twisted silk, soie torce. Untwisted silk, soie plate
- Silver, argent. Quick-silver, vis-à-vis, mercure
- Silver-wire, argent trait. Silver plate, argenté ric. — ore, argent vierge
- Sirups, siraps (liquor épaisse)
- Size, colle de gants
- Skimmers, écumeurs
- Skinn, peau. Fish-skin, peau de chien
- Skip-pound, ou ship-pound, poids anglais pour les grains embarqués, faisant partie d'un latt. 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 roulevrin de Virginie. Indian snake-root, racine de serpent, mungo. Snake wood, bois de couleuvre
- Snuiff, tabac en poudre. Snuiff-boxes, tabatières
- Snuiffers, mouchettes
- Soap, savon. Soap-balls, savonnettes. Morded soap, savon mordé. 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, écrus, Sinecure
- Spice of plumb, blanc d'Espagne. — red, vermillon, cinabre
- Spectacles, lunettes (verres qui fortifient la vue)
- Spelt, spelt wheat, épautre
- Spermaceti, blanc de baleine
- Spelter, zinc
- Spice, épice. All-spice, poivre de la Jamaïque
- Spikenard, ou spike, petite lavande, spicanard, ou nard indien, aspice. Celtic spikenard, nard Celtique
- Spirit, cane spirit, esprit de canne. — of wine, esprit de vin
- Spleenwort, céterac, scolopendre, daradille (plante)
- Spoons, cuillers. Tea-spoons, cuillers à café
- Spoon-bill, spatule (oiseau)
- Sprats, sardines (petit poisson de mer)
- Springs, ressorts
- Sponge, éponge (plante marine)

Spar-shell, *éperon* (coquille)
 Sperry, *spergule, morgeline* (plante)
 Spira, *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*
 Strang, *vingtième partie d'une once troy weight, pour 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-suel, acier en paquets. Suetl gal, barre d'acier*
 Sturgeon, *peson, romaine*
 Stockish, *stockfish, merluche*
 Stockings, *bas. Knit stockings, bas tricotés. Women stockings, bas au métier. Filled ou filled stockings, bas drapés*
 Stone, *pierres. Mill stones, meules de moulin. Various stones, pierres précieuses. Pumice-stones, pierres ponces. Blood-stone, sanguine. Lard-stone, aimant, ou pierre d'aimant. Flint-stone, pierre à fusil. Chalk-stone, craie*
 Straw, *straws, ou straws*
 Straw, *paille. Straw hats, chapeaux de paille*
 Straw, *mesure pour les grains, &c. égale à 4 bushels. V. Bushel*
 Straps, *cordes, cordons*
 Sturgeon, *esturgeon* (poisson de mer)
 Subimate, *sublimé, mercure sublimé*
 Sundry, *chicorée sauvage*
 Suckfish, *ou remora, sucret, ou rémora*
 Sugar, *sucré. Double-refined sugar, sucre royal. Native ou raw sugar, sucre brut. Sugar-candy, sucre candi. Bark-sugar, sucre d'orge. Sugar-loafs, pains de sucre. Sugar-moulds, formes de sucre. Sugar-plum, amandes lissées ou lissées et anandes à la praline. Sugar-baker's tray, terre à sucre*
 Sumac, *ou shumac, nimac* (arbrisseau)
 Super-jack, *linne, lière* (plante surmentreuse)
 Surveyor (land), *visiteur de la douane* (pour veiller à l'embarquement des marchandises susceptibles de draw-back.) — (tide), *officier de la douane* (ou visiteur pour veiller aux bâtiments qui entrent)
 Sweet-wort, *compote-venin*
 Swan, *cygne* (oiseau aquatique)
 Swan-skin, *sorte de soie fine*
 Sweet-bags, *cousinets de senteur. Sweet-flag, sucre odorant, aromatique. Sweet-almonds, amandes douces. Sweet-hoof, blatta lizantia, sucre odorant*
 Sweetmeat, *confiture, sucrerie. Dry sweetmeats, confitures sèches. Stale sweetmeats, confitures fanées*
 Swingles, *baguettes* (pour espander le chanvre)
 Swinging of hemp, *espander le chanvre*
 Swords, *épées. Sword-fish, espadon, ou empercur* (poisson)
 Syringes, *seringues*

T.

TACAMAHACA, *ou tacamaha, tacamaha, 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 taffetas, taffetas taizé. Taffetas taizé, taffetas d'Angleterre*
 Tagged lace, *saiguilletes, larves*
 Tallow, *saindoux. Blended tallow, saindoux mélangé. Tallow cake, pain de saindoux. — grave, pain de creton. — ou taffetas*
 Tamarisk, *tamaris, ou tamaris* (arbre, plante médicinale)
 Tamarind, *tamarin* (arbre)
 Tape, *ruban de fil ou de coton*
 Tapestry, *tapisserie, tapis. Tapestry hangings, tapisserie de haute lice*
 Tar, *goudron* (composition de gomme, de poix, &c.)
 Tarragon, *estragon* (plante)
 Tazela, *chardons* (plante)
 Tea, *thé. Green tea, thé vert. Bobea tea, thé bou. Tea-pots, théières*
 Teache, *batterie* (dernière chaudière d'un équipage de sucrerie)
 Teasel, *chardon à carder*
 Tierce, *mesure des liquides, tierçon, sixième d'un tonneau, égal à 41 gallons*
 Tiger-shell, *brorari* (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, *tuyes* (terre cuite pour couvrir les toits)
 Timber, *bois de charpente, bois à bâtir*
 Tin, *tin-plates, fer blanc. Tin-stone, ou tin ore, pierre d'étain. Tin-foil, tain* (lame d'étain qu'on met derrière les glaces)
 Tinsel, *plate-wire, lame d'or ou d'argent*
 Tobacco, *tabac. — in stalks ou in leaf, tabac en côtes ou en feuilles*
 Tobacco pipes, *pipes. Tobacco-pipe clay, terre à pipe. Turkish tobacco-pipe clay, écume de mer*
 Tod of wool, *poils pour la laine, de 28 livres, ou du quart du quintal Anglais*
 Toddy, *calou* (liqueur extraite des palmiers dans l'Inde)
 Tong, *pinces, tenailles*
 Topaz, *topaze* (pierre précieuse)
 Torch, *tuiste, torche épaisse*
 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 enfants)
 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 gallons)
 Tuna, *ponne* (coquille, figue d'Inde, ou opuntia)
 Tunny-fish, *thon* (poisson)
 Turbo, *ou ser-w-shell, vis* (sorte de coquille)
 Turcois, *ou turquois, turquoise* (pierre précieuse)
 Turkey millet, *grand millet, millet d'outremer*
 Turneric, *turneric* (racine de la curcuma)
 Turnsole, *tournesol, hélotrope*
 Turpentine, *ter-benthane* (résine du térébinthe)
 Turtle, *tortue* de mer

Tatty, *caudrie des fourneaux*. Tatty, ou lapis tuteur, *tutic fossile*

U.

ULTRAMARINE, *outremer (couleur bleue de lapis pulvérisé)*
 UMBER, *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)*
 Vams, upper leather, *cupeignes*
 Vanilla, *vanille (plante)*
 Varnish, vernis. Varnish-sandarach, *résine de vernis*, vernix. Bronze-varnish, *vernix à la bronze*
 Vellum, *velin (peau de veau préparée, très-unie)*
 Velvet, *velours (étoffe)*
 Velveret, *cotton velvet, velours de coton*
 Venice sumach, red sumach, *bois de suseet, coque-vigrie*
 Verdigrise, *vert-de-gris (rouille vénéneuse)*
 Verditer, *endres 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-robun, *aron, pied-de-veau (plante)*
 Walnuts, *noix (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 liquidités, &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 biscuit*
 Weed-dashes, *védasse, cendre gravelée, cendres cassades*
 Weld, *gande, herbe à jaunir*
 Whale-bone, *baléine*. Whale-bins, *sanon, barbes (de baleine)*

Wheat, *froment, blé*
 Wheels, *roues*. A turner's wheel, *un tour*. Spinning-wheel, *rouet*
 Whetstones, *pierres à aiguiser*
 Willows, *sauces (arbre)*
 Wimbles, *vitebreguins (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, *ripé*. Burgundy, ou Burgandy 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 poirelle*
 Wire, *fil d'archal*
 Wood, *guède, vaide, florée d'Inde ou Cayenne*
 Wood, *bois*. Fire-wood, *bois de chauffage ou de brûler*. Cord-wood, *bois de corde*. Float-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*. Aniseed wood, *bois d'anis*. 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*. Sawd-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, berbaine, 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, *littord*. Cable yarn, *fil de câble*. Sail yarn, *fil de voile*
 Yarn, *laine filée*
 Yaws, *piam, ou épiam (maladie que l'on croit venérienne, en Amérique)*
 Yellow lead, *massicot (couleur jaune)*

Z.

ZEDOARY, *zédouaire (plante aromatique)*
 Zinc, *zink, spelter, zinc (demi-métal)*
 Zygena, ou ballana fish, ou baraban-braded 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
Écartus des Pays Bas.....	21	9	1	24	14	11		1	14	37	2 69
Écadin de Franfort.....	18	16	2	39	24			4	23	70	4 44
Ézade 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 / ₈		9	11	4	9	44	1 76.92
Demi-souverain des Pays Bas.....	21	24	1	32	16			11	15	84	2 97.15
Scappia, 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 ³ / ₅	47	5		4	46	68	8 75
Double once de Sicile.....	20	17	2	21 ⁵ / ₈	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	49	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.	36mes.	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		203.0	
Ducat de Suède.....	23	13		65	10	15	10	10 65		197.9	
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		456.1	
Impériale de Russie.....	21	31	3	65	43	15	10	43 24		810.1	
Louis de France.....	21	22	2	95	23	12	8	23 33		435.8	
Max de Bavière.....	18	16	1	49	15	17	7	15 67		293.1	
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		215.1	
Pagode des Indes à l'étoile.....	19	5		64	8	13	11	8 58		160.1	
Pagode des Indes au croissant....	19	13		64	8	16	2	8 70		163.1	
Pièce d'or d'Espagne.....	21	16	1	48	18	6		17 80		333.1	
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		780.1	
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		513.1	
Pièce de 4 sequins de Piémont....	23	24	3	44	43	16	2	43 27		811.1	
Pièce de 5 monnaies de Portugal..	22		14	3	157	15	11	155 85		2922.1	
Pistole d'Espagne.....	21	24	1	54	19	6		19 06		357.1	
Pistole de Genève.....	21	29	1	35	16	12	7	16 42		307.1	
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		513.1	
Portugaise.....	21	30	3	54	42		5	41 48		777.1	
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	1076		201.75	
Monnaie de Rome.....	23	20		64	10	14	2	1053		197.81	
Monnaie de Tunis.....	20	29		64	9	9	10	936		175.50	
Monnaie de Venise.....	23	29		64	10	17	1	1071		200.81	
Gouvern. des Pays Bas (non double)	21	31	1	32	16	4	2	16		3	
Zembouck de Turquie.....	19	21		48	6	3	10	610		114.37	
Napoleon.....	21	2 ³ / ₅	3	36	40	10		40		7.50	
<i>Monnaies d'Argent.</i>											
Monnaie de Naples.....	10	18		38		7	10	84		15.75	
Monnaie d'Angleterre.....	11	1	7	61	6		2	593		110.05	
Monnaie de Dannemarck.....	9	21	4	50	3	4	6	318		60	
Monnaie de Portugal.....	10	18	3	59	2	7	7	210		39.94	
Monnaie de Hongrie.....	9	22	7	24	5	1	2	499		93.66	
Monnaie de Couronne d'Angleterre.....	11	1	3	66	3		1	296		55.63	
Monnaie de 6 écu de Dannemarck.....	10	8	15	7	10	17	2	1072		201.10	
Monnaie de Escalin des Pays Bas.....	6	18	2	42	1	4	3	1191		22.45	
Monnaie de Naples.....	10	19	5	47	4	4	11	4191		78.56	
Monnaie de Venise.....	9	18	5	66	4		3	396		74.39	
Monnaie de Flandres.....	10	7	8	51	6	4	9	616		115.50	
Monnaie de Hollande.....	11	3	8	38	6	12		651		122.20	
Monnaie de Liège.....	11		8	31	6	9	1	601		112.89	
Monnaie des Pays-Bas.....	10	10	8	50	6	6		622		116.66	
Monnaie de Bade-Dourlach.....	8	22	3	42	2	4	5	199		37.45	
Monnaie de Bareith.....	8	18	3	58	2	2	11	211		39.72	
Monnaie de France.....	10	21	3	61	2	18	4	288		54	
Monnaie de Malte.....	9	23	3	16	2	4	8	220		41.35	
Monnaie de Prusse.....	9		5	57 ¹ / ₂	3	12	6	318		59.60	
Monnaie de Bade-Dourlach.....	8	21	3	50	2	5	7	223		42.18	
Monnaie de Brunswick.....	11	20	3	31	2	16	6	279		52.31	
Monnaie de Cologne.....	10	15	3	58	2	16	9	280		52.50	
Monnaie de Dresde.....	11	6	3	41	2	15	10	275		51.70	
Monnaie d'Hanovre.....	8	22	4	19	2	12	11	261		49	
Monnaie de Hollande.....	10	20	2	50	2		2	198		37.12	
Monnaie de Liège.....	6	16	2	27	1	2		108		20.31	
Monnaie du Palatinat.....	11	20	3	25	2	15	1	272		51	
Monnaie de Francesco de Florence.....	10	23	3	41	2	14	5	268		50.25	
Monnaie de Francesco de Toscane.....	11		7	12	2	9	8	341		101.44	
Monnaie de Gênes.....	10	7	1	39	1	2	1	109		20.50	
Monnaie des Etats Unis.....	10	23	7	3 ¹ / ₁₀	5	8		531		1	
Monnaie de 6 écu d'Anspack.....	9	20	7	22	5			493 ¹ / ₂		92.59	
Monnaie de 6 écu de Bavière.....	9	20	7	25	5		6	496 ¹ / ₂		93.15	
Monnaie de 6 écu de Brunswick.....	9	22	7	39	5	4	1	513		96.18	
Monnaie de 6 écu de France.....	10	21	7	51	5	16	3	576		108	
Monnaie de 5 francs de France.....	10	25	6	38	5	1	3	5		93.75	
Monnaie de 6 écu de Gênes.....	10	22	10	4	7	12	9	754		141.43	
Monnaie de 6 écu d'Hambourg.....	10	12	7	45	5	12	4	554		103.95	
Monnaie de 6 écu d'Hanovre.....	10	12	7	25	5	7	4	530		99.37	
Monnaie de 6 écu de Nassau-Weilbourg.....	11	17	6	54	5	10		543		101.93	

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	06.30
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 Lubeck.....	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 Sterl- ling.	Doll.
<i>Gold Coins.</i>	Grs.	Carats, Grs.	Grs.		l. s. d.	
Austrian Do- minions, } Soverrain, single.....	85.50	22	78.37	6 Florins 40 creutzers	13 10	3.074
Bavaria, } Ducat Kremnitz or Hungarian...	53.85	23	53.29	4 Florins 30 creutzers	9 54	2.097
	150.32	18	117.18	10 Florins 42 creutzers	1 0 9	4.611
	100.21	18	78.12	7 Florins 8 creutzers	13 10	3.076
	102.36	21	92.76	5 rix dollars	16 54	3.653
Brunswick, } Ducat.....	54.31	23	53.18	7 livres 4 sous	9 9	2.093
Berr, } Ducat current.....	48.21	21	42.35	12 marks Danish	7 6	1.667
Denmark, } Mohur, or gold rupee.....	176.50	23	169.15	15 silver rupees	9 114	6.653
East Indies, } Star pagoda.....	52.75	19	42.86	3 3 silver rupees	7 7	1.685
	129.44	22	118.65	21 shillings	1 1 0	4.667
England, } Guinea.....	64.72	22	59.32	10 4 shillings	10 6	2.333
	43.15	22	39.55	7 shillings	7 0	1.556
Flanders, } See Austrian Dominions						
France, } Louis d'or, old, (coined before 1786)	125 51	24	113.09	24 livres	19 114	4.44
	117.66	24	106.02	24 livres	18 94	4.171
	199.25	21	179.33	40 francs	1 11 84	7.051
Geneva, } Pistole.....	87.08	22	79.82	10 livres	14 14	3.139
Genoa, } Sequin.....	53.90	23	53.62	13 lire 10 soldi	9 54	2.106
	434.20	21	396.74	100 lire	3 10 24	15.597
	390.	21	384.45	96 lire	2 9	13.945
Germany, } Ducat <i>ad legem Imperii</i>	53.85	23	53.10	varies in different places	9 44	2.088
Hanburgh, } See Germany						
Hanover, } George d'or.....	103.03	21	93.37	5 rix dollars	16 64	3.671
	50.11	18	37.58	2 rix dollars	6 8	1.491

Names of the Coins.	Weight.	Purc.	Pure Content.	Current Value.	Value in Specie.			Dollars.
					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	52.91	5 florins 5 stivers	1	9	4½	2.085
Malta, Louis d'or, double.....	260.24	20	222.25	{ 20 scudi current, or 13½ scudi silver	1	19	5	8.759
Milan, Doppia or pistole.....	96.87	21	88.13	25 lire 3 soldi	1	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	134.63	24 lire	1	3	9½	5.292
Ditto new (coined since 1785).....	140.80	21	127.61	24 lire	1	2	7	5.019
Sardinia.....	53.50	23	53.22	9 lire 15 soldi	1	9	5½	2.097
Ducat. See Germany								
Poland, Joannee.....	221.40	22	202.95	6400 rees	1	15	11	7.981
Portugal, New crusade.....	15.57	21	14.36	480 rees	2	6		0.566
Prussia, Frederick d'or.....	103.03	21	93.37	5 rix-dollars 8 gros	16	6½		3.761
Rome, Sequin.....	52.90	23	51.94	21½ paoli	9	2½		2.042
Russia, Doppia.....	84.46	21	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	165.33	10 rubles	1	12	9½	7.287
Spain, Auguste d'or.....	102	21	91.83	5 rix-dollars	16	3½		3.680
Sweden, Ounce.....	68.75	21	60.34	30 turi	10	8½		2.380
Turkey, Doubleloon or pistole, single (coined before 1772).....	104.62	22	95.90	80 reals 10 maravedis	16	16	11½	3.773
Ditto (coined since 1772).....	104.62	21	93.72	80 reals vellon	16	7		3.685
Ducat.....	53.70	23	52.95	1 rix-dollar 46 shillings	9	4		2.074
Turkey, Sequin funduq 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
Mahbub of 1781.....	40.61	19	32.57		5	9		1.278
Nishe of 1781.....	20.30	19	16.28		2	10½		0.640
Roubbie do.....	10.15	19	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 Figliata.....	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		0.166
Austria,	See Germany (convention coins).							
Basil,	Rix-dollar (coined since 1764)....	10 24	304.10	30 batzes	3	6		0.782
Bayaria,	See Germany							
Bern,	Paracon.....	10 8	362.95	3 livres 10 sous	4	2		0.935
	10 Batzes piece.....	10 24	105.84	20 sous	1	1	2	0.264
	5 Batzes piece.....	9 34	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		1.014
	Krohn, or crown, single.....	8 1	230.77	4 marks, 4 shillings current	2	2	8	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		0.222
East Indies,	Rupce Sicca.....	11 15 1/2	175.96	16 annas	2	0		0.454
	Rupce Bombay.....	11 14 1/2	174.48	Do.	2	0		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 1/2		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 silvers current	4	2 1/2		1.153
	Crown.....	10 8 1/2	456.91	3 florins 3 silvers current	4	4	7 1/2	1.028
France,	Franc, or crown.....	10 17 1/2	409.29	6 livres	4	9 1/2		1.060

Names of the Coins.	Weight.		Fineness.		Pure Contents.	Current Value.		Value in Sterling.	Dollars.
	Grs.	Gr.	Oz.	Dwt.		Grs.			
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
Madonnina, &c.....	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, convention, (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	0.926
Florin, or piece of 2-3 do.....	216.46		10		180.39	60 creutzers		2	0.463
Copfstuck.....	103.70		7		60.49	20 creutzers		0	0.158
Rix-dollar, banco.....	444.38		10	12	340.63	3 marks banco		4	1.014
Mark, current.....	141.50		9		106.13	16 shillings current		1	0.273
See Germany (constitution coins)									
Ducatton.....	504.20		11	5	472.69	63 sivers		5	1.288
Three gilder piece.....	486.40		11		445.87	60 sivers		5	1.153
Draider.....	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		1	0.375
Rix-dollar, specie or banco.....	443.80		10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	391.88	52 sivers		4	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									
Ounce.....	458.70		10		382.25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ scudi current		4	0.991

Names of the Coins.	Silver Coins.		Pure Contents.	Current Value.	Value in Sterling.	Dolls.
	Gr.	Gr.				
Malta,	Scudo.....	183.48	152.90	12 tari	1	0.398
Milan,	Filippo.....	430.	406.11	7 lire 10 soldi	1	1.051
Naples,	Ducat.....	338.60	306.85	10 carlini	4	0.796
Piedmont,	Scudo.....	543.05	492.15	6 lire or livres	3	1.273
Poland,	Rix-dollar (coined since 1787).....	424.47	345.60	8 florins, Polish	5	0.894
	Double florin, Polish, id.....	142.90	83.61	30 Polish groschen	4	0.217
	Single florin, do. id.....	81.31	43.30	30 Polish groschen	0	0.111
Portugal,	New crusade, (coined since 1750).....	265.68	239.11	480 rees	0	0.615
Prussia,	Mix-dollar.....	343.40	257.55	24 good groschen	2	0.667
Rome,	Scudo.....	413.24	378.83	10 paoli, or five lire	3	0.992
Russia,	Ruble of the coinage of 1764.....	369.88	277.41	out of currency	4	0.792
	Do. of the coinage of 1801.....	277.55	240.54	100 copecks	3	0.620
	Livonese of 1757.....	406.50	304.88	{ out of currency, it was ori- { ginally worth 96 copecks }	2	0.792
Saxony,	See Germany				3	
Sicily,	Ounce.....	1045.85	932.55	30 tari	10	2.407
	Scudo.....	418.34	373.02	12 tari	4	0.963
Spain,	Dollar (coined before 1772).....	418.47	383.60	20 reals vellon	4	0.991
	Do. (coined since 1772).....	418.47	374.78	Do.	4	0.972
Sweden,	Rix-dollar, specie.....	451.67	396.78	48 shillings	4	1.028
St. Gall,	Rix-dollar.....	430.70	372.64	2 florins	4	0.963
Tuscany,	† Francescone, or Leopoldone.....	426.14	389.17	10 paoli or 6½ lire	4	1.000
	Tallaro, or Scudo.....	418.55	381.26	9 paoli, or 6 lire	4	0.981
Turkey,	Piastre of 1780.....	277.	138.50	40 paras	4	0.356
	Do. of 1801.....	198.	95.70	Do.	1	0.343
United States,	Dollar.....	416.	370.93	1 dollar	4	1.000
Venice,	Scudo della croce.....	490.62	449.66	12 lire 8 soldi piccole	5	1.167
	Giustina.....	431.48	395.52	11 lire piccole	4	1.023
	Ducat.....	351.58	291.04	8 lire piccole	4	0.750
Zurich,	Paen, or six-dollar.....	436.90	376.83	2 florins	3	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 demi-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 12 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 2 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 513,045; about 2 common leagues	32,800 feet 3 inches, or 6 miles, 1139 feet 2 inches
The mile or kilometre	1,000 metres	toises 513,028	3280 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, 11.024 lines, somewhat more than five-sixths of a French ell	39.3702 inches, 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 becarte	10,000 square metres, or 100 square perches	about two <i>arpents</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 3 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 29 cubic feet	about 35 and one-third cubic feet
The solitre, or decistere	.01 cubic metre	nearly 3 cubic feet	about 3 and a half cubic feet
The miller	1000 pounds	204 lbs. 6 oz. 4 gros 48 grains	2210 pounds
The quintal	100 pounds	204 lbs. 7 oz. 13 grains	221 pounds
The pound or kilogramme	10 ounces	3 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 decligrammes	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 1-14 foot
The inch	27 millimetres	1,036,999 inches
The line	2 millimetres	.07876 inch
The square toise	3 metr. 76 decim. 476 centim. squared	about 1829 square inches
The square foot	10 decimet. 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 853 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. 50 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 22 gallons
The Paris bushel, or bushel	13 cubic decimetres, 1 and three-tenths of a boisseau	1 and five-sixths of a gallon
The veille	nearly one-fourteenth of a pint	about one-seventh of a pint
The millier	about four-fifths of the velle	about 1 gallon and six-tenths
The quintal	489 lbs. 1 oz. 4 gros	1311 lbs. 7 oz. 19 dwts.
The livre or pound	48 9 4 1 1 1 4 deniers	131 1 1 16 10 18 grms.
The maise	4 4 4 4 6 grms.	1 1 0 4 8
The sauce	3 3 3 3 3	19 12 12 6
The gros	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 1
The half gros		
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 wrist, *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, *écree*, *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.* Abbesse, *f.*
 Abaisse, (*with pastry cooks*) the under crust of a *pastry*. Il abaisse, he lets down. Abbesse, *n. abbess*
 Accueil, *m.* Accueille, *v.*
 Accueil, a reception. Il accueille, he receives
 Ache, *f.* Hache, *f.* Hache, *v.*
 Ache, *smallage, a kind of parsley*. * Hache, an axe, or hatchet. Je * hache, I hash or mince
 Acre, on *acre of land*. Acre (àcre), *sour, tart*
 Adinète, *m.* Admette, *v.*
 Adinète, Admetus, king of Thessalia. J'adinète, I may admit
 Admis, *pa.* A-demi, *ad.*
 Admis, *admitt-st.* A-demi, *half, by halves*
 Affaire, *f.* A faire, *v.*
 Affaire, *business, affair, concern, cause*. A faire, to do
 Ah! i. Ha, i.
 Ah! ah! *Ha, ah
 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'aille, I may go
 Aile, *f.* Aile. *f.* Elle, *fr.*
 Aile, a wing. Aile, ale, beer. Elle, she
 Ailé, *c, a. s.* Enée
 Aimé, *m.* ainéc, *f.* elder, *eldst.* Enée, Eneas
 Aimant, *m.* Aimant, *pa.*
 Aimant, *loud tone*. Aimant, *loving*
 Aimée, *f.* Aimé, *e, pa.*
 Aimée, (*a woman's name*) Amy. Aimé, *loved*
 Aine, *f.* Aisine, *f.* Haine, *f.*
 Aine, *grain*. Aisine, *name of a river in Picardy*. *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; names of a bird of prey; area, in geometry. Aire, the name of two small towns in France. Erre, *epocha*. J'erre, I wander. Erre, (*it is obsolete*) error or pace. *Haire, *hair-shirt*. *Hère, *term of contempt; pauvre hère, silly fellow, poor wretch*
 Ait, *m.* Ait, *v.* Est, *v.* Hais, *f.* Hais, *f.* Hais, *v.*
 Hait, *v.*
 Ait, a board, plank. Il ait, he may have. Il est, *est.* *Haie, *hedge*. La *Haie, the Hague, a town in 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, *breath*
 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. gene.* 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'ammou, *name of a petrified shell found only in the ground*. Vent d'ammou, *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.* Ange, *f.*
 Ange, angel. Ange, (*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, *p.*
 Anvers, Antwerp, a town of France situated on the Scheldt. Envers, the wrong side of a stuff
 Envers, towards
 Août, *m.* Houc, *f.* Oû, *ad.* Ou, *c.*
 Août, August, the 8th month of the year.
 *Houx holy-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
 Ara, *m.* Arque, *v.* Arques
 Ara, a bow, arch. Il arque, it bends. Arques, a city in France in the department of the Lower Seine
 Arrhes, *f. p.* Arrhes, *v.* Art, *m.* Hart, *f.*
 Arches, earnest penny (*has no sting*). Tu arrhes, thou givest earnest. Art, an art, skill, cunning, craft. *Hart, the band of a jaggot; (*in law*) a halter, a hanging
 Arranger, *v.* Harangère, *f.*
 Arranger, to set in order. *Harangère, a fish-treman

* The words marked thus (*) have the h aspirated.

† Those homonyms marked thus (§) are compounded of several words, which are exactly pronounced 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 estates.

† Pronounced ch.

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, *eaux*, *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 aune, 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. 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, *f.* 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.* Ballet, *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 bats. 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. p.* 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 fish: the female 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 wine) 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 mouthful, 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 hairy the wadding rammed in upon the charge of a gun. Je bourre, I ram, I 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.*

Ca, that. Sa, his, her, its. Sas, sicco

Cadi, *m.* Cadis, *m.*

Cadi, an inferior magistrate among the Turks. Cadis, a kind of serge

Cadre, *m.* Quadre, *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?Caillès, *f. p.* Cayes, *f. p.*Caillès, *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.* Quant, *ad.* Quant, *p.* Caen. Kan, *m.* Qu'en?Camp, *camp.* Quant, *when.* 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.Candie, *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.*Cane, *f.* Canne, *m.* Cannes, *f.*Cane, *a duck.* Canne, *a stick to walk with.* Cannes, *a town of Italy; also a small sea-port in the Mediterranean.*Canots, *m. p.* Canaux, *m. p.*Canots, *small boats, canoes.* Canaux, *canals, dikes.*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 piperaceae.*Car, *e.* Quart, *m.*Car, *for.* Quart, *quarrier, 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 quartan 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.*Céans, *ad.* Séant, *a.*Céans, *here, within, at home.* Séant, *sitting.* Céant, *a.* Cinq, *num.* Sain, *a.* Saint, *m. & a.*Ceint, *girded, girl about.* Cinq*, *five.* Sain, *holocaust.* Saint, *a holy man; holy, sainted.* Sein, *breast.* Seing, *signature.*Cinq, *num.* Scinque, *m.*Cinq, *five.* Scinque, *a kind of lizard.*Celer, *v.* Sceller, *v.* Seller, *v.*Celer, *to conceal, secrete, hide.* Sceller, *to seal.* Seller, *to saddle.*Celle, *celles, pr.* Scl, *m.* Scelle, *f.* Scelle, *v.*Selles, *Celles.*Celle, *celles, this, those.* Scl, *satis, just, or well.* Selle, *saddle.* Il selle, *he saddles.* Selles, *Celles, are the names of towns in France.*Celier, *m.* Sellich, *m.*Celier, *cellar, wine vault.* Sellich, *saddler.*Cène, *f.* Saine, *a.* Scène, *f.* Scène, *f.*Cène, *the Lord's supper.* Saine, *wholesome.* Scène, *scene, scenery.* Scieue, *a river in France.*Ceut, *num.* Sang, *m.* Sans, *p.* C'en?, S'en?, *m.*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, *cette, pr.* Sept, *num.*Cet, *m.* cette, *f.* this, that. Sept, *seven.*Cetf, *m.* Serf, *m.* Sers, *Sert, v.* Serres, *f. p.*Serre, *f.* Serre, *v.*Cetf, *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'est?, Sait, *v.*Ces, *these, those.* Ses, *his, hers, its.* C'est, *it is.* Sées 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, band, captivity.* Chène, *an oak.* Schène, *an itinerary measure in Egypt.*Chair, *f.* Chère, *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.* Charne, *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, *rash, frame.*Chaud, *a.* Chaux, *f.*Chaud, *hot, warm; hasty, passionate.* Chaux, *lime; calx, in chemistry.*Chaussé, *e.* Chaussée, *f.*Chaussé, *e, 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.*Chrême, *m.* Crème, *f.*Chrême, *chrisms.* Crème, *cream.*

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*
there. Si, *seated, situated.* Six, *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 glued,*
fasted
 Colom, *m.* Colomb, *m.* Colon, *m.*
 Colon, *m.* *inhabitant of the colonies, a planter.*
 Christophe Colomb, *Columbus, the first who disco-*
vered America. Colon, *colon, 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
 Côte, *f.* Cotte, *f.* Cote, *f.* Quote, *a.*
 Côte, *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.* Couit, *m.*
 Cou, *col, neck.* Je coude, *I sew.* Coup, *blow,*
stroke, a kick. Couit, *price, charge, cost*
 Coude-pied, *m.* Coup de pied, *m.*
 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, *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:
fearful. Crin, *horse-hair*
 Cravate, *m.* Cravate, *f.*
 Cravate, *(a soldier) a cross.* 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'ent.
 Daus, *in, into.* Dam, *the torments of the dam-*
ned; coat, lass. Dent, *a tooth.* D'ent, *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.* Délasser, *v.*
 Délacer, *to unlace.* Délasser, *to rest*
 Derrière, *m.* Derrière, *p.*
 Derrière, *the back part of any thing.* Derrière:
behind
 Dessin, *m.* Dessin, *m.*
 Dessin, *design, intention.* Dessin, *drawing*
 Devant, *pa.* Devant, *m.* Devant, *p.*
 Devant, *swing.* Devant, *the front part of an*
thing. Devant, *before*
 Dis, *v.* Dit, *pa.* Dix, *m.* Dix, *num.* D'y,
 Je dia, *I say.* Dit, *said.* 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, partici-*
ple.
 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, dùt, v.

Du, of or from the. Dù, due, duty, obligation, right. Dus, dut, dù, owed. Il dùt, he might

E.

Echo, m. Eeot, m.

Echo, echo, resounding of the voice; a nymph. Eeot, reckoning, shot

Eclair, m. Eclair, f. Eclair, v.

Eclair, lightning. Eclair, (a plant)celandine, cross-foot. Il eclaire, he gives light, or, it enlightens

Eeluse, f. Eeluse.

Eeluse, sluice, dam, or weir. L'Eeluse, (a town in Dutch Flanders) Sluys Island

Ecosse, f. Ecosse, v.

Ecosse, Scotland. Il écosse, he shells

Effort, m. Ephere, m.

Effort, effort, endeavour, attempt, straining. Ephere, (a chief magistrate of Sparta) ephora

Eh! i. Hé! i. Hé! i.

Eh! ah! Hé! eh! ah! alas!

Elan or élana, m. Elan, m.

Elan or élana, jerk, sudden motion, leap. Elan, m elk

Elie, m. Ely, f.

Elie, Elijah or Elias, 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

Ené, pa. Hauté, pa.

Ené, 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

Ephèdre, f. Ephèdre, m.

Ephèdre, a small shrub bearing a red berry. Ephèdre, a wrestler among the ancients

Etain, m. Etain, m. Etaint, v. & pg.

Etain, carded wool. Etain, peuter. Il étaint, he extinguishes. Etaint, 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, m p. Hêtre, m.

Etre, to be. Etre, a being. Etre, 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 boar, bear, wolf; the jawl 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. Œufs, m p.

Eux, them. Œufs*, 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, ninking

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, firon. 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, moat. 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, fle, 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*. Chûte, *a fall*
 Ci, *ad.* Si, *c.* S'y, *six*, *a.* Six, *num.*
 Ci, *here.* Si, *if, whether.* S'y, *himself here, or*
there. Sis, *seated, situated.* Six², *six, six livres,*
six pounds
 Cire, *wax.* Sire, *sire; (formerly) a lord*
 Cité, *a city.* Citer, *to cite, quote, summon*
 Clair, *clear, bright, luminous; thin.* Clere, *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.* Edon, *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.* Compte, *m.* Conte, *m.*
 Comte, *earl.* Compte, *'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 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 petit out.* Cote,
a letter serving for a numerical mark. Quote is
always joined to part, as, quote-part, part,
quota
 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, *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, *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*

Crains, *v.* Craint, *pa.* Crin, *m.*
 Je crains, *I fear, dread, apprehend.* Craint,
fetted. 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 did*
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.* Siele, *m.*
 Cicle or cycle, *(a round of time) cycle.* Siele,
(an ancient Jewish coin) shekel
 Cygne, *a swan.* 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'emph.
 Daus, *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 govern-*
ment at Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli) dey
 De-cu, *pa.* Dessu, *ad.*
 Deçu, *deceive.* Dessu, *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, *swing.* Devant, *the front part of any*
thing. Devant, *before*
 Dis, *v.* Dit, *pa.* Dis, *m.* Dix, *num.* D'y,
 Je dis, *I say.* Dit, *said.* Dit, *a remarka-*
ble saying, an aphorism. Dix, *ten.* D'y, *to*
there, &c.
 Doigt, *m.* Doit, *doit, v.*
 Doigt, *finger, toe.* Doit, *doit, I owe, he owes*
 Dol, *m.* Dol or Doie.
 Dol, *deceit, cheat, fraud.* Dol or Doie, *a town*
in France
 Dom or don, *m.* Don, *m.* Don, *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*.

Don, *man* *don*. *Don*, *gift*. *Don*, *a large river*.
Donc, *then*, *therefore*. *Don't*, *of whom*, *which*,
thereof

Dore, *v.* *Dort*, *v.*

Il dore, *he gilds*. *Il dort*, *he sleeps*

D'ou *f.* *Doubs*, *m.* *Doux*, *a.*

D'ou, *from whence*. *Doubs*, *a river which*
carries name to a department of France. *Doux*,
sweet

Du, *art.* *Dà*, *m.* *Dus*, *dat*, *dù*, *dût*, *v.*

Du, *of or from the*. *Dà*, *duc*, *duy*, *obliga-*
tion. *Dus*, *dat*, *dù*, *owed*. *Il dût*, *he might*
not

E.

Echo, *m.* *Écot*, *m.*

Echo, *echo*, *resounding of the voice*; *a nymph*.
Écot, *reckoning*, *shot*

Eclair, *m.* *Eclair*, *f.* *Eclair*, *v.*

Eclair, *lightning*. *Eclair*, *(a plant)celandine*,
rose-foot. *Il éclaire*, *he gives light*, *or*, *it light-*
ens

Ecluse, *f.* *Ecluse*.

Ecluse, *sluice*, *dam*, *or weir*. *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*, *perk*, *sudden motion*, *leap*. *Elan*,
or élk

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*. *Hauté*, *haunted*

A l'envi, *ad.* *A l'envie*, *f.*

Il travaillent à l'envi, *they strive who shall work*
for 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.* *Étain*, *v.* *É pa.*

Etain, *carded wool*. *Etain*, *weaver*. *Il éteint*,
he extinguishes. *Eteint*, *extinguished*, *quenched*

Etang, *m.* *Etant*, *m.* *Etant*, *pa.* *Etend*, *v.*

Etang, *a pond*. *Etant*, *(applied to trees) stand-*
ing. *Etant*, *being*. *Il étend*, *he spreads*, *stretch-*
es, *extends*

Été, *m.* *Été*, *pa.*

Été, *summer*. *Été*, *been*

Étre, *v.* *Étre*, *m.* *Étre*, *m p.* *Hêtre*, *m.*

Étre, *to be*. *Étre*, *a being*. *Étres*, *the disposi-*
tion of a house. *Hêtre*, *beech tree*

Eur, *f.* *Eurent*, *v.* *Hur*, *f.* *Ur*, *Ur*, *m.*

Eur, *a small river in France*. *Its current*, *they*
call. *Hur*, *the head of a wild boar*, *bear*, *wolf*;
the foot of a salmon *or pike*. *Ur*, *a town of Child-*
den, *where Abraham was born*. *Ure*, *a wild ox*,
a native of Lithuania

* The c is not sounded.

Eux, *pr.* *Éuis*, *m p.*

Eux, *them*. *Éuis*, *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.* *Fasce*, *f.*

Face, *the face*, *front*, *surface*. *Fasce*, *assent*,
may do, *or make*. *Fasce*, *(in heraldry) fesse*

Faim, *f.* *Feins*, *v.* *Feint*, *a.* *Fin*, *f.* *Fin*, *a.*

Faim, *hunger*. *Feins*, *feign*, *dissemble*. *Feint*,
counterfeited. *Fin*, *end*, *aim*, *scale*, *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, *sait*, *v.* *Fait*, *m.* *Fait*, *a.* *Faix*, *m.*

Fais, *sait*, *do*, *dors*, *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*, *fé-*
sant, *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*, *tend*, *v.*

Fau, *faon*, *stern*. *Fends*, *split*, *cleave*, *divide*,
cut, *under*. *Il tend*, *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*, *fosail*

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*, *mont*. *Fœtus*, *fœtus*, *embryo*.
Fais-tu? *dost thou make* *or do?*

Feu, *m.* *Feu*, *a. m.*

Feu, *fire*, *burning*, *passion*, *caustic*. *Feu*, *de-*
ceased, *late*

Fi, *i.* *Fils*, *m.* *Fis*, *fit*, *v.*

Fi, *fit*, *fit 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*; *idge*; *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 num-

ber.
 † The p is not sounded.

Filtre, *m.* Filtré, *m.*Filtre, a *filter* to strain liquor through, *Filtré*, *filter*, a *love portion*Foi, *f.* Foie, *m.* Foin, *f.* Fois, *m.* Foix, *m.*Fouet, *m.*Foi, *faith*, doctrine, belief, *foetry*. Foie, the *liver*. Foin, *time*. Fois, the *wrist* or *middle*. Foix, the name of a town in France. Fouet, *whip*, scourgeFonds, *m.* Fonds, *v.* Fonds, *m.* Font, *v.*Fonds, *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*. Fouis, 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.*Fort, *ecclesiastical court*. Fort, *save*, *except*, *but*. Fort, a *fort*; the *strongest part* of a thing.Fort, *strong*, *stout*, *vigorous*, *hard*. Fort, *very much*, *extremely*Fosé, *m.* Phocée.Fosé, *ditch*, *moat*. Phocée, (a town) *Phocæa*Foudre, *m.* or *f.* Foudre, *m.*Foudre, *thunder*, *thunder-bolt*, *lightning*. Fouds, a *large vessel* containing several *hogsheads* of wineFrai, *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, *France*, an *imaginary French coin*; (a nation) the *Franks*. Franc, *free*, *frank*, *sincere*, *caudid*Français, *s. & a.* Français, *m.*Français, *m.* a *Frenchman*. Le Français, the *French language*Frise, *f.* Frise, *f.*Frise, (in architecture) *frise*; a *kind* of *woollen stuff*. Frise, *Frisland*, one of the *Seven United Provinces*Frison, *m.* Frisons; *v.*Frison, a *short petticoat*. Frisons, *let us curl*Fume, *v.* Fûmes, *v.*Je fume, I *smoke*. Fûmes-nous? were we?Fumée, *f.* Fumé, *e.*, *a. p.*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.* Gant, *m.*Gand, (a town in the Netherlands) *Ghent*. Gant, a *glove*Gas or gaz, *m.* Gaze, *f.*Gas or gaz, *gas*, a *subtle air*. Gaze, *gawze*.Gaul, *f.* Gaulle, *gaulles*, *f. p.*Gaul, *rod*, *pole*, *witch*. Gaulle, *Gaulle*, *Gaulles*, (ancient France) the *Gauls*Gai, *m.* J'ai, *m.* Jais, *m.* Jet, *m.*Gai, a *jackdaw*. J'ai, I *have*. Jais, (a mineral) *jet*. Jet, *throw* or *cast*; *shoot*, *spring*

* Is obsolete.

Gène, *f.* Gènes.Gène, *rack*, *torture*, *pain*, *constraint*. Gènes, *Genoa*, a *city* of ItalyGent, *a.* Gena, *m. p. & f. p.* Jean, *m.* J'enf.Gent, *gent*, *new*, *spruce*. Gens, *people*, *folks*, *men*, *nations*. Jean, *John*. J'en ai, I *have* someGlace, *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 FranceGrammaire, *f.* Grand'mère, *f.*Grammaire, *grammar*. Grand'mère, *grand-mother*Grasse, *f.* Grèce, *f.*Grasse, *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, *grift*Gril, *m.* Gris, *a.*Gril, a *gridiron*. Gris, *grey*; *tipsy*Guères or Guère, *ad.* Guerre, *f.*Guères or Guère, *but little*, *not much*. Guerre, *war*Glt, *v.* Gy.Glt (ci-git), here lies. Gy, a *small town* in France

H.

Hâle, *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 ItalyHôte, *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.* Ille or isle, *f.* Iles, *m p.* Ille.
 Il, *ils*, *he, they.* Ille or isle, island. Ille, (in anatomy) ilia. Ilk, 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; (in anatomy) 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.*
 Laca, *m p.*

La, note of music. La, the. Là, there, yonder, thither. Las! alas! La, tired, weary. Laca, mares, springs, a ring, love-knot

Lac, *m.* Laque, *m.* Laque, *f.*

Lac, lake. Laque, laker, 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.* Layde.

Laide, ugly, deformed. Layde, 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.* Les, *p.*

Le, the breadth of cloth between the two lists. Les, the. Les, 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.* Leur, *m.*

Leur, theirs. Leur, a lure, a drey

Lieu, *f.* Lieu, *a.* Lieu, *v.*

Lieu, list, a hound-bitch kept for breeding. Lieu, smooth, sleek. Il lieu, 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.* Lieu, *f.*

Lieu, a place, room. Lieu, 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, tily

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 log to measure a ship's way. Locke, a celebrated English metaphysician. Lok, to lock, a potion. Loque, a rag, tatter

Loche, *v.* Loche, *f.* Loche, *m.*

Il loche, it is loose. Loche, (a fish) loach. Loche, 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.* Lot, *m.*

Lutte, wrestling. Il lute, 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. Met, dash, mess, words

Maigre, *a.* & *m.* Maigre, *m.*

Maigre, lean, what is lean in any animal. Maigre, (a sea-fish) umbra-marinum

Mail, *m.* Maille, *f.*

Mail, (a game) mail, maillet. 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.
Maligne, 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. Mantas, the name of a town near Paris. Que je mente, that I may lie. Menthe, meute, (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 char. 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. Mètre, 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. Mie, f. Mis, v. & pa.
Mi, half. Mi, note in music (C). Mie, 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. Mous, 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

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 name. Mou, soft, tender, mellow; lazy, sluggish. Moue, moor-hare, very fast. 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
Moule, 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. Mourons, v.
Mouron, chick-weed; 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. Nyf, 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, a. Nue, f.
Nu, m. nue, f. naked. Nue, a cloud; nues, pl. the skies
Nuée, f. Nué, a.
Nuée, a cloud. Nué, m. nuée, f. shaded
Nuit, f. Nuit, v. Nuits, nuy.
Nuit, night, darkness. Il nuit, he hurts, does harm. Nuits, a town in France. Nuy, a town in Germany

O.

Octave, *f.* OctaveOctave, (*an ecclesiastical term*) eight days after feast; a musical term. Octave, Octavius, a son'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, *m.* & *ad.* Oui, *a.* Ouis, *f.* Ouis, *fp.*Oui, yes, ay; a yer. Oui, *m.* ouie, *f.* heard.

Ouille, the hearing. Ouis, the gills of fishes

Ouvre, *f.* Ouvre, *fp.* & *a.*

Ouvre, a borachio, leather bottle. Ouvre, besides, &c. 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-cure

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, wanPalais, *m.* Palés. Palet, *m.*

Palais, a palace, court of justice; the roof or passage 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-treePan, *m.* Pan, *m.* Paon, *m.* Pend, *v.*

Pan, the god of shepherds. Pan, the lapet of a fox; the flat front or face of a wall. Paon, peacock. Il pend, he hangs

Panneau, *m.* Paoneau, *m.*

Panneau, a pannel, pane, square. Paoneau, 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 likePar, *p.* 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. &c.

* The *s* is mute.Parante, *a.* & *f.* Parente, *f.*

Parante, adorning, setting off, trimming. Parente, a relation, kinswoman

Parc, *m.* Parque, *v.* Parques, *fp.*

Parc, a park, sheep-fold, grazier's fold. Il parque, he parks, encloses in a park. Les parques, cloths, Lachesis, and Atropos, entrusted with the lives of mortals

Pari, *m.* Parie, *v.* Paris

Pari, a wager, bet. Je parie, I lay or bet. Paris, 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*) ParthiaPas, *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 extremity of the axis of the earth*) polePaume, *f.* Pomme, *f.*Paume, the palm of one's hand; (*a horse measure*) hand; a tennis court. Pomme, an applePau, *m.* Peau, *f.* Pô, *m.* Pot, *m.*

Pau, a town in France. Peau, skin. Pô, a river 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

Péne, *f.* Pène, *m.* Penne, *f.*

Péne, trouble. Pène, 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.* Persée.

Percer, to pierce, bore, penetrate, break. Persée, Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danaë

Perche, *f.* Perche, *v.* Perche, *f.* Perche, *m.*Perche, *f.*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 stagPeu, *ad.* Peux, *peut.* v.

Peu, a little, but little, few. Je peux, il peut, I can, he may

Phase, *f.* Phase, *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; peek at piquet. Pique, spade at cards. Pique, a pike; spleen. Je pique, I prick, sting, offend, spur on, lard meatPie, *f.* Pie, *a.*

Pie, a magpie. Pie, proper name of several popes. Cheval pie, pie-balled horse

Pierre, *st.* Pierre.

Pierre, stone. Pierre, Peter, a man's name

Pieu, *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 plains, il plait, f. 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, pitied, 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.* Plie, *f.* Plie, *v.*

Pli, *fold, plait; habit. Plie, (a sea fish) a plaice. Il plie, 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.* Poix, *f.*

Poids, *a weight, load, burthen; importance. Pois, a pea, pease. Poix, 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.* Ponté, *f.*

Ponte, *a punto; a punter. Ponté, 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.* Poste, *f.*

Poste, *a station, employment. Poste, the mail, post-house, post-stage*

Pou, *m.* Pouls, *m.*

Pou, *a louse. Pouls, the pulse*

Pouce, *m.* Pousse, *v.* Pousse, *f.*

Pouce, *the thumb; an inch. Je pousse, I push, trust, carry on, drive on. Pousse, a shoot; short wind; puriness*

* 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) Priamus. 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.* Puisse, *v.*

Puce, *a flea. Je puisse, I might*

Puis, *v.* Puis, *ad.* Puits, *m.* Puy, *m.*

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 rabat, 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.* Raisonner, *v.*

Raisonner, *to reason, argue, discourse. Resonner, 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, *shallow, a kind of serge. Ras, shorn, shaved close. Râts, rats*

Rauque, *a.* Roe, *m.* Rock, *m.*

Rauque, *hoarse, harsh. Roc, 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*

Reine, *f.* Rène, *f.* Rennes, *Reine, f.*

Reine, *a queen. Rène, 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-
um 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.* Roye, *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 p'ant) rue.* Il rue, *he
looks.* 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 f.* Seine, *f.* Seine, *f.*

Saine, *wholesome, healthy, sound.* Seine, *the
name of a river in France.* Seine, *(a net used for
fishing) sear*

Sainte, *f. & a f.* 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
suits.* Salle, *a hall, parlour, ward, bower*

Savon, *m.* Savons, *v.*

Savon, *soap.* Nous savons, *we know*
Saur, *a.* Saure, *a.* Sort, *m.* Sorts, *m p.* 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, *s.* Scau, *m.*
Sot, a. & m.

Saut, *a jump, leap, skip.* Scau, *seal.* Secaux,
the name of a village near Paris. Scau, *a pail or
bucket.* Sot, *foolish, seditious, silly; a dunce*

Scieur, *m.* Sieur, *m.*

Scieur, *a sawyer.* Sieur, *master, sir*

Seutons, *v.* Centon, *m.*

Seutons, *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, *Sevère, a.*

Sévère, *Severus, an emperor of Rome; a Latin
poet.* Sevère, *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
patten*

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.* Somme, *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; round, 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.* La
Sund, *(the key of the Baltic sea) the Sound.* La
Sonde, *straits of Sunda in the eastern Indian
sea*

Sonnet, *m.* Sonnets, *sonnait, v.* Sonnez, *m.*
Sonnez, v.

Sonnet, *sonnet in poetry.* Sonnets, *sonnait, v.*
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-wort.* Soude, *solder thou*

Soul, or saoul, *a.* Sol, *sols, sou, 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.* Susse, *v.* Sus, *l. & ad.*

Il suce, *he sucks.* Susse, *susset, might 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, or
low the knee*

T.

Ta, *pr.* Tas, *m.*

Ta, *thy.* Tas, *a heap*

Tac, *m.* Tact, *m.*

Tac, *(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 web in the eye; a pillow-case, a bed-tick. Ties, *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*) *Theseus*
 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. Thermes, *m. p.*
Terme, term, bound, end, time, expiration. Terme, *Terminus, (among the Romans) the god of boundaries.* Thermes, (*hot baths of the ancients*) *thermæ*
 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 sheil, 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 a 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.*
Toi, thee, thou, thyself. Toit, *a roof or top of a house*
 Tombe, *f.* Tombe, *v.*
Tombe, a tomb-stone, monument. Ton fall
 Ton, *m.* Ton, *pr.* Tonn, *f.* Thon, *m.* Tond
Ton, a tone, voice, tune, note. Ton, *thy.* Ton, *horse or a fly, gaul-bee.* Thon, (*a sea-fish*) *ton*
 Je tonds, *I shear*
 Tors, *a.* Tort, *m.* Tords, *v.* Tort, *m.*
Tors, twisted, wreathed, wrung. Tort, *wr injury, damage, blame.* Je tords, *I twist, I wring, wind about.* Tors, (*in architecture*)
 Touc, *f.* Toux, *f.* Tout, *m.* Tout, *a*
 Tout.
Toue, towage, towing, a ferry-boat. Toucough, *Tout, the whole.* Tout, *all, whole, a thing.* Toul*, *the name of a town in France*
 Tour, *f.* Tour, *m.* Tours.
Tour, a tower. Tour, *turn, tour, tr.*
 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). From *livre.* Tournoi, *tournament*
 Trace, *f.* Thrace, *f.*
Trace, trace, mark, foot-step, track, &c. Thrace, (*in ancient geography*) *Thracis*
 Trait, *m.* Traits, *m. p.* Très, *ad.*
Trait, a dart, stroke, dash; draught. Traits, *features; traces for draught horses.* Très, *most*
 Trente, *num.*
Trente, (a city of Germany, a bishopric in the county of Tyrol, and a large river in England) Trent, *Trente, thirty*
 Trève, *f.* Trèves.
Trève, truce, suspension of arms, intermission, rest. Trèves, (*an electorate, and a city of many*) *Triers*
 Tribu, *f.* Tribut, *m.*
Tribu, tribe. Tribut, *tribute, tax*
 Triomphe, *m.* Triomphe, *f.*
Triomphe, triumph. Triomphe, (*a card trump*)
 Tripoli, *m.*
Tripoli, (a town and one of the pillars of Barbary). Tripoli, (*a species of Arabian earth to polish metals*) *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.* Tût, *v.* Tue, *ties, m.*
Tu, thou. Tu, *silent.* Il tût, *he might kill it.* Je tue, *I kill.* Tu tues, *thou killest*
 Tyran, *m.* Tirant, *m.* Tirant, *pa.*
Tyran, a tyrant. Tirant, *string; board whi-leather; draught of a ship; a beam used*

* The *a* is not sounded.

† The *l* 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-roax. Tir-
ant, pulling, drawing*

V.

*Vain, a. Vin, m. Vingt, num. Vins, vint, v.
Vain, vain, fruitless, vain glorious; (speaking of
another) sultry. Vin, wine. Vingt, twenty.
Vint, vint, 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 vaux, il
vaut, I am worth, it is worth. Veau, veaux, pl.
veal, calf, calves. Vos, your*

*Vautre, v. Vôte, pr.
Il (se) vautre, he tumbles. Le vôtre, yours
Vair, m. Vir, m. Verre, m. Vers, p. Verd,
or vert, a.*

*Vair, (in heraldry) vair. 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. Vœu, 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. Viennent, v.
Vienne, (the capital of Germany) Vienna; a
small town in France. Viennent, 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 surra
and honey) of violets; as, 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
Voire, v. Voire, ad.
Voire, to see. Voire*, ay, nay*

*Vol, m. Vole, 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. Vous, 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 *abilities*; the candle *diminishes*; his charity *lessens*; 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 *lessens* 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, *supporter*, *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*; skillful, *habile*; learned, *savant*:—that knowledge which may be reduced to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires speculation, makes us *skillful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned*. *Able* seems to imply something more extensive; *skillful*, something more profound; *learned*, something more universal: thus we say, an *able* minister, a *skillful* mathematician, a *learned* historian. We become *able* by long experience; *skillful*, 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, *sobber*, *sobre*; temperate, *temperant*:—are generally applied to moderation in meat and drink: thus a man is *sobber*, 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 *sobber*: 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 *abyss* of darkness; in an *abyss* 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 *abyss* 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*, *sur*:—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 blamable 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, *acquiescer*; to consent, *consentir*; to agree, *aggrer*:—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, *action*; act, *acte*; deed, *fait*:—*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, *assidu*; sedulous, *soigneux*; diligent, *diligent*; industrious, *industrieux*:—*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 room 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 betwixt: 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 presiding over some office or affair, where there is a distribution either of money or some thing else committed to the care of several. 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, *inquietude*, *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 *sadness* of the scene.

Affront, affront; insult, *insulte*; abuse, *outrage*, *injure*:—*affront* is an arrow of reproach and contempt shot in public; *inult* is an attack made with insolence; both may be given without words; but *abuse* consists in scurrilous language. *Affronts* are often given through the churlish 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, *manière*; 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, cabaret; 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,

charmant; 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 defence 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*; slowness, 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 fortune.

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 dances; 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, *avare*; 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 *parsimonious* 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*, *prorcer*; to attest, *attester*; to declare, *declarer*; to affirm, *affirmer*; to protest, *protester*; to aver, *averer*, *verifier*; to assert, *soutenir*; to maintain, *maintenir*; to swear, *juror*; 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 undeservedly 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 *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; and 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; 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, guiltless, *innocent*.—*guiltless* 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 *guiltless* 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 *benediction* of the priest, or of the church.

To *boast*, *se vanter*; to *brag*, *se glorifier*; to *vaunt*, *vanter*; to *puff*, *louer*, *priser* *extrêmement*:—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 heroic spirit 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 intemperate 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, the 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 *buttrisses*; 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*, which is 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 may 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*:—*case*, signifies the main point in question; *circumstance*, conveys an idea of something additional; *conjunction* marks an concurrence of events; *occurrence* is used to express what happens unexpectedly; *occasion* the arrival of something new; *opportunity*, something which arrives seasonably.

er, 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 promise. 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 *leave 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, *grotto*, *grotto*, *grôte de roville*:—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*, *hasard*:—*chance* brings 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*, *enjoué*; gay, *gai*; lively, *vif*, *vaillant*; 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 inanimate 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, bouillant, d'avarice; peevish, hargneux, fantasque; fretful, chagrin, quinqué, 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; unpolite, impoli:—to be *unpolite* 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 *unpolite*. *Unpoliteness* does not please; *clownishness* displeases.

Cold, froid; chill, gelé, traais; bleak, glaz, 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 praises 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, 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; intriante, embrouillée; involved, enveloppe:—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; we *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*, and 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* throw 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 his eyes to 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* led 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, *conquerir*; 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 *consciousness* 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 *continuations* of the same subject, &c.

Convenient, *convenable*; 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*, like wise, 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, *croix*, *incommodité*; unlucky, *malheureux*; vexation, *hagrin*; perverse, *persere*, *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 *persere* 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; *persere* signifies obstinate or headstrong; *vexatious* is not applied to persons.

To cross, *croiser*; to thwart, *traverser*; to obstruct, *obstruer*, *hoular*, *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 trifle 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 *embarrassing* designs not evil in their own natures. Though this be esteemed, 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 ailing 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 bottom, 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 *exclaiming*; 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 juggle, 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 war; *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 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'enforme 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 impetuous spirit, fatal to others' peace, and productive of none to the possessor.

Custom, coutume; habit, habitude; fashion, facon, mode, 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 something more policy in conforming to a bad *custom*, than in being singular in some good usage.

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; *something* at a distance; *venture*, something thrown off, relating to the possibility of *risks*. Thus, we say, the *perils* of the ocean; *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*; *loses* his health and happiness; runs every *risk* that attends his profession; encounters *every* *fatality*; and gladly *ventures* his all, for the sake of it; if obtained, he would not have the time 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 bowing from the law, generally used when we speak of inheritance or succession; *departure* is a 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*.

Dull, obtus; 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 proposition after it; the second wants no proposition; 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, nécessaire; 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 our-elves 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 make suspicions against him, is *detraction*; to vilify him, by imputing to him inhuman practices, is *defamation*. The one is an open and scurrilous way of injuring the reputation; the other, a close and art-crafty 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*, *embêchement*:—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, *jugement*:—*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, *égaré*:—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, *parfait*, *achévé*:—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 not 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. *Flexible* 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 *silent* speaks not all. A man may choose to be *silent* and sit *mute* in company, though not *deaf* 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 way 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 *empire*, 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, *but*, *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, *inimitié*; rancour, *rancune*—*enmity* signifies open and declared hostility; *rancour*, secret ill-will, and malice brooding in the heart. It is better to live in moved *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 which are *errors*; the effects of anger, and intricacies of calumny, are *faults*; calumnies and assassinations, are *crimes*. We should pity *errors*, pardon *faults*, and punish *crimes*. F. Marteau.

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. Trifling *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*, *portie*—*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. *Parties* in parties of pleasure have been often divided with calamitous consequences.

Pardon; pardon, *pardons*; forgiveness, *parde*—we make *excuse* for a slight fault; 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* the evil; the good heart *pardons* readily; God *pardons* more in *forgiveness* than revenge.

Experiment, *experience*; trial, *essai*; proof, *preuve*—*experiment* signifies the discovering an uncertain or unknown effect; *essay* an essay to determine the use of things; *proof* states more to the quality of things, enabling 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, *tendre*; to stretch, *tendre*, *alonger*, *étendre*; to dilate, *dilater*—the two first imply to spread forth to some length; but *stretch* seems to suppose more force employed, than *extends*; 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, *dilates* the heart; figuratively, we say, the man *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 inconceivable.

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 climes, 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, *yeu*; 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.

TABLE, *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, *jamé*; renowned, *renommé*; celebrated, *celebré*; 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, *goutteux*; fanciful, *bizarre*—*fantastical* implies a rambling from true taste, through excess of delicacy, or an unreasonable search after something better; *whimsical* means an affectation of singularity; by *maggoty* is understood great inconstancy, or sudden change of taste; *fanciful* 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 *fanciful*, 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, *défaut*; 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; the involuntary failings of humanity are *imperfections*. *V. Error.*

To feel, *toucher*; to handle, *manier*:—to *feel* is to touch slightly; to *handle* 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, *fitole*; inconstant, *inconstant*; unsteady, *léger*, *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; *servent* prayers; *ardent* wishes. The loud and *servent* 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.

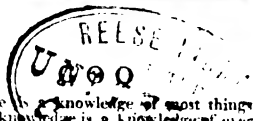
Footstep, *pas*; track, *pas*, *trace*:—*track* is more general, meaning any mark left on the way, of whatever passed; *footstep* is more limited, implying the print of a foot: thus, we say, the *track* of a horse, or a carriage; but, the *footsteps* of a man.

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 *inmate* 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 guided 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 gamesters 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 rigid 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, regard, contempler; to stare, regarder; to gaze, regarder; to stare, regarder—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 gods, 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 blessing, 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.; *félicité* 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 *félicité*; *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, détiment:—*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; *détiment* 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 detaining him, or defrauding him of his goods, we do him an *injury*; by breaking hedge, or trading down corn, we do a great deal of *détiment*.

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 speak of *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 unincumbered.

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, adrobre*:—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, whole, one 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, *peanteur, 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, *fiévé*:—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, *lévrier*; 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; conical, comique; droll, drôles; ludicrous, plaisant, burlesque*:—by *humorous*, we understand exciting laughter by odd images or conceits; *conical* 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, *imbécillité; 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, *laiséant; 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 *fantasies*, 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, insolent; 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.

Inc 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, méfiant, 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 lay waste more than the sword. *Distempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Divine displeasure hath often shown itself by a general *sickness*.

Innocence, *innocence; simplicity, simplicité*:—the first denotes purity, or freedom from vice; the second plunness, 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 *inquiré* and *interrogat* 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*—*insolent* 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 *insolent* 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 *designs*. 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, *balivernage*—both signify a merry conceit; but a *jest* seems to imply something of more wit, and to be the pleasanter taste 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 denominated with the name of *jestor*, 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 distinct 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* 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, *lacher*; 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.

Lavish, *dépensier*; 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, *libelleux*; defamer, *difamateur*:—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 lazy 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 *dwelling* 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 shrill 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 above 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-lid. 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.

Lustré, *lustre*; brilliancy, *brillant*; radiancy, *éclat* — these three words rise gradually one upon another, and mark the different degrees of the effect to light. *Lustré* 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,

ts. *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, of 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 *manifestations* 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*; seaman, *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. *Sailors* 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, *viande*; 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 meet 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, maléfaisant; 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, méconception, 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, encharnement:—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 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, bienveillant; quickly, promptement; speedily, diligemment, en diligence; swiftly, rapidement; eagerly, avec empressement; 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 without 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, frivole; *thin, mince*; *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 a *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 *torce, 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, flattererie*; *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 ocean*; 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, 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* seems best applied when the repetition of actions is in question; *common*, when a multitude of objects: thus, dissimulation is an *ordinary* thing at court; motators 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 *décorations* of life.

to over-reach, *attraper*; to cheat, *duper*, *tricher*; to defraud, *trouper*, *frustrer*; to deceive, *trabuser*; to trick, *tricher*, *jouster*:—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.

MR. paire; *bracé. 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 horses; 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*, *propre*, *singular*, *singulier*:—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 connected together, in support of the same 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, a fishing *party*; a *party* of soldiers; but *faction* always implies rebellion. Unfortunate that nation that is rent by *parties*; 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, *exécuté*, *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 unmeditated 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, pauvreté; indigence, *indigence*; want, *désir*; 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.

Preface, preface; prelude, prelude; prologue, prologue; exordium, exordium.—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, prepossessed; opinionated, opinionated; obstinate, obstinate; infatuated, infatuated; headstrong, headstrong.—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; *obstinate* 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, prerogative; 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*, office, give *privileges*.

Pride, orgueil; arrogance, arrogance; vanity, vanity; 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* totally 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 prizes himself in; in order to confound the *presumptuous*, we need only desire him to put his vain designs into execution.

Primary, primitive, premier; primitive, primitive.—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, motive.—*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 *vue*.

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 *en 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; *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, déconforter; to embarrass, embarrasser; to bewilder, égarer, perdre; to entangle, embarrasser, embrouiller; to ensnare, attraper.—though these words are used syno-

omously every day: yet in strictness they should be appropriated nearly thus: a hard question *puzzle*; 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; *bruis'd*, 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 shiver, *frissonner*; *briver*:—the first of these is always used either in a sublime or ludicrous sense: as, an *earthquake*—perhaps the most awful of terrestrial images; and when we say, any one *quakes* with fear or cold, it is in a bawling way: for the rest, we *shake* 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, *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. *Prêt, 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 free 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 *easy* 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 first, 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.

Regard, *égard*; 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 them, *regular* persons are always admired; *methodical* persons are frequently laughed at.

Religion, *reigion*; 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, *dévoû*:—*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 inverse

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 honour 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*, *riquer* — *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 finesse, 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 of whose duration we are *seen*; those that pass by quickly, or are held 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, *lâcheté*; sluggishness, *nonchalance*:—*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. *Indusry* 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, *idiome*; dialect, *dialecte*, *patois*:—*speech* implies the power of utterance; *language*, the mode of it: as, the English, French *langue*, &c.; *tongue* signifies the same as *language*, but is rather a scientific word; except that, to express our native *language*, 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, *fêche*; 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 erected 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, *saubé*; sour, *rechigné*; churlish, *grossier*; surly, *hauré*:—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* 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 *instruire* 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 trend, *tendance*; course, *course*; drift, *direction*:—all imply a deviation 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. Observe 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, *verser*; in order to, *afin 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 making 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 lion-drapier, 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, *trafic*; trade, *netier*, *commerce*; commerce, *commerce*, *negoce*:—*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, *trac*; 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 Guina 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 plural; 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*:—*valley* implies a narrow space situated between two hills; *vallée*, 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*:—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, *harasser*:—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 *harass* implies great fatigue; we are *harrassed* by a multiplicity of affairs.

Vigilant, *vigilant*; watchful, *attentif*; circumspect, *circospect*:—*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 same 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 allusion; 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 *ferveur* of devotion, the *ardency* 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 *Highway* 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*, *pouvoir*:—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, *sauvage*, *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'*abaissement* 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 *basness* est une disposition ou une action incompatible avec l'honneur: l'*abaissement* de la fortune, de la condition des hommes, est l'effet d'un événement qui a dégradé le premier état; la *basness* 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'*abaissement* du ton le rend moins élevé, moins vif, plus soumis; la *basness* du style le rend populaire, trivial, ignoble.

Abaïsser, *to abase; rabaisser, to bring lower; ravalier, to debase; avilir, to vilify;* humilier, *to humble*:—*abaïsser* 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, *desistance*:—l'*abandonnement*, l'*abdication*, et la *renoncation* se font; le *désistement* se fait et se donne; la *démission* 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 *démet* de ses charges, on se *désiste* de ses poursuites.

Abandonner, *to abandon;* délaisser, *to forsake*:—*abandonner* se dit des choses et des personnes; *délaisser* 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 *délaisser* 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'*académicien*; les exercices du corps occupent l'*académiste*.

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 talens, 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 prévenues 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.

Acerimonie, 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, véhémence, impétueuse ; le feu, la chaleur de l'*action* : une puissance qui reste

En influence, sans mouvement, a perdu son *acti* n. On dit un *acte*, divers *actes* d'une telle espèce: la répétition des *actes*, d'avarice décele 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:—*à présent* 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, ou 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 substativement, 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 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, establishment:—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 honnêtes 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, ruse; 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, affectedness:—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-maîtres sans affectation, ni de petites-maîtres 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 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*:—**affermer** 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*; contristé, *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 contristé 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 contristé 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 puéril s, 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.

Affrs, *horrors*; traînes, *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 traînes de grandes angoisses; on ne dit pas de grandes affres. La force des traînes, le desordre, l'incertitude, l'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 affres. 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 traînes. L'oppression, la suffocation ou l'étouffement, les palpitations de cœur, les agitations excessives, marquent et distinguent les angoisses.

Affreux, *dreadful*; horrible, *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'il 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'un et l'autre est quelquefois celui de la famille qui aime le moins son père et sa mère.

Aimer vaieux, *to chose vaieux*, *aimer plus*, *to le letter*:—impliquent préférer, mais *aimer* *vaieux* ne marque qu'une préférence d'option; 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 être la *planche* pour les autres.

Aises, *aise*; *confort*, *conveniences*:—les *aises* disent quelque chose qui tient de la mollesse; les *conforts*, quelque chose qui tient de l'opulence. Les gens délicats aiment leurs *aises*; les personnes de goût recherchent leurs *conforts*.

Aise, *glad*; *content*, *content*, *pleas'd*; *ravi*, *ra-*

vish'd, *overjoy'd*:—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*.

Aise, *easy*; *aisé*, *facile*:—*facile* suppose un intelligent; *aise* s'arrête à l'opération. Une chose est *aise*, 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 *aise*, une entrée est *facile*, lorsque rien n'arrête au passage. Un chemin est *aise*, 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 *aise*: 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, *alarm'd*; *effrayé*, *frighten'd*; *épouvanté*, *dismay'd*:—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 ouïers prononcent communément *égier*, 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 cérémonie, pour l'honorer.

Alliance, *alliance*; *ligue*, *league*; *confédération*, *confederation*; *coalition*, *coalition*:—l'idée d'union car. etrise tous ces termes. L'*alliance* est une union d'amitié et de convenance; la *ligue*, une union de desseins et de force; 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 devient nuisible à tous.

Allures, habits; démarches, *ways*:—elles 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 che; prolonger, *to prolong*, proroger, *to prorogue*:—ajouter, 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, un 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. Quelqu'un 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, *coquetteur*:—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*, accumuler, *to accumulate*; amonceler, *to heap up*:—*amasser*, faire un amas; *entasser*, mettre en tas; *accumuler*, élever jusqu'au comble; *amonceler*, mettre en mouceau. 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 *amoncle* 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'humour; 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'*amour*; 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 *amour* ou *amitié*.

Amour, love; galanterie, *gallantry*, courtoisie—marquent le penchant d'un sexe pour l'autre; cependant l'*amour* est plus vif que la *galanterie*, il n'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; amoureux, *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 *amuser*; à la comédie pour se *divertir*. Le *flirtement* et vous fait faire autre chose que ce que vous feriez; 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* frivole, une *année* stérile, un heureux *année*. Nos ancêtres, *our ancestors*; nos aïeux, *our forefathers*; nos pères, *our progenitors*; s'applique 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; ignorer, *ignoramus*:—l'un et l'autre ne savent rien; l'*anc* par disposition d'esprit, parcequ'il ne peut apprendre; l'*ignoramus* par défaut d'instruction, parcequ'il n'a point ap-

pris. *L'anerie* est un défaut qui vient de la nature du sujet; *l'ignorance*, un défaut que la paresse entretient.

Annuler, to annihilate; détruire, *to destroy* :—ce qu'on détruit cesse de subsister, mais il en peut rester des vestiges; ce qu'on *annule* disparaît tout-à-fait. Le temps *détruit tout*; c'est un plaisir de voir un orgueilleux *anéanti* par un plus superbe que lui.

Asses, *bourrique*, *siccas* :—la femelle d'un âne. *Asses* 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* :—*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 pêche par les formes. On le traite de *bête*, pour lui reprocher son incapacité, son ineptie; il pêche par le fonds. On l'appelle *brute*, quand on veut peindre la déraison complète, l'extrême bêtise; il pêche alors par les formes et par le fonds.

Annuler, to annul; infirmer, *to reverse*; casser, *to revoke*; révoquer, *to revoke* :—un roi, se dit d'ordinaire 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* *à la gagee*, expression figurée, qui se dit d'un amant congédié, d'un agent qu'un renvoi, d'un mari qu'on abandonne. *Revoquer* suppose le droit d'établir; *revoquer* des actes, c'est déclarer qu'ils restent comme non venus. 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 *Euménides*, *Pont-Euxin* sont des *antiphrases*.

Antre, antre, *den*; *caverne, 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 dérober 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 commode.

Apothéose, apotheosis; déification, *deification* :—*L'apothéose* est un acte de vénération et de reconnaissance, par lequel les empereurs Romains étaient, après leur mort, transférés au nombre des Dieux. La *deification* est l'acte d'une imagination superstitieuse et errative. Les Egyptiens, par exemple, *deifiaient* tout, jusqu'aux lions 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 *apaise* 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, soit 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 personnes 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*; prise, *rating by an auctioneer*:—l'*estimation* se fait par experts, et se dit de toutes sortes d'objets; la *prise* se fait par huisier, 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 convenues de prix.

Apprécier, *to appraise*; estimer, *to estimate, to esteem*; 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 conséquence ou l'inutilité dont elles sont dans le commerce de la vie; on les *estime* par leur propre mérite; on les *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, composed, made*; affecté, *affecté*; 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 *composée*; 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, *agrement*; consentement, *consent*; ratification, *ratification*; adhésion, *adhesion*:—énoncent 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 spécifiques, 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 loi 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 révoqué; 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 vases sont des *armoiries*; de même que celles qui sont peintes sur les drapeaux, les enseignes, les pavillons, pour servir de signes et de couleurs. On dit ordinairement *armes*, lorsqu'il s'agit de celles *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'éleve une odeur; le *parfum* est le senteur qui s'éleve 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'aromate 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 le *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 discours 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, asylum; 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 présent. 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'accablent, de manière à former un tas, une masse.

Assujettissement, subitement; sujétion, subjection :—ces mots designent 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 bienséances 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, astronomi; 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 dit *attaquer* au lieu d'*attaquer*; et *s'attaquer* à quelqu'un a conservé ce sens de *s'attaquer*; 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 *s'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'attaque* 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.

Attraits, attractions; appas, attractions; 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 *attraits* prévalent favorablement, et nous attirent; les *appas* flattent les sens et nous séduisent; les *charmes* séparent de nous, et nous enchantent. Les *attraits* 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, perfides, &c. Les *charmes*, comme les *attraits*, ne tiennent rien de l'art; le fard les affaiblirait plutôt que de les réveiller. L'homme a de grands *attraits* 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 mauvaise 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 mérité une 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 mauvaise part; *avare* se dit au figuré, mais avec un régime, et qu'il s'agisse en bonne part. Il est *avare* du temps; un général *avare* du sang du soldat.

Avertissement, advertisement; 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* diacre 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; 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. *Qui agit 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 objet; mais l'*augure* est l'événement que l'on s'en forme; d'après certaines doctrines, le *présage* est et le signe qui l'annonce, et la conjecture que l'on tire de ce signe. Nous *augurons*, mais les choses n'*augurent* pas les choses; *présagent*, et nous *présageons*. On tire 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; lorsque 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'est en pas assez, il en faut *encore*. L'*avare* est non-seulement libéral, mais *encore* prodigue.

Aussi, so; c'est pourquoi, therefore; ainsi, thus :—[locutions qui servent à lier une phrase avec une autre.] Ce parvenu s'était élevé haut; *aussi* est-il tombé bien bas; *c'est pourquoi* qu'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 père, du maître 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, en physique, &c. L'idée de *force* est celle d'action et d'exécution; cette idée est relative à celle d'*autorité* et de *puissance*. Avec l'*autorité*, on a un *pouvoir* juste ou injuste; la voie de droit; avec la *puissance*, on a un

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'autres. 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 excellent, 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 morale ; vouloir, respecter, obéir.

B.

BABILLARD, chatterer, talker; bavard, prattler, babblers;—l'un et l'autre ont la fureur de parler. Le mot de *babillard* exprime une abondance fatigante de paroles ; celui de *bavard*, un flux de bouche désagréable. Le *babillard* 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 *babillard* ; 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 *babillard* ; 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; ben-t, 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 *ben-t* 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 *ben-t* 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.

Baillement, yawning; hiatus, hiatus, gaping;—

l'idée commune de ces deux mots est l'émission de plusieurs sons non articulés. Le mot *baillement* 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 *baillement*.

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 *flotte*, 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*.

Balbutier, to lisp; bégayer, to stutter; bredouiller, to stammer;—onomatopées qui expriment trois vices de prononciation. Celui qui *balbutie*, 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 *balbutie* ; 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 attentif 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 comptent. Ainsi on dira: *beaucoup* de livres; *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; *doux* indique 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 *béni* 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, *stupid* par défaut de sentiment, *idiot* par défaut de connaissance.

Bévue, blunder; méprise, mistake; erreur, error:—celui qui voit mal fait des *bévue*s; celui qui se trompe dans le choix commet une *méprise*; celui qui se trompe dans l'application de ses intentions, commet une *erreur*. La *bévue* 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 (*bella 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 *service* 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; biengnité,

Bénévolence; débonnairété, *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 *débonnairété*. Il n'y a pas un siècle que le mot *bienfaisance* est en crédit; on a négligé celui de *bénignité*; celui de *débonnairété* 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 le *rivage* 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 *rampart* présente une fortification simple; le *boulevard*, une fortification composée, compliquée, ajoutée au *rampart*. 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 pénètre 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 embroil*, *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*; conspiration, *conspiracy*; conjuration, *conjuratio*:—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 détraire par un coup décisif et moigné, ce qui leur fait peine; l'idée dominante de ce mot est celle d'une entreprise compliquée, enveloppée, sourde, formée en cachette. La *conjuratio* est une trame sourde pour abattre un pouvoir odieux. La

conjuratio 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 *conjuratio* 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 mauvais part, son dessein est qu'il soit de favoriser et de servir. La *conjuratio* 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*:—*decrépitude* 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 *decrépitude*; 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* des 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 qu'en 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, *baill*; 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 démanches. 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, *sure*; 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 puissans 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*; to *stagger*:—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 gouvernemens *vacillans*.

Chançir, *to grow muddy*; moisir, *to grow mouldy*:—termes qui expriment tous deux un changement à la surface d'un corps qu'une fermentation intérieure dispose à la corruption. *Chançir* se dit des premiers signes de ce changement; *moisir* 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.

Charne, *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 *prêtres* *châtient* leurs enfans; les juges font *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, tit*:—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 dire renferme 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.

Choquer, *to shock*; heurt, *to knock*:—expriment le coup plus ou moins fort que se donnent deux corps en se rencontrant; mais *heurt* est *choquer* roidement. On peut *choquer* légèrement, mais on ne peut pas *heurt* légèrement. On *choque* les verres à table; s'ils se heurtent, ils se brisent-raisent.

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 *considération*, 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, ou ne connaît pas ceux devant qui l'on parle; ou 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 mêmes lois, les mêmes 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 *cité* 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 allege*:—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 mêmes 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, anciens convents, 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 clos de murailles, un jardin est clos de murs, un champ est clos de haies. On ferme un passage, des portes, une trappe. On ferme ce qui était ouvert; on clos 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 clos.

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 peril 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 enferme 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 colérique, et il a l'humour colérique. L'humour colérique rend 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 ou 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'humour 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 compliqués 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 insatiable; 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: déférer est un acte d'honnêteté, c'est une préférence que l'on accorde au mérite.

Confiseur, confiturer, confectioyer.—tous deux ont rapport aux confitures: le confiseur les fait; le confiturer les vend.

Confrère, fellow, member; collègue, colleague; associé, partner.—l'idée d'union est commune à ces trois termes. Les confrères 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 confrères, s'entendre avec ses collègues, et respecter les intérêts de ses associés.

Connexion, connexion; connecté, connectivity.—la connexité ne dénote qu'un simple rapport qui est dans les choses, et la connexion énonce une liaison effective établie entre les choses: par la connexité, les choses sont faites pour être ensemble; par la connexion, elles le sont: la connectivité présente des liens; la connexion les note. Deux idées, deux propositions ont de la connexité; leur connexion forme un jugement, un raisonnement. Quoiqu'il existe une connectivité 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* dénote 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, réquiere 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'élevation, 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 volenté 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*; violenter, *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 volenté 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'honnête homme 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, counterfeit; contrefaçon, *falsification, simulation*.—la *contrefaçon* est l'action de contredire; 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 *contravient* 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'âme ; 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 et 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 *compagnis*, les *corps* sont *con-*

viés à une cérémonie, à une fête ; un *convant*, un *physicien* est *invité* à une recherche, à une expérience. La *beauté invitée* à aimer : tout nous *convie* à nous aimer.

Coquetterie, *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* ; réprimander, *to reprimand* :—*corriger* montre la manière de rectifier le défaut ; *reprimer* se fait qu'indiquer ou relever la faute ; *remontrer* en porte l'idée de punition ou de mortification. Il faut *corriger* avec intelligence, *reprendre* avec honnêteté ; et *reprimander* 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 flounce* ; 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 blanc, 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 a sudden* :—non est qu'une synonymie matérielle. Tout d'un coup se dit 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 deux 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 deux animaux pour en marquer le nombre. Une *paire* se dit aussi de deux animaux, mais quand on y ajoute l'idée d'une association nécessaire pour une fin particulière. Ainsi un *toucher* achète une *couple* de bœufs, parce qu'il en veut deux ; et un *laboureur* en achète une *paire*, parce qu'il veut les atteler à la même charrue.

Courage, courages; bravoure, bravery; valeur, valour; vaillance, valiantness.—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 fait face avec armement 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 souvent plus impétueuse, qu'elle est moins réfléchie ; le *courage* est d'autant plus intrépide, qu'il est mieux raisonné. Le *vaillant* peut conquies de *courages* ; le *courageux* est toujours maître d'avoir de la *valeur*.

Coutume, custom; habitude, habit.—la *coutume* regarde l'objet ; et le *habit* l'habiller. 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* désigne quelque chose qui cache ; à *l'abri* quelque chose qui défend. *À couvert* du soleil, *à l'abri* du mauvais temps ; 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 ils 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* n'est 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 mains ; la *faveur* est un sentiment de bienveillance, quelquefois même une faiblesse de celui qui se livre à vous. Il est dans son amour. On dit la *faveur* du prince, la *faveur* du peuple, &c. 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.

Croûter, to dig, to hollow; approfondir, to deepen.—dans le sens propre, *approfondir*, c'est *croûter* plus avant ; c'est *croûter* encore pour parvenir à donner plus de profondeur à l'exercitation. Dans le sens figuré, ces mots conservent la même analogie et la même idée. *Croûter*, a plus de rapport au travail et à la progression lente des découvertes ; *approfondir* finit plus du succès, et désigne mieux le terme du travail.

Cri, 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 méprise les *clameurs* des sots.

Critique, critique; censure, cenure.—*critique* s'applique aux ouvrages littéraires ; *censure*, aux ouvrages théologiques, aux propositions de doctrine, aux mêmes. 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 *censurer* avec modération.

Croître, to grow; augmenter, to augment.—l'idée propre de *croître* est l'élevation ; les mots addition, de *vantage*, présentent celle d'*augmentation*. Ainsi *croître* est grandir, acquies plus de hauteur ou de longueur, avec la consistance ou grossier 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 dignités *augmentent* (de *priv*), un mal *augmente* (de *for*). 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, cross; 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 *fol*, ne méritent pas toujours que le sage leur donne sa *cro* *oyance*. La *cro* *oyance* est une persuasion déterminée par quelque motif que ce puisse être. La *fol* est une persuasion déterminée par la seule autorité de celui qui a parlé.

Cure, cury; 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, en, 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 où l'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 des 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.

Décece, decency; bienséance, becomingness; convenance, conveniency:—la *décece* 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 fait, pour s'accorder avec les personnes, les choses, les circonstances. La *décece* regarde l'honnêteté morale; la *bienséance*, l'honnêteté civile; la *convenance* pure s'attache aux choses moralement indifférentes en elles-mêmes. La *décece* a ses lois, elle ordonne; la *bienséance* a ses règles, elle dirige; la *convenance* a ses raisons, elle détermine. On ne dit pas les *déceces*; mais on dit la *bienséance*, les *bienséances*; et l'on dira plutôt les *convenances* que la *convenance*. La *décece* annonce l'honnête pur et modeste; les *bienséances* annoncent l'honnête honnête et poli; les *convenances*, l'honnête poli et sage.

Décece, decency; dignité, dignity; gravité, gravity:—ces trois termes désignent également les égards qui régissent la conduite et déterminent le maintien. La *décece* 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 *décide* une contestation et une question; on *jugé* une personne et un ouvrage. Les particuliers et les arbitres *décident*; les corps et les magistrats *jugent*. On *décide* qu'il faut qu'un à prendre un parti; on *jugé* 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, debility, dejection; abattiment, languor:—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'*abattiment* 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:—*découvrir* signifie ôter ce qui couvre; *déceler*, indiquer ce qu'on éclaircit; *dévoiler*, enlever le voile; *révé-*

Retirer de dessous le voile; *déclarer*, mettre au clair, au jour; *manifester*, mettre sous la main, en évidence; *divulguer*, 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 yeux 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 découvrez 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; décrier, 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 décrie 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 décrier 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; à 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 fornication est défendue; et la contrebande, prohibée.

Défense, defence; prohibition, prohibition; inhibition, inhibition—la défense 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.

Dégoutant, disgusting; fastidieux, tedious—on

qualifie ainsi tout ce qui cause une sorte de répugnance. Dégoutant va plus au corps qu'à l'esprit; fastidieux au contraire va plus à l'esprit qu'au corps. Ce qui est dégoutant cause de l'aversion; ce qui est fastidieux cause de l'ennui. Le blanc et le rouge, dont les ténues croient s'embellir, ne sert à la fin qu'à les rendre dégoutants; et les minauderies, ou les tentatives qu'on fait 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 habillement 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 trompeuses, 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 déguisé; 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 par dire; au surplus je ne les regardis pas. Au reste désigne d'une manière vague, ou sans idée gessonne, ce qui reste à dire; au reste, que n'importe l'opinion d'un personnage que je n'appréhende pas. *Un reste de colère*, ou qu'on ce que ce qu'il annonce n'est pas en lui une gêne que ce qui précède il a le même effet que d'un autre côté, d'une autre part, avec l'idée partielle de *reste*, et d'importe une sorte de respect, de contentement, d'opposition entre ce qu'on dit et ce qu'on veut dire.

Décaiser, to decise, to decide, to decide—dénouer a regard au lieu où l'on débouche; léger, à l'édifice on l'enlever. On *dénoue* à la suite à l'enlever; on *décaise* dans une maison, dans un état etc.

Dénuier, to deny, to deny, to remain—dénier veut dire ne pas qu'on ne le fait et l'on est qu'on en ait la loi; et *dénier* implique une incertitude insaisissable de ne pas bouger de l'indolence. La *dénier* est à son poste; il *dénuie* dans un long temps à l'égard.

Dénouer, to denode, to denode, to denode—dénouer, *to denode* signifie dénouer, *to denode*—on *dénoue* par économie, pour direr parti des matières et de l'ensemble, ou pour dénouer. *Qu'on* par pour dénouer de laisser sauter un moment de la vindicte publique. On *dénoue* par précaution, pour mettre une place hors de la zone. On *dénoue* dans toutes sortes de vu et par toutes sortes de moyens, pour ne pas laisser subsister.

Démonstration d'amitié, démonstration et friendship, témoignage d'amitié, to witness of friendship, to witness of friendship—la *démonstration d'amitié* est plus extérieure; elle paraît aux yeux et aux paroles; elle se suggère aux carresses, à ses paroles douces et flatteuses, à un accord obligant. 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 si 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 vicié. 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* est la fin de 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*.

Dens, 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, destituted; dépourvu, deprived—l'homme *dénué* est comme nu, laisse nu, mis à nu; l'homme *dépourvu* est *dépourvu*, mal *dépourvu*. *Dénué* implique un dépourvement, 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*.

Dépourir une chose, to divest oneself of a thing; se *dépourir* d'une chose, *to strip oneself of a thing*—ne croyez pas pour s'en *dépourir* de l'apparence de sa grandeur, ou en se *dépourir* l'orgueil. Pour qu'un sot, considéré en dignité (ce qui arrive quelquefois), et fier de sa dignité (ce qui doit naturellement arriver), se *dépourir* de sa morgue, il faut qu'il se *dépourisse* de sa sottise (et c'est ce qu'il ne peut pas arriver).

Dépravation, depravation; corruption, corruption—la *dépravation* est délicate, déformée, de nature; la *corruption* gâte, décompose, dissout. La *dépravation* du goût donne de la répugnance pour les alimens 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 dépravé et au physique, la *dépravation* marque un défaut de régularité, de rectitude, d'ordre; la *corruption*, un défaut de pureté, de sagesse. 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.

Dépriser, to undervalue; déprimer, to depress; dégrader, to degrade—*dépriser*, faire peu de cas, et *dépriser*, ne faire aucun cas, sont les composés de *priser* faire cas. *Déprimer* est presser pour abaisser, pousser de haut en bas; *déprimer* n'est point un composé de *priser*, car il signifie être, 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 être un grade, rejeter dans un degré bas, un rang inférieur; c'est destituer, déposer une personne en dignité. *Dégrader* de noblesse, d'armes. Il signifie aussi détriorer, laisser *dépriser*. Ces trois mots, quoique synonymes, diffèrent en ce qu'ils enclenchent l'un sur l'autre. *Dépriser* 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 *déprive* les bienfaits; le méchant *déprime* la vertu; l'impie *dégrade* la Divinité.

Dérogation, derogation; abrogation, abrogation—opposition à l'autorité d'une loi; mais la *dérogation* 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 *més* 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 combattraient toujours.

Désapprouver, to disapprove; improver, to improve; réprover, to reprove: — *désapprouver*, c'est n'être pas pour, juger autrement; *improver*, c'est être contre, s'opposer, blâmer; *réprover*, c'est s'élever contre, rejeter hautement, proscrire. On *désapprouve* ce qui ne paraît pas bien, bon, convenable. On *improve* ce qu'on trouve mauvais, répréhensible, vicieux. On *réprovoe* 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 habitans, même sans habitations. Le lieu *solitaire* n'est pas fréquenté; il est tranquille, on y est seul.

Déserteur, deserter, run-away; transjuge, deserter, turncoat: — le terme de *transjuge* 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 modestie 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 de sa *destinée*, 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 *détailllement*, 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 ardens 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. Hésiodus 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. Ce li se tient essentiellement à la loi par le sens comme par son étymologie. La loi nous impose l'*obligation*, et l'*obligé* en engage 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* qui le lie.

Dévoit, piety; dévotion, devout :—de *voit*, voué, on a fait *dévoit*, dévoué; de *droit*, dévotion; de dévotion, *dévotion*; qui signifie proprement parler *dévoit*. La terminaison *er* marque la passion, le penchant, l'habitude, le goût, la plénitude, la perfection, l'exces, 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. Epictète n'était pas *dévoit*; mais dans les temples il était fort *dévotieux*.

Diabla, devil; démon, demon :—*diabla* se prend toujours en mauvais part; il est enfermé dans son idée quelque chose de laid et d'horrible; c'est un esprit malin sans qui 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 méchanceté est l'apanage du *diabla*. L'exces 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 :—le *dictionnaire* et *glossaire* ne s'appliquent qu'à des nomenclatures sans explication; le *vocabulaire* comprend les *dictionnaires* de langues, les *dictionnaires* historiques, ceux des sciences et des arts, et ceux des définitions. Un *vocabulaire* peut n'être pas alphabétique; *glossaire* ne s'applique guère qu'aux séries de mots peu connus.

Diffamatoire, defamatory; diffamant, defaming; insuliant, insulting :—*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 *insultant* est une tâche honnête, fait perdre l'honneur, et attire l'aversion.

Différence, difference; diversité, diversity; variété, variety; bigarrure, variegation :—la *différence* suppose une comparaison entre 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.

Difformité, deformity; laidure, ugliness :—la *difformité* est un défaut remarquable dans les proportions; et la *laidure*, un défaut dans les couleurs ou dans la superficie du visage. *Difformité* 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 *difformité* du vice, et la *laidure* du péché.

Diffus, diffuse; proluxe, prolix :—le *diffus* se répand en paroles qui délayent la pensée; le *proluxe* 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 prémédité. 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 le cérémoniel.

Discernement, discernment; jugement, judgement :—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, smart; 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 vif, animé, persuasif, touchant, il émeut, il élève l'ame 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.
- Distréction, di cretion; réserve, reservedness:**—la *distréction* fait que nous ne faisons et ne disons que ce qui est conforme aux bienséances; la *réserve* nous fait abstenir de tout ce qui blesse les convenances; la première agit; la seconde est purement passive.
- Disposition, disposition, inclination, tendency; aptitude, aptness, 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; debat, 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* s'enflamme par le désir de se faire un droit. On a de 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 *séparation* est opposée à l'unité; il n'y a point de *séparation* entre des êtres qui en constituent un seul.
- Distinguer, to distinguish; séparer, to separate:**—on *distingue* ce qu'on ne veut pas confondre; on *sépare* ce qu'on veut éloigner. Vouloir trop se *distinguer* des personnes avec qui nous devons vivre, c'est leur donner occasion de se *séparer* 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 découvre 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 flatteur d'un ami, si on ne se flatte pas soi-même; on *démêle* les affections actuelles d'une personne, lorsqu'on découvre bien sa physionomie.
- Distraire, to distract; détourner, to turn aside; divertir, to divert:**—*distraindre* c'est tirer dans un autre sens, retirer des, 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 dessin. Il suffit d'intrompre 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 sérieux, 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 mois en jours, la sphère en cercles, le cercle en degrés. On *partage* le pain entre les convives, un héritage entre les héritiers, 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 *répudiation* le renvoi de l'un par l'autre. Le *divorce* se fait par consentement mutuel, à l'occasion d'une incompatibilité mutuelle; la *répudiation* 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 moral, 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: 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 domestiques, nous *présentons* aux princes; 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'*affliction*; celle de *désolation*, à celle de *douleur*.

Douteux, 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 régle, 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 souffi 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-

à une boue; *s'écraser* est tomber en roulant avec précipitation et fracas. Une batture en se partant par motets; un rocher *s'écrase* en se brisant et roulant dans sa chute inopinéusement. Celui qui excuse sous un court risque d'y être enseveli par des *châtiments*; celui qui bâtit sur des fondemens faux, court risque d'être écrasé par l'éboulement de sa maison.

Ébullition, ébullition; *effervescence, effervescence*; *fermentation, fermentation*.—L'ébullition est le mouvement d'un corps qui bout; l'effervescence, 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 vin dans l'ébullition *effervesce*; la bière *fermente*. Au vin, l'effervescence se dit du zèle subit et grand des esprits pour quelque objet déterminé, vers lequel ils se portent avec une espèce de chaleur. La fermentation se dit de la division des esprits des prétentions opposées des partis. L'effervescence des esprits s'entend sans fermentation; mais il n'y a point fermentation ou dans les esprits sans quelque effervescence.

Échanger, to exchange; troquer, *to truck*; permuter, *to exanare*—on échange des marchandises, des terres, des personnes, des faits, des sciences, 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 *trac* se fait en argent, il exclut l'argent; le commerce des sauvages se fait par *trac*. Permuter se dit généralement bénéficiaire, des titres et biens immobiliers.

Échapper, avoir échappé, to have escaped—une chose *échappée* 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 dit. Ce que je voulais vous dire *échappé*; c'est-à-dire, j'ai oublié de vous le dire; ou mieux, j'ai oublié ce que je voulais vous dire. Le cerf a *échappé* aux chiens, lui entendre que les chiens ne l'ont point atteint n'importe. Le cerf est *échappé* aux chiens, lui entendre 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 n'est obscur. On *explique* ce qui était difficile à entendre. On *développe* ce qui renferme plusieurs idées. Les *éclaircissements* répandent de la clarté; les *explications* éveillent l'intelligence; les *développemens* étendent la communication.

Éclairer, enlighten; éclairvoyant, *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, enlighten; éclairvoyant, *perspicacious*; éclairé, *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 têtes. L'homme *éclairé* se décide par les autorités; l'homme *clairvoyant*, par des raisons. *Intrait* se dit, comme *délicat*, des lumières acquises; avec cette différence, que l'homme *intrait* connaît les choses, et que l'homme *clair* sait de plus en faire une application convenable. Il y a mille hommes *intrait*; pour un homme *clair*; et cent hommes *clairvoyant*, pour un homme *de génie*. *Éclairé* est le plus; l'homme *clairvoyant* en déduit des principes; l'homme *clair* en fait l'application; l'homme *intrait* n'ignore ni les choses, 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 enchante sur le brillant, et le brillant sur le lustre. L'éclat vient 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 différencient 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.

Écrire, to write; 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 que de 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'écrire 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.

Écrire, to write; 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 que de 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'écrire 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.

Effacer, to efface; raturer, *to erase*, *to scratch*; rayer, *to cross*; balayer, *to strike out*—rayer est moins fort qu'effacer; et effacer dit moins que raturer. On raje 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 écrou 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, *figure*; 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. L'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 *effrayans*.

Egal, *to equal*; égaliser, *to equalize*:—mais *égaler* signifie proprement être ou devenir égal; *égaliser* veut dire faire ou rendre égal. Alexandre s'étant 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 *égaler* 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 *circumspection* 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 fleau dans une assemblée, l'homme personnel est votre ennemi particulier, et celui de

la société en général. L'égoïste peut aimer quelque chose, il n'est pas méchant; l'homme personnel n'aime que lui, c'est un mauvais caractère. *Élaguer*, *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. *Élaguer* un arbre, c'est en retrancher les branches superflues et inutiles. *Émonder* un arbre, c'est le rendre propre à être agréable à la vue. Au figuré, on dit *élaguer* un discours, un poème, un ouvrage d'opéra, par la raison qu'il peut y avoir dans ces ouvrages des inutilités, des superfluités, une vaine surabondance qui en affaiblit ou en élève le prix; mais on ne dit pas les *émonder*, par la raison qu'il ne s'agit pas de les rendre propres à être vus.

Élargissement, *enlargement*; élargissement, *enlargement*:—*élargissement* se dit de tout ce qui est plus spacieux, plus étendu en largeur. L'*élargissement* d'un canal, d'une route, d'une maison, d'un jardin, d'un établissement. L'*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'éloquence donne à la pensée un tour noble et précis. L'*élégance*, 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*; écuyer, *wholer*:—ces trois mots s'appliquent en général à celui qui prend des leçons de quelqu'un; voyez 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 sentimens. Newton et Descartes ont eu des *disciples*, même après leur mort. L'*élève* et l'*écuyer* prennent des leçons de la bouche même du maître; mais l'*élève* reçoit des instructions plus détaillées. L'*écuyer* veut simplement connaître l'art qu'il apprend; l'*élève* veut être en état d'exercer ensuite la profession qu'il a apprise. *Écuyer* 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 *écuyers*; ils peuvent aussi faire des *élèves* qui deviendront maîtres à leur tour. On enseigne des *écuyers*, 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'élever, d'alter. 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 s'écarte ; 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 traitres, et en *écarter* les flatteurs. *Écarter* 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 partent. *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 poësi ou de dessin, en traitant mieux que les autres concurrents un sujet donné.

Empreindre, to imprint; imprimer, *to print;* — *empresdre* signifie *imprimer*, par l'application d'un corps sur un autre, la figure, l'image, les traits sensibles de ce corps. Vous *imprimez* un mouvement à un corps, des sensations à un être animé, des leçons dans l'ame, &c. ; toutes choses que vous ne sauriez rigoureusement *empresdre*, car elles n'ont pas de figure. Pour *empresdre*, 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 *em, veint*, mais les caractères d'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, *chainning, 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, *enchaînent* 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;* — *endurant*, 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.

Enargie, enargy; orner, orner.—relativement au discours, *for* est dit moins qu'*in* argo. Celle-ci s'applique principalement aux discours qui pèchent, et au caractère du style. On dit d'un orateur qu'il joint la *force* au raisonnement à l'*usage* des expressions; on dit aussi, une peinture *enargy*; *qui*, il s'en suit *à force*.

Enfant, infant; puéril, puérile.—la qualification d'*enfant* s'applique aux personnes; celle de *puéril*, à l'usage des discours ou à leurs actions. On dira de quelqu'un: c'est un *enfant*, et tout ce qu'il dit est *puéril*. Le premier désigne un défaut de maturité; le second un défaut d'élevation.

Enfanter, to bring forth; accoucher, to be delivered; engendrer, to beget.—*enfanter* ne s'emploie que rarement; c'est un terme dogmatique: la vierge *enfanter* un fils; et un terme de mythologie: ja suis la terre *enfant* des géans au midi. *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 épigramme 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'humeur: c'est un *factieux* qui n'*engendre* pas la 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* *finire*, ou à la fin *finale*, pour dernier, conclusion, définitivement. *Finalement* 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 témoignage. En monde, un homme plein de lumière, 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.—*enoncer* demande les qualités de l'élocution;

son mérite est dans la diction ou le langage choisi. *Exprimer* demande les qualités de l'Concept; son principal mérite consiste dans le parfait rapport des termes avec les idées, d'un langage avec la chose. Ainsi Platon ne décrit *Sénoque* l'homme eloquent *en termes*. Le peuple s'*exprime* qu'ilques fois, mais qu'il ne *s'énonce*; parce qu'il s'agit vivement, et qu'il s'agit peu.

Enquêter, to inquire; s'informer, to inform oneself.—*enquêter*, c'est faire des enquêtes; ou des recherches plus ou moins diligentes, curieuses, étendues ou profondes, pour acquiescir à une commission simple ou exacte, ou même la certitude de la chose. *S'enquêter*, c'est s'informant cherch. demander des nouvelles, des célérités, des 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'enquêter, fouiller en dedans du 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. A l'égard de celles qui sont l'objet de l'information; faire savoir satisfait la curiosité.

Entendre, to hear, to hear; 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 n'est que *entendu* sans *écouter*. On dit d'un homme qu'il n'est que *entendu* sans *écouter*. Il n'est guère d'usage qu'au participe passé. On a qu'ilques fois *entendu* parler 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'*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 nous seulement savoir souffrir les railleries, mais aussi les détourner avec adresse, et les répondre 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*.

RECEIVED
U. S. P. O.

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*.

Environ, to surround; environner, *to environs*; *environner*, *to girdle*, *to encompass*; *environner*, *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. *Environner*, c'est renfermer une chose dans une enceinte, 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 fixées, et de l'autre son accès soit défendu. *Environner*, c'est entourer une chose comme dans un rempart, former tout autour une ceinture, 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; *entourer* une ville de murs. On *environne* et on *entoure* les personnes sans les *environner*, sans les *entourer*. On fait *en et dire* des fossés une forêt; on fait *entourer* 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 dieux *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 jalouxie 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, épancher goutte à goutte. *Effusion*, c'est un écoulement abondant, un débordement, une profusion, une prodigalité. *Effusion* est plus vive, plus abondante, plus connue que l'épanchement. Par une métrorrhée, 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, *letters*:—lettre 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 Socrate*, 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 *Pline*. Par exception, on dit quelquefois les *Lettres de Cicéron*, et de *Pline*. 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 *Rousseau*.

Équivoque, equivocalness, equivocation; ambiguité, *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 est une allusion, peut-être entendue que de certaines personnes. Le *double sens* est d'un esprit fin; la multiplicité et la profondeur en ont introduit l'usage.

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 et retourne sans savoir où. Sans boussole, on *erre* ou on *vague*, au gré des vents.

Érudit, erudite; docte, *erudite*; 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 font 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 *docte* ou *savant*. On dit un *docte* commentateur, un *érudit* écrivain.

Escali, to stair; degré, *mountain, steps*:—*escalier* est devenu aujourd'hui le seul terme d'usage; *degré* 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 accésé *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'*espoir* s'adresse proprement à cette sorte de biens, dont nous désirons le

plus ardemment la possession, et dont la privation seroit pour nous un malheur. L'espérance est, suivant Aristote, le songe d'un homme éveillé: l'espérance est l'aliment de l'homme passionné.

Esp^{rit}, *mind, wit; raison, reason*; bon sens, *good sense*; jugement, *judgment*; 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.

Etounement, *astonishment*; surprise, *surprise*; consternation, *consternation*:—l'étonnement est dans les sens; la surprise, dans l'esprit; la consternation, dans le cœur.

Etourdissement, à l'étourdie, *giddiness*:—celui qui agit étourdissement, agit en étourdi, comme un étourdi qu'il est: celui qui agit à l'étourdie, 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; ou, à 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. Sénèque 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 sentimens, 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, de philosophes, des juristes.

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 manquera 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, c. à d. aviver le courage, la haine, la colère, &c.; les réveiller, c. 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 excellence; 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 étoit excellent acteur; Clarron, excellente actrice. Ou excelle dans un art, un mets est excellent.

Excepté, hors, hormis, *except*:—excepté denote une séparation provenant de non-conformité à ce qui est général ou ordinaire. Hors, hormis separent 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 Nannie, tout m'est indifférent.

Exciter, *to excite*; inciter, *to incite*; pousser, *to set 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. *Inciter*, 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. *Insinuer*, 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'exalter 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.

Hérédier, to exheredate; déshériter, *to disinherita*.—*exherédier* 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'*exherédation*, certains offenses. Ce mot est du Palais. *Déshériter*, 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*.—*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.

Exister, to exist; être, *to be*; subsister, *to subsist*.—*Exister* 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, experience; essai, *essay*; épreuve, *trial*.—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 conduite; *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 corraant 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 *fabricque* roule plutôt sur des objets d'un usage plus ordinaire; la *manufacture*, sur des objets plus relevés. On dira des *fabricques* de bas, de bannets; des *manufactures* de glaces, de porcelaines; une *fabricque* de chapeaux de laine, une *manufacture* de chapeaux de castor: on dit des *manufactures* royales, et non des *fabricques* royales. Le mot *fabricque* 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, *anner*—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 *bonnes 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, consacrées 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 économal 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, du 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 intelligents.

Faction, *factum*; 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'efface, quand il est encore faible, n'est qu'une *faction*.

Fade, *dull*, *faint*; insipide, *insipid*—insipide enlève le goût. Ce qui est *fade* ne 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 d'un *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 *sensible* 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, *appente*—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 délicate.

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 *avoir*.

Falacieux, *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 *falacieux*. Tous les genres de signes et d'apparences incertaines sont *trompeurs*; *fallacious* désigne la fausseté, la fourberie, l'imposture étudiée; des discours, des protestations, des raisonnemens sophistiques, sont *falacieux*.

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 état; une fleur *flétrie* n'y revient plus. La beauté se *fané* par le temps, et se *flétrit* par accident.

Fantaisie, *whimsical*; bizarre, *odd*; capricieux, *capricious*; quinqueteux, *freakish*; bourru, *cross*, *rough* :—tous ces mots expriment un goût particulier qui s'écarte mal-à-propos de celui des autres; mais le *fantaisie* s'en écarte par excès de délicatesse; le *bizarre*, par singularité; le *capricieux*, par inconstance; le *quinqueteux*, par une certaine révolution d'humeur; le *bourru*, par grossièreté de mœurs et défaut d'éducation. *Fantaisie* dit quelque chose de difficile; *bizarre*, quelque chose d'extraordinaire; *capricieux*, quelque chose d'arbitraire; *quinqueteux*, quelque chose de périodique; *bourru*, quelque chose de maussade.

Farouche, *wild*; sauvage, *savage* :—on est *farouche* par caractère, par un vice d'humeur; *savage*, par défaut de culture. Le *farouche* n'est pas sociable, le *savage* 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 *savage* en a peur.

Fat, *fat*; impertinent, *jackanapes*; insolent, *pert*, *saucy* :—le *fat* est un sot vain et manéqué; 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, *Sylvan* :—*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 Nymphé 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 labouré; 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 Pègue, mot qui désigne des objets aigus, pointus, piquans. *Faune* a pour femme *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, *fault*; défaut, *defect*; défectuosité, *defectibility, deficiency*; vice, *vices*; 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'auteur, c'est la *faute* de l'ouvrier. *Le défaut* 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, *fault*; crime, *crimes*; péché, *sin*; délit, offense, *misdeed*; 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 sentimens 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 *faits*. Les mensonges, les jugemens téméraires sont des *pechés*. Les duels, les contrebandes sont des *délits*.

Fécond, *fruitif*; fertile, *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'épouse, étale les richesses 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 heureux témoins; et notre siècle est *fertile* en sots admirateurs. Un génie est *fécond*, il crée; un écrivain n'est que *fertile*, quoi qu'il fasse, s'il ne dit rien de neuf.

Félicitation, *felicitatio*; 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; 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, *felicitas*; bonheur, *bonheur*; prospérité, *prosperitas*—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 mûrement 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 prétensions, c'est un effet de la vanité; *opini-*

âtre dans ses sentimens, c'est une suite de l'amour-propre.

Fétif, fictive, *fictitious*—*fétif* 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 *dedain*, 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 concevoir 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, *cautious*; subtil, *subtle*; délié, *acute*, *cautious*—un homme *fin* marche avec précaution par des chemins couverts; un homme *subtil* avance droitement 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 plaire jointe à la présence d'esprit, rend *subtil*; l'usage du monde et des affaires rend *délié*.

Finesse, *wit*; délicatesse, *delicacy*—la *finesse* consiste 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 dévient 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'écrit également aux choses piquantes et aux choses agréables, au blâme et à la louange, aux choses hautes, aux choses méchantes même, que l'on couvre d'un voile à travers lequel on les voit sans rougir. La *finesse* est vivante plus à l'épigramme, et la *délicatesse* au madrigal.

Finesse, *penetration*; pénétration, *penetration*; délicatesse, *delicacy*; sagacité, *sagacity*—la finesse se dit de la pénétration, en ce que la pénétration voit 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.

Trésor, the king's treasure, trésor public, the national treasure.—le premier se dit du trésor du prince; le second, du trésor de l'état.

Fléxible, flexible; souple, supple, submissif; 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 des 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 et faiblesse; trop de souplesse, manège; trop de docilité, pusillanimité. Le monde nous rend flexibles; le besoin, souples; l'expérience, docile.

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'humeur folâtre fait qu'on agit sans raison, mais avec assez d'agrément pour se passer de raison; l'esprit badin fait qu'on joue sur les choses, quelquefois avec de la raison, mais en l'égayant. La vivacité du sang, la gaieté, la précuitance 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 nus, 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; à 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, forcibus; à force de bras, by strength of arms, by main strength; à toute force, by all means.—façons 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 prendre.

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 lui, heureux 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 vicillard, 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 jouit 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. elias, stupid; imbécile, imbe de.—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 fouet l'idée de la peine; à la fustigation, celle de correction; à la flagellation, celle de pénitence.

Fourbe, cheat, imposture; fourberie, 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 *frêles*.

Fréquent, *to frequent*; hanter, *to haunt* :—l'idée de *fréquent* est celle de concours, d'affluence; l'idée de *hanter* est celle de société, de compagnie. C'est la multitude, la foule qui *fréquent*; et elle *fréquent* 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 *fréquent*; si c'est avec des compagnons de débauche, il le *hante*. *Hanter* ajoute à *fréquent* 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, *frivol*, 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 *évite* 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 *éviter*, 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 *évite* 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 *fureur* dénote l'agitation violente du dedans; la *furie*, l'agitation violente du dehors. La *fureur* est un feu ardent; la *furie* une flamme éclatante. La *fureur* est en nous; la *furie* nous met hors de nous. La *fureur* nous possède; la *furie* nous emporte. La *fureur* mène à la *furie*. La *fureur* a des accès; la *furie* est l'effet de l'accès violent. On souffle la *fureur* pour exciter la *furie*. Toute passion violente est *fureur*; la colère violente fait la *furie*. On dit la *fureur* pour l'ardeur ou le fort du combat. La *fureur* du mal; la *fureur* des flots; mais on ne dira pas la *fureur* de la peste. On dit les *fureurs*, pour marquer surtout les effets intérieurs, les excès des passions. Les *fureurs* d'Oréste; les *fureurs* de l'amour; les *fureurs* 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 *fureur* des vents, des vagues, des flammes, des tourbillons. *Furie* marque les plus grands excès, et ne peut être pris qu'en mauvaise part: *fureur*, susceptible de modération, peut se prendre en bonne part. On dit: une *noble fureur*; une *fureur divine*; une *sainte fureur*. *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* châtaient 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*, *furios* :—*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 concurrents *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; *honaire* 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; *honaire* 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*. L'iste, sérieux, ennuyeux, sont précisément les opposés. Un homme *gai* veut rire; un homme

enjoué est de bonne compagnie : un homme *gai, jouissant* 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 li son 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.

Capaller, to waste; dissiper, to spend; dilapider, to dissipate, to spend inconsiderately : — celui qui fait des dépenses déraisonnées, *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 ou 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.

Genç, people; personnes, persons : — le mot *genç*, 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 *soies gens*, quatre *pauvres gens* ; comme on dirait, et parce qu'on dirait, deux *braves*, trois *sois*, 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 *teille 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 moutonnière*, 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 indubitablement 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 *humbles 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 d'un raminée 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. Ou 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 regarder l'origine de la dénomination; mais les Juifs re-connaissent des *gentils* qui n'étoient pas idolâtres.

Gibet, *gibbet*; potence, *gallows*:—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'exercès 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 était 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*; goulu, *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.

Graces, 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, pleasing:—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*, on commence *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 herbes.

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 *prudence*.

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 *incitent*.

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*; sarrut, *learned*; docte, *learned*.—on dit du prébécateur et de l'avocat, qu'ils sont *habiles*; du philosophe et du mathématicien, qu'ils sont *habiles*; de l'historien et du jurisconsulte, qu'ils sont *doctes*. On devient *habile* par l'expérience, *sarrut* 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 *habitans* 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 grace, 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'*halène* vous échauffez; avec le *souffle* vous refroidissez. Le *souffle* a perdu, par la pression des lèvres, la chaleur de l'*halène*. Votre *halène* fera vaciller la lumière d'une bougie; votre *souffle* l'éteindra. Le *souffle* ramasse en un point toute l'*halène*, et en

augmente la force par l'impulsion. L'homme excédé de fatigue *souffle*, a le *souffle* fort et précipité, il est *essoufflé*. L'*halène* et le *souffle* appartiennent aussi aux vents; on dira le *souffle* des aquilons, et l'*halène* des zéphirs.

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; c'est à pour but de persuader et d'entraîner; 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 les 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 enchaînent 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 volonté *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, *fort*; 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 *destin* forme des desseins, des ordres, et des enchaînemens 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 *hasarder*; 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 vivacité 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 précède 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 prévoit 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*. On 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 ou dérivés; 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 généralement 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, herosism; 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* la 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 changements 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'*historiographer* rassemble les matériaux; l'*historian* les met en œuvre.

Homme de bien, *a pious man*; homme d'honneur, *a man of honour*; homme de bien, *a pious 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 trusty man*; homme franc, *a freehearted 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*; baffouer, *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. *Baffouer*, 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 comme 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*; esgard, *a puritan*; esgot, *bigot*, *a bigot*:—ces mots désignent les faux dévots. L'*hypocrite* joue la dévotion, afin de cacher ses vices; le *esgard* affecte une dévotion séduisante, pour la faire servir à ses fins; le *esgot* 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 *esgard*, un leurre; chez le *esgot*, 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'*idé* représente l'objet; la *pensée* le considère; l'*imagination* le forme. La première point; la seconde examine; la troisième crée. On est sûr de plainte quand on a des *idé*s justes, des *pens*es fines, une *imagination* brillante. Dans l'*idé*, dans la *idé*. On a dans l'*idé* ce qu'on pense; on le croit; on a dans la *idé* ce qu'on veut; on y travaille. Le philosophe se forme dans l'*idé* un système; le politique ambitieux a dans la *idé* 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, on *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, *unmeasured*; excessif, *excessive*; outré, *over-stretched*, *over-strained*:—*immodéré*, qui n'est pas modéré, sans modération; *démuré*, 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 de ses 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 *démuré*; 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*.

Immunité, *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. *Immunié* 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'immunié 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'immunié et l'exemption consistent à en être déchargé par une concession particulière, sans laquelle on y serait sujet.

Imparfait, *imperfection*; défaut, *defect*; déficient, *defectivus*, *flavus*—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, reprochable ou d'avantageuse, qui, contraire, affaiblit, obscurcit, ce qu'on a de bon, de beau. C'est un défaut que de n'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 apertures; et de tout 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; ce qui 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 former ou à suppléer. L'*imperfection* est ombre dans le tableau; 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 enfant, c'est qu'on le pardonne; il faut que la *defectuosité* disparaisse; chaque fois que vous ne pouvez l'voir. L'*imperfection* de manière en défaut; le défaut, en vice; la *defectuosité*, en difformité.

Impertinent, *pert*, *impertinent*; insolent, *insolens*—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 préséance, sont *impertinens*. Les airs de hauteur, de dédain, sont *insolens*.

Impétueux, *impetuosus*; véhément, *vehemens*; 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'écclat de l'explosion signalent la *fougue*. Un choc est *impétueux*; les flammes d'un grand et long embrasement sont *véhémentes*; un empurtement qui ne respecte rien est *violent*; un transport éblouissant de colère est *fiery*. Un coup de vent, un tourbillon, un torrent fugitif, des flots soulevés, sont *impétueux*; de grandes tempêtes, des flots rapides enflés par des pluies communes, les vents du nord qui régènt, le cours des laves brûlées d'un volcan, pressés par une effusion continuelle, sont *véhémentes*; un ouragan qui renverse les édifices, un incendie qui excède les ravages rapides, un feu de réverbère, sont *violens*; des tumeurs armées, de jeunes gens livrés à l'ardeur de l'usage, sont *fougueux*. Sédaine est un nominaire *impetuosus*; Demostène, un orateur *vehemens*; Juvenal, un satyrique *fiery*; Lagain, un poète *fougueux*. L'*impétuosité* et *véhémence* ne s'appliquent qu'au mouvement; et à ces noms, si *violent* se dit de tout genre d'excès et d'abus de la force; *fougueux* se dit de ce qui sur les sens anime les personnes. *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, *impolitus*; grossier, *rude*; rustique, *rusticus*—c'est un défaut d'être *poli*; un plus grand, d'être *grossier*; un plus grand encore, d'être *rustique*. L'*impoli* manque de biens-manières; il ne plaît pas; le *grossier* en a de agréables; il déplaît; le *rustique* en a de choquantes; il rebut.

Impôt, *impositio*; imposition; tribut, *tributum*; contribution, *contributio*; subside, *subsidium*; subvention, *subvention*, *supply*; taille, *taille*, *land tax*—*im* est préfixe et qui est posé, mais, assis sur; *positio* 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. *Subsidium* 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* marque le dégré, la quotité, le prix en argent auquel les personnes sont taxées ou imposées par le régleme; et il indique une estimation, et la fixation de l'*impôt*. *Taille*, mot qui signifie coque, entaille, notation que les collecteurs qui ne savaient pas écrire, le savaient sur des tailles de bois, désigne purement la division et la répartition de l'*impôt*. L'*im* est la charge imposée pour former un revenu pu-

blie : l'imposition est un *impôt* partienier, 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 *taie* 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 *malédiction* 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; méprisé, 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; *inéprisé*, 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 *imprévu*; visite *inattendue*; bien *inéprisé*; 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 livrera 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 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 bons vifs tombent dans des *inadvertances*; les esprits légers tombent dans des *inattentions*. Avec de fréquents *inadvertances*, vous passerez pour étourdi 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 effort; 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 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 *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 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 sortit 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 *penchant* pour les arts et pour les sciences: tel a de l'*inclination* à la débauche et au libertinage.

Inconstante, inconstant; légère, feckle; volage, volatile; indifférente, indifferent.—une femme *inconstante* est celle qui n'aime plus; une *légère*, est celle qui ne sait si elle aime; une *volage*, celle qui ne sait si 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 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 a

et son jeu ; *accuser en peinture*, c'est rendre sensible les os, ce qui est couvert, &c.

Incurable, *incurable*; inguérissable, *hopeless*, *unsalable*:—*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 dévaster 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 lui-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 décharge sont au corps. Comme la *décharge* 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* borne 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* est des sages; et *l'insensibilité*, des monstres.

Indolent, *indolent*; nonchalant, *careless*, *heartless*; négligent, *negligent*; paresseux, *lazy*; fainéant, *idle*:—*indolent*, qui n'aime pas la peine, qui ne se met en peine de rien; *nonchalant*, qui manque de chaleur, d'amour; *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; *fainéant*, 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 *fainéant*, 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 *fainéant*, 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 à* 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-même se trompe, que vous *induisez à errer*, 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, *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 *inénarrables*; on les indique à peine; on ne peut dire, mettre dans tout son jour ce qui est *indécelable*; 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. *Indécelable* est un mot purement Latin, du verbe *decelere*, 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*. *Indécelable* désigne, proprement la ténacité d'une chose adhérente à une autre; lorsque cette adhérence est indestructible, la chose est *indécelable*; ainsi la forme est vraiment *ineffaçable*, et la matière *indécelable*. Rien ne fera disparaître aux yeux la marque, l'empreinte *ineffaçable*; rien n'enlèvera de dessus un corps, l'objet, la matière *indécelable* qui le couvre. L'écriture sera donc *ineffaçable*, et l'encre *indécelable*; quoique l'encre soit *indé-*

lie; l'imposition est un *impôt* particulier, 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 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 roture.

Imprecation, imprecation; malédiction, malediction, curse; execration, 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; 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 peur; *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 livrera 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 habileté* qui implique l'idée de malice; on veut seulement exprimer le contraire de l'habileté; 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 rarement, 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 des choses, et signifie déclarer, artéuler, 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*, *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* ou 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, en 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 *dédomme* 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, *dédomme* le pauvre d'une perte échus.

Indifférence, *indifference*; 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 le départ des biens 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 la tranquillité ; le *nonchalant*, un bon 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* n'est pas propre à le former.

Induire, en, induire *in, 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 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*; incarrable, *unspeakable*; indécible, *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 circonstances les choses qui sont *inarrachables* ; on les indique à peine ; on ne peut dire, mettre d'as 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'ébaucher. Le mystère rend la chose *ineffable*, le merveilleux la rend *incarrable*, le charme secret la rend *indécible*, la force ou l'intensité la rend *inexprimable*.

Ineffaçable, *indelible*, *indelible*—*ineffaçable* 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, pointer et 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*, *indélébile* désigne proprement la tenacité d'une chose attachée à une autre ; lorsque cette adhérence est indestructible, la chose est *indécible* ; ainsi la forme est vraiment *ineffaçable*, et la matière *indécible*. Rien n'est si rare disparaître aux yeux la marque, l'empreinte *ineffaçable* ; rien n'est si rare de dessus un corps. L'induit, la matière *indécible* qui le couvre. L'écriture sera donc *ineffaçable*, et l'encre *indécible* ; quoique l'encre soit *indécible*.

ble, 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, ineffectual:—ces mots désignent 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 étue pas; la cause *inefficace* n'est point sur 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 pleines mains, consomme 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'engourdissement 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 dévils; 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'honneur, 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* 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.

Inhumé, to inhumé; 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 funéraires. 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. *Inhumé* ne se départ point de son caractère religieux; *enterrer* prête, par sa valeur physique, à des applications fleurées et relâchées. On dit d'un homme qu'il s'est *enterré*, qu'il s'*enterra* 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.

Lésineux, insidieux; captieux, capiteux:—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 *capiteux*, 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 *capiteux* sont des 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 pathétique; *suggérer*, quelque chose de frauduleux. On *court 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 agit 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 dirons des principes *internes* de vie ou de mort, une vertu *interne* ou occulte, une maladie *interne*. On distingue la bonte, 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 indécidément 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 *jassent*, 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 ou d'attention pour les autres. *Causer*, c'est s'entretenir familièrement; on *cause* sur des choses graves comme sur des choses frivoles; on 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.

Jalousie, jalousy; envie, envy:—on est *jalous* de ce qu'on possède, on est *envieux* de ce que possèdent les autres. Un amant est *jalous* de sa maîtresse; un prince est *jalous* 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 le fait; ce qui est dans la première, il s'agit d'exprimer la force des sentimens, par la durée éternelle d'un attachement libre.

Joue, 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 de ses actions, 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; *légiste*, 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 et l'étendue du droit. La mesure des droits d'autrui, la raison de leurs propriétés: cette vertu est une volonté ferme et constante de se contenter 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, contre 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.

L'LABYRINTHE, *labyrinth*; dédale, *maze*:—selon la valeur primitive de ces mots, *labyrinth* désigne le dessin de l'ouvrage; *dedale* 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. *Dedale*, 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. *Dedale* 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 *dedale* des lois: on dira plutôt le *labyrinth* que le *dedale* de la chicane. Le palais de la justice est un vaste *dedale*; et ses avenues sont quelquefois de tortueux *labyrinthes*.

Lacs, *springs*; rets, *snars*; 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 coulaux. 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, *poltron*:—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, *fleec*:—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 redevient 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*; *darler, to dart* :—lancer, c'est jeter en avant avec violence, comme quand on porte un coup de lance; *darler*, 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 perçans, et on ne *darde* que pour percer. Vous *lancez* un vaisseau; l'abbé *darde* un aiguillon. *Lancer* n'a que la signification de jeter; *darler* 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 cieux; il les *darde* lorsqu'il les jette à pleins bras 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. *Darder* ne s'emploie que rarement au propre.

Land, *land*; *trich*, *trich*, *trich* :—le mot *land* annonce une Côte due 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 sensés; 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.

Languissant, *languishing*; languoureux, *languid* : *languissant* signifie qui languit, qui se sent languir; *languoureux* qui ne fait que languir, qui outre ou affecte la langueur. On est naturellement *languissant*; et on fait artificiellement le *languoureux*. On a bien l'air *languissant*; mais on prend l'air *languoureux*. Un discours *languoureux* sera tendre; et un discours *languissant* sera froid.

Lares, *lares*; pénates, *penates* :—les *lares* et les *penates* sont, dans la mythologie, des dieux ou des génies tutélaires. Les *lares* peuvent être particulièrement considérés comme les dieux protecteurs 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 *lares* gardaient surtout la maison des ennemis du dehors; les *penates* la préservaient des accidens intérieurs. Les *lares* président proprement à la sûreté; les *penates* disent particulièrement du ménage. Nous disons poétiquement, ou familièrement, nos *penates* et non pas nos *lares*, 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, sont contraires 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* renchérissement toujours sur les *larmes*.

Larron, *thief*; filou, *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 *filou* 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 *filou*, d'être reconnu; le *filou*, d'être surpris; et le *voleur*, d'être pris.

Las, *tired*; fatigué, *fatigued*; harassé, *wearry*, *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 penchant, passions, vices, relatifs aux plaisirs des sens, à l'amour, à la luxure. *Lascif* et *lascivité* ne désignent qu'une forte inclination aux plaisirs des sens, marquée par des mouvements 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* travaille 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'impudicité* 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 qui l'on a donné le nom de *brutal* et de *furieux* que n'a point la *lascivité*; mais *lubricité* se dit sur-tout de l'homme, à qui seul il est donné d'outrager à tout excès ce genre de plaisir; 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 *léger* 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 *léger* 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 danseuse 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 avarice. 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, est, 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. *L'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. *L'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 *l'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; *l'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 *l'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 put 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 une 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 enroussantes; 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.

Littérature, *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, slouchy; 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 *longement*.

Lorsque, when; quand, *when* :—alors signifie à cette heure, dans ce temps-là; et *lorsque* est le même qu'*alorsque*; 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 *quand* 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-eyed* :—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; *fade* exprime l'idée particulière d'apparence, d'ostentation, de gloire; *somptue*.

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 yeux. *Joufflu* n'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 formaient 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'une 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, unskilfulness ; *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, wickedness*—il y a dans la malice de la faiblesse 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'atrocité.

Mâleux, *malicious; malin, malignant; mauvais, bad; méchant, wicked*—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 jouit 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 sent que du plaisir de faire tout le mal qu'on peut faire.

Mâltraiter, *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 tort, nuire, nuire à quelqu'un, ou n'en pas user avec lui à son gré. Un homme viole et gaspille maltraiter 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 n'a point notre consentement, même malgré nous. Manifeste signifie littéralement et rigoureusement noté 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, *Slyness, 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 gens 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, void*—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'urie, commodity*—les denrées sont les productions de la terre, qui, brutes ou préparées, se vendent ou se débent 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, finicées, 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 débent; 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 mari, époux, le mot de *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 distinguer un objet par des caractères particuliers; de manière qu'on ne puisse 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 *dévisner* 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 déploré; l'homme fêché de ses fautes, les déteste, s'en indigné; l'homme repentant de ses fautes, s'en tourmente et les abjure. C'est la douleur que vous voyez dominer dans l'homme mari; c'est l'humeur que vous voyez voir dominer dans l'homme fêché; c'est le regret qui domine dans l'homme repentant. **Masqué, maské;** déguisé, *disguised*; travesti, *in disguise*.—il faut, pour être masqué, se couvrir d'un faux visage; il suffit, pour être déguisé, 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 déguise 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 choses tumultueuses d'une foule enportée, 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 a 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, *whom we call mal-intent*.—les uns et les autres sont

opposés aux vues du gouvernement: les mécontents 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, discontent; 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 mécontent, quand on n'a reçu aucune satisfaction. Mal-content se dit plus particulièrement du supérieur à l'égard de l'inférieur; mécontent 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.

Mélancoque, 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. La mélancolie attendrit d'abord le cœur que l'atrabilaire endurecit. Le mélancolique, sensible à l'intrigue que vous lui témoignez, l'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 fricateriez 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; mixtionner, 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'elles 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'âme. 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 *ménagement* 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, *untruth*.—*mentir* signifie littéralement mettre un voile sur la vérité. La *menserie* est bien marquée dans le mot *Avélaris 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 *menterie* à laquelle on a fort songé, qu'on a méditée, arrangée, composée avec art ; ou la *menterie* qui fait illusion comme un songe. Le *mensonge* est une grande et profonde *menterie* ; il est inspiré par quelque motif important ; il vise à un but élevé. La *menterie* n'a ni les motifs ni les mêmes présumptions, et elle 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 ; *menterie*, du style très-bon français.

Mentir, *understand*; dénie, *denies*; nuire, *harm*.—le *mentir* est opposé à la grosseur, et que l'on se fait à la grandeur en tout sens. Le *dénie* est opposé à la grosseur, supplant toujours une sorte de longueur. Le *nuire* n'est opposé qu'à l'épaisseur. Ainsi l'ouït : une *grande nuire*, une *ceinture nuire* ; un *fil délié* : une planche et une *écaille nuire*.

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 autres féroces ; la *miséricorde* n'appartient qu'aux êtres sensibles.

Mériter, *to merit*; s'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 ; le *digne* 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*, *d'être digne*, se trouvent 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*.

Mé-aise, *uneasiness*; mal-aise, *trouble*;—le *mé-aise* 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.

Mé- user, *to misuse*; abuser, *to abu e*;—on *mé- use* de la chose qu'on emploie mal ; on *abu e* de celle qu'on emploie à faire du mal. On *mé- use* en agissant sans règle ni raison ; on *abuse* par excès, ou en outre-passant ses droits. Une *mauvaise* et *mé- use* des biens ; un *mauvais* cœur en *abu e*.

Métal, *metal*; métal, *alloy*;—le *métal* est une matière tirée ou soude de la terre. *Métal* signifie un alliage de *métaux*, une composition ou simple ou un mélange. L'or est un *métal* ; l'argent est un *métal* ; le similor est un *métal* ; le *tin* est un *métal*.

Méta- morphose, *metamorphosis*; transformer, *to transform*;—la *metamorphose* appartient à la mythologie ; la *transformation* appartient également à l'ordre naturel et à l'ordre surnaturel. Niobé est *metamorphosé* ou *transformé* en rocher ; Jupiter se *metamorphose* ou se *transforme* en aigle, en cygne, en taureau. La *metamorphose* se porte toujours une idée de merveilleux, mais il n'en est pas de même de la *transformation*. L'amour-propre *metamorphose*, comme un Protée ; le faux dévot *transforme* 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'industrie 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 exigence le travail de la main. Ainsi vous dites le *métier* de boulanger, le *métier* de marchand, le *métier* de magistrat. Mais on dit le *métier* d'un docteur, d'un avocat, de médecin, et non pas le *métier* ; car ces gens-là ne travaillent pas de la main. Enfin on dit le *métier* d'un poète, d'un sculpteur, ou de l'histoire, ou de la sculpture, ou de la rhétorique, ou de la poésie, pour désigner le genre d'écrits, sans égard à la manière de les composer. Ainsi la *profession* et l'*art* sont au lieu de la main à de *métiers*. Cependant le mot de *métier* est quelquefois relatif par son origine ; on dit le *métier* d'un armé, le *métier* d'un roi, ou dit également le *métier* de l'armée, le *métier* de la cour, l'*art* militaire. Le *métier* des armes, dérive un usage habituel que qu'on a l'exercice et l'expérience ; l'*art* militaire est un art qui marque l'emploi auquel l'on s'est consacré ; l'*art* militaire est la science pratique de la guerre.

Mettre, *to put*; poser, *to place*; placer, *to place*;—*mettre* a un sens plus général, *poser* et *placer* 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* et

colonnes pour soutenir un édifice; on les pose sur des bases; on les place avec symétrie.

Mignon, delicate; mignard, graceful; gentil, pretty; 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'élevé, fort propre à le faire négativer. On dit un *visage mignon, une bouche mignonne*, et tous 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*; ainsi les idées de douceur, de mollesse, de tendresse, d'insinuation, les idées gracieuses sont-elles capital. 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, gawgan; 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 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 enfants; *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 embarrasser. 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'amuseant 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 et que le courtisan *mirer*, mais on ne voit pas où il *viser*.

Mobilier, movable; mobilière, movable;—mobilier est ce qui est meuble, qui fait meuble; *mobilier* est ce qui a rapport aux meubles. *Mobilier* marque la qualité de la chose; *mobilier*, une relation qu'elle a avec la chose. Les lits, les tables, les chaises sont proprement des effets *mobilier*; ils sont la chose même, ces meubles; l'argent, les obligations, les récoltes coupées sont proprement *mobilier*; ils ne sont pas meubles; mais on les assimile à des meubles. La richesse *mobilier* 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 seul, 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, *paper 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 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'émousser. 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 proclamer *monts* et merveilles, proclamer des *monts* d'or, courir par *monts* et par vaux. *Mont* est opposé à *val* ou *vallon*; *montagne* est opposé à *plaine*.

Montueux, montagneux, 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 *montueuses*, 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, railery; plaisanterie, pleasantry;—la moquerie se prend en mauvais 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 outrageuse; 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 autre 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 marque également une totalité de son idée venue 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 *tromper 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, hardis ou rudes, déclinaisons ou modifiables, simples ou composés, priés ou oxyvés, naturels ou étrangers, usités ou barbares, &c. Les termes sont sublimes ou bas, énergiques ou faibles, propres ou impropres, honnêtes ou deshonnêtes, 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 des mots; le mérite principal du style dépend du 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 recevoir, 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 prise dans 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 en échange, et cette action est mutuelle. Le retour est dû ou exigé, on paye de son tour, et cette action est réciproque. L'affection est mutuelle, dès qu'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, elle 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 se quittent sans secours les uns 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, craggy chub*: —le nabot est beaucoup trop petit; il doit être gros, et même plus qu'il est court. Le ragot, s'il n'est pas plus petit ou plus court, est au moins plus vif, plus difforme, plus riboteux; 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 réfléchi, par la réflexion; c'est l'opposé du réfléchi. Toute pensée naive est naturelle; mais toute pensée naturelle n'est pas naive.

Naveté, *naivety*; ingénuité, *ingenuities*; candeur, *candour*; franchise, *frankness*; sincérité, *sincerity*: —c'est la nature pure et franche, qu'exprime la naveté, 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 Paris; franchise signifie libre, ouvert; c'est donc la franchise, qui fait dire librement ce qu'on pense; elle est l'idée de la naveté, qui ne suit que parler tout naturellement. Naveté signifie sans effort, sans mélange, sans altération; la sincérité dit la vérité toute pure. Une naveté; la naveté. Ce qu'on appelle une naveté, 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 naveté consiste dans ce que nous disons sans réflexion et sans 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 naveté 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 quelqu'un, ou attirer son attention, l'attacher. *Narrer* est de la rhétorique; d'apparat; on ne regard proprement qu'à la manière; *raconter* est de l'instruction; et de tout genre de choses; 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 divers peuples étrangers, comme les Bretons et les Gallois, une terre qu'ils ne sont originellement qu'une *nation*. La confusion des langues dans l'Ébrienne 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* résident 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 roi*. 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 d'interdes 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 *lâche*. On fait la traite de *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 *négres* persécutés par des *blancs*.

Néologie, nology; néologisme, *neologism;*—la terminaison *logie* indique un système ou une doctrine et particulière, une croyance ou la profession d'une doctrine particulière; et souvent l'abstraction, l'abus, l'exces 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 *purisme* est une abstraction de *pureté* 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 des termes; le *néologisme* marque l'abus ou l'addition 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 souliers 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,* wearing 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'aj-

billement, 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 manière la plus flétrissante; c'est diffamer odieusement. Celui qui vous *dénigre*, veut vous nuire; celui qui vous *noircit*, veut vous perdre. Le calomniateur *noircit*; le détracteur *dénigre*.

Noise, *brav*; querelle, *quarrel*; rixe, *strife*, *scuffle*:—*querelle* est, à la lettre, une plainte vive et emportée contre quelqu'un; la *noise* est une sorte de querelle méchante, malicieuse, 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 *noises*: le peuple, grossier et brutal, est sujet aux *rixes*.

Nom, *name*; renom, *renown*; renommée, *fame*:—par le *nom*, vous êtes connu, distingué; par le *renom*, vous faites 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'un signe, indique, 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 maîtriser le sujet, réveiller l'attention, instruire et se graver dans l'esprit.

Notifier, *to notify*; signifier, *to signify*:—*notifier* 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 subsistance; *sustenter*, c'est pourvoir 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 *sustente* 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 lieu; on ne le *sustente* pas. Au figuré on *nourrit* la discorde, en tenant toujours les esprits en fermentation et en guerre; on l'*ali-*

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*;—*nourissant*, 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 *alimens nourrisans* 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 quelque chose 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 Baileu. 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 au figuré, *nué* se prend pour complet, entrepris, fait; et des tourbillons de poussière, en tout forment une *nuée*; calm on dit une *nuée* de témoins, d'oiseaux, d'essaims, et toujours pour marquer la grande quantité.

Nuancier, *nuancier*; nuancer, *to nuance*:—*nuancier* signifie proprement former des nuances, soit avec différentes couleurs, soit d'une seule. *Nuancier*, 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, *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 attendant une pour en devenir le synonyme. *Nul* a plus de force exclusive et absolue que *aucun*. *Nul* exclut chacun, chaque individu, chaque chose d'une manière déterminée; *aucun* négatif exclut quelqu'un, 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'en se trouve pas quel-
qu'un qui 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 empiète le droit et les ressources du plus fort. On *s'oblige* soi-même, quand on s'engage; on se *contraint*, quand on s'efforce; 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 fort; *engager*, quelque chose de plus gracieux. Le devoir *oblige*; les bonnes manières *engagent*.

Obscène, *obscene*, déhonnête, *dishonest*, immodeste;—*obsécner* dit beaucoup plus que *deshonnête*, car son idée propre est celle de sale, d'immonde, d'ordurier. La chose *obsécner* viole toujours les vertus de la chose *deshonnête* blessée. Des pensées *deshonnêtes* se présentent quelquefois aux coeurs 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, *dark*; 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 *soph* 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 m'abuse. *Paralogisme* est un terme didactique.

Parasite, parasite; écornifleur, smell feat—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.

Parvise, la-iness; fainéantise, slothfulness—la *parvise* a sa source dans le tempérament; la *fainéantise*, dans le caractère de l'âme; celle-ci est un plus grand vice que l'autre. Le *parviseux* craint la peine et la fatigue; le *fainéant* 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; 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 *pas* 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 de la valeur d'un *point* d'écriture ou de contour. 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 passée et bornée. *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, jargonier—le *patelin* est celui qui fait *patte douce*; *patelinier* signifie flatteur. Le *patelin* 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 *patelinier* est celui qui, par des manières souples et artificieuses, tâche de faire venir les autres à ses fins; le *patelin* est ordinairement un hypocrite, un faux dévot; mais c'est aussi tout homme *carey* 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, herd, nom; pasteur, pastor; berger, shepherd—le *pâtre* et le *pasteur* sont *pâtre* de troupeaux; c'est-là leur trait caractéristique; le *berger* a soin des bergeries et des brebis; c'est son office propre. *Pâtre* se prend dans un sens générique et collectif, pour désigner tout gardien de toute espèce de troupeaux. *Pasteur* 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, leger—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 *pauvre*; le second est ce qu'on appelle un *pauvre*, un *mendiant*, un *gueux*. Le *pauvre* a peu, il est mal partagé, il manque de fortune; l'*indigent*

n'a point de bien, il éprouve le besoin, il pâtit : le *nécessaire* est dans les liens, et les douleurs de la nécessité, d'un besoin urgent, d'une détresse dont il ne peut sortir, se tirer : le *mendiant* tend la main en demandant, et pour recevoir la charité : *gueux* signifie dépourvu, dénué de biens.

Pauprète, poverty; indigence, indigence; disette, need; besoin, want; nécessité, necessity. — la *pauprète* est une situation de fortune opposée à celle des richesses. L'*indigence* enlève sur la *pauprète*, un manque du nécessaire; le contraire est la superabundance; la *disette* est un manque de vivres; l'opposé est l'abondance; le *besoin* marque que l'on attend du secours; la *nécessité* dit quelque chose de plus pressant.

Pay, pay; soldes, stipend; salaire, salary. — l'idée propre de *paye* est de remplir un pacte, de donner la valeur dont on était convenu. L'idée propre de *solde* est de s'acquitter, finalement de ce qu'on doit, de ce qui était en compte. L'idée propre de *salaire* est de délivrer la provision de sel (symbole antique de la subsistance), le prix du travail. Le *salaire* est le prix ou la rétribution due à un travail, à un service; la *paye* est le *salaire* continu d'un travail ou d'un service continu, ou rendu chaque jour; la *solde* est le prix ou la *paye* d'un service rendu par une personne *souloyée*, c'est-à-dire, engagée et obligée à le rendre moyennant ce salaire; et dans une autre acception, le paiement ou l'acquit final d'un compte.

Payé, to pay; acquitter, to discharge; payer, é est remplir la condition d'un marché, en livrant le prix convenu d'une chose ou d'un service qu'on reçoit; acquitter, c'est remplir une charge imposée, de manière à être libéré et quitte avec celui envers qui elle était imposée. On *paye* des denrées, des marchandises, des services, des travaux, &c. ce qu'on reçoit moyennant un prix; mais on *n'acquitte* pas ses objets. On *acquitte* des obligations, des billets, des contrats, ce qui s'engage et grève à quelque titre; et ce n'est pas dans ce sens qu'on *paye*. On *s'acquitte* d'un devoir, et on ne le *paye* pas; en *payant* une dette, on *s'acquitte* envers son créancier. Le *paiement* termine le marché; l'*acquit* décharge la personne ou la chose.

Avoir peine, *to feel some reluctance for doing a thing; avoir de la peine* à faire quelque chose, *to find it a hard task to do a thing* — on *a peine* à faire la chose à laquelle on répugne; on *a de la peine* à faire ce qu'on ne fait qu'avec difficulté. On *a peine* à croire ce que l'esprit rejette; on *a de la peine* à croire ce qu'on ne se persuade pas aisément.

Penchant, deivity, propensity; pente, slope, proneness; inclination, inclination; propension, propension. — le *penchant* est une direction vers le bas; la *pente*, un abaissement progressif qui mène de haut en bas; la *propension*, une tendance naturelle vers un terme qui attire; l'*inclination*, une impression qui fait plier d'un côté. En morale, le *penchant* marque une impulsion naturelle; la *penche*, une position glissante; la *propension*, un puissant attrait; l'*inclination*, un goût, une disposition favorable. Nous naissons même plutôt avec des *inclinations* qu'avec des *penchans*; mais les *inclinations* deviennent des *penchans*; les *penchans* deviennent des passions. Les *penchans* produisent la *penche*. La *propension* tient ou semble tenir à notre constitution; telle est la

propension de la nature corrompue vers le mal. Le mot *penche* s'applique particulièrement aux choses; ainsi on est sur la *penche* du vice; la *penche* est rapide d'un côté à l'autre; l'on ne s'arrête guère sur la *penche* du mal.

Pendaison, pendency, pendency; pendaison, pendency. — le mot ne s'applique que pour désigner la circonstance où l'esprit est en état de choses, ou d'un état de *de quæ*, par un usage fautive, au lieu d'être sorti des opérations des courantes, et de s'arrêter, comme si l'on dit, d'après *Cartesius*, qu'il y a un *pendaison* de l'esprit, en d'autres termes, *pendaison* que l'homme ne se libère d'ordonner, à moins qu'il ne veuille se livrer dans un état d'indécision, ou d'un travail. Pour être en état de libérer et d'ordonner, *pendaison* que l'on dit.

Pense, to think; penser, to think; penser, to think. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*. Avec des *penses* on *pense*, *to think*, *to think*, *to think*, *to think*.

Penser, to think; penser, to think; penser, to think. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*.

Pendant, pendency, pendency; pendant, pendency. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*.

Pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*.

Pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*.

Pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence; pénitence, penitence. — l'idée de réflexion, méditation, l'esprit, la *pense*, est le *penser* qui mène à l'acte. L'acte, l'acte, l'acte, le fait en *penser* l'acte. Le *penser* s'entend avec ses *penses*, l'acte s'entend avec ses *penses*. Le *pense* est un état physique, s'étendant sur des *penses* et il y tient, le *pense* est sensible à ses *penses*, ne s'agit pas, *to think*, *to think*, *to think* est proprement un *penser*, le *penser* est *penser*, *penser* sont des *penses* attachées à un *penser*, *penser* de sorte, le *pense* d'un *penser* est *penser*, *to think*, *to think*.

vient 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 fermeté, suite, constance, sans relâche, sans interruption; ce à quoi on vient la main et long-temps, qui ne cesse pas. *Éternel* 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 relâchent 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 plaintives très-longues et très-frequentes 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 perseverer; persister, *to persist* — *persévérer* 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 sa 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 est le signe de sa *pesanteur* naturelle; la *peine* est le signe de sa *peine* plus de *poids* que d'un mérite.

Pestilent, pestilent; pestilenciel, *pestilential*; pestilencieux, *pestilential*; pestifère, *pestiferous*; 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.

Yeu, *litté*; 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 indistinctement 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 *commiseration* 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-*

es idées, en y ajoutant une attribution à l'égard de la chose dont on parle. Les crocheteurs portent les fardeaux sur leur charge; les domestiques apués sur leurs maîtres les envoient chercher; les marchands transportent les marchandises; les voleurs emportent ce qu'ils trouvent.

Poster, aposte, to set:—on poste pour un coup de main; on aposte pour un coup. La troupe est postée; st. *aposté*.

Posture, attitude:—*posture*, c'est la position du corps; *attitude*, la convenance d'être du corps, de la la posture, même la plus commode, sans gêne, et on en change; l'*attitude* la moins ordinaire, est dans la convenance des choses, et on s'y assis. L'*attitude* devient *posture*: le suppliciant est une *attitude* fort comode; 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 nature du corps, se fait remarquer, est pittoresque; elle est l'expression du caractère, de la passion, de l'état de l'âme. Les positions forcées, ou celles de la caricature ou de la ridicule sont des *postures*; les formes nobles, expressives du maintien et de la tenue, s'appelleront des *attitudes*. Les tont des *postures* ridicules pour les acteurs; les acteurs prennent des *attitudes* pour représenter leur personnage. *Posture* terme vulgaire; *attitude* est un

terme; *posture*, *dust*:—la *poudre* est sèche, divisée et réduite en petites parties; la *poussière* est la *poudre* la plus fine, la plus légère, qui s'envole. On enlève un corps en *poudre*, il s'en enlève; *poussière* incommode et souvent nuisible. La foudre qui écrase un corps, s'appelle la foudre qui consume un être en *poussière*. Au figuré, on dit *poussière* et de la *poussière* aux yeux.

Poudre aux yeux, lorsqu'il s'agit de tromper, de donner le change; on dit *poussière* aux yeux, lorsqu'il s'agit d'abuser, d'ôter la faculté de voir.

Poser sa cour:—pour marque une vue; *afin* en marque une plus ou se présente devant le prince, on se cour; on lui fait sa cour, *afin* de lui rendre des grâces. *Pour* regarde plus particulièrement un effet qui doit être regardé proprement un but où l'on vise. Les filles d'un certain âge qui se peignent *pour* plaire, *afin* de se marier.

Poser, 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 d'aucune affaire étrangère; *quant* presque tout n'est indifférent.

Poser, in the mean while; *nevertheless*; toutefois, *however*:—les deux sont et plus d'énergie; le premier est plus absolu et moins ferme; le second est plus vague et plus para-

sent 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. Cornille n'est pas toujours égal à lui-même, néanmoins Cornille 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; abyme, abyss:—on tombe dans le *précipice*; on est englouti par le *gouffre*; on se perd dans l'*abyme*. 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'*abyme* 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 périt; 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 *abyme* de ténèbres.

L'*avarice* est le *précipice* de l'équité;

Paris est le *gouffre* des provinces;

L'infini est l'*abyme* 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-

finetes, pour empêcher la confusion qui nait 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* veut dire qui précède par rapport au temps, 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 différents états successifs d'une 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. Tarquinius Collatinus; son premier empereur fut Auguste.

Préoccupation, preoccupation, prepossession; prévention, prevention, prepossession; préjugé, prejudice:—la *préoccupation* et la *prevention* 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 *prevention* est dans l'esprit, elle l'aveugle. Le *préjugé* est un jugement porté précipitamment sur quelque objet. L'abus-propre est le premier principe de la *préoccupation*. La paresse est le premier principe de la *prevention*. Les *préjugés* naissent de l'une 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 *prevention*: les deux dispositions se forment ensuite par les *préjugés* même qu'elles ont fait naître; et l'on voit enfin la *préoccupation* dégénérer en brutalité, et la *prevention* en opiniâtreté.

Prérogative, prerogative; privilège, privilege:—la *prérogative* regarde les honneurs et les préférences personnelles; le *privilege* regarde quelque avantage d'intérêt ou de fonction. La naissance donne des *prérogatives*; les charges donnent des *privileges*.

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 dit sur un prétexte sans raison, on la fait sur un prétexte, quand on la fait pour des raisons, on le dit sous un prétexte, ou la fait sous un prétexte. On prend à tort une solution sur un prétexte, quand on ne la résout pas sur des motifs, sous un prétexte, on ne la laisse aller le mal, sur le prétexte, quand il est possible d'y remédier; on protège les abus, sous le prétexte qu'ils tiennent à des lois utiles; mais on s'en sert parce qu'ils sont nuisibles à ceux qui les protègent.

Prêtres, sacerdos, sacerdotes:—le *sacerdote* renferme plus de droits que la *prêtre*. Le *sacerdote* est générique, et le *prêtre* est spécifique. Tous les prêtres chrétiens, Juifs et païens, la *prêtre* n'est à l'usage des ecclésiastiques que dans les religions catholiques. Le *sacerdos* est valent, le *prêtre* 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 princes 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 tels par l'art et par l'industrie des hommes. Le cheval, le chien, et le cheval qui n'est pas apprivoisé nous servent des animaux privés: l'ours et le lion sont quelquefois *privés*, &c. à d. banaliter.

Prix, price; récompense, recompense:—le *prix* désigne proprement la valeur des choses, c'est le gain qu'on en fait, et qu'on en tire. La *récompense* est un gain qu'on a de quoi dispenser une compensation pour distribution. Le *prix* est la valeur réelle d'une chose; la *récompense* est le retour d'une chose. 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 bonte qu'on vous a rendue. Le mot *prix* marque naturellement le motif, la raison, le contenu; les *récompenses* semblent toujours avoir une tente ou la cetera et la grâce. On achète, on récompense un *prêtre*, on obtient, on se voit une *récompense*. Chaque est le *prix* d'un combat, et la *récompense* au vainqueur.

Probité, probity; intégrité, integritas; honnêteté, honesty:—la *probité* est l'esprit d'honnêteté qui empêche de faire de tort; c'est une vertu à l'épreuve, et d'une haute admiration. L'*intégrité* est la qui n'a ni méchanceté, ni bassesse, ni intérêt, intact, qui ne se laisse ni corrompre, ni souiller, gâter. La *probité*, l'*intégrité* est la 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 honnête; le bien qui nous est imposé. La *probité* est la qualité de l'honnête homme, et consistant à respecter les droits d'autrui; l'*intégrité* est la qualité de l'honnête homme, et consistant à remplir ce qu'il doit; l'*honnêteté* est la qualité de l'homme juste et constant à pratiquer le bien que la morale prescrit.

Probité, probity, honesty, donteux, doubtful; incertain, uncertain:—il n'y a point d'incertitude raison de prononcer dans les choses *probité*.

étiqués; il n'y a pas de raisons suffisantes pour se décider dans les choses douteuses; il n'y a pas des 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; *provenir*, la cause et les moyens ou la manière de produire l'effet; *émaner*, la source et l'action de répandre avec force; *decouler*, la force, la voie, et l'écoulement successif; *dérivé*, la source ou la racine, l'action d'en tirer la chose. — *procéder*, le discours *procède* de la poésie; le mal *procède* du vice; l'ordre *procède* du bon arrangement; ainsi on *procède* avec ordre dans les affaires. Une éclipse *provient* d'un corps opaque qui intercepte la lumière d'un astre; la lieuse *provient* de l'impunité qui relâche tous les crimes; la stérilité *provient* 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* des lèvres d'Homère. 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 vaines 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. Ne. 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 dépoille, 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 *promenoirs*; 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 exempte 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 éloig-

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 vaillans. L'*exploit* est une action d'éclat, digne de renommée, faite pour exciter de grands applaudissemens. 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 fisc; 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'oublia jamais; et il l'applique assez indistinctement à toute la finance. On

attribue quelquefois à ces mots des idées accessoires tirées de quelques circonstances particulières; et l'on dit: corrompu et dissolu comme un *publicain*; riche et astucieux comme un *financier*; dur et impitoyable comme un *traitant*; vain et insolent comme un *partisan*; vil et pillard comme un *maltôtier*.

Pureté, purity; chasteté, chastité; pudicité, pudicity; 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 déshonnêteté ou de l'immoralité. La *continence* est le mérite sublime de résister librement 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'éclaire 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; purer 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 dépouiller 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 *talens* en font l'ornement: les premiers ne sont bon ou mauvais; les seconds sont ou utiles ou nuisant. *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 *talens*. Les *qualités* excellentes, jointes à d'autres *talens*, font un parfait mérite.

De qualité, of quality; de condition, of condition.—ces deux expressions qui paraissent très-synonymes ont cependant un caractère qui les distingue. Le *qualité* dépend 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 l'on appelle ceux de *qualité*, ceux qui sont marqués par la naissance.

Quand, when; lorsque, when.—quand marque

la circonstance du temps, *etorsque* celle de l'occasion. Il faut travailler, *quand* on est jeune; il faut être docile *lorsqu'on* nous reprend à propos. On ne tait jamais tant de folies *que quand* on aime; on se tait aimer *lorsqu'on* aime. On va à l'église *quand* 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 un esprit de curiosité; interroger suppose de l'autorité; demander à quelque chose de plus civil et de plus respectueux. L'espion *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 ut 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 descendans; 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. Le soleil est *radieux* à son midi; 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 épars ne l'exigent pas. Ainsi l'objet *rayonnant* n'a pas besoin d'être serein, comme l'objet *radieux* doit l'être; et nu figure, 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, *râlant*, *rattling*.—le mot *râle* exprime le bruit que l'on fait en râlant, et *râle* est marqué la crise qui fait qu'on *râle*, qui donne le râle. Un agonisant a le *râle*, et il est dans le *râle*.

Rancidité, *rancidity*, rancissure, *rancidness*.—la *rancidité* est la qualité du corps *rancé*; la *rancissure*, l'effet éprouvé par le corps *rancé*. La *rancidité* agit dans les principes qui viennent le corps; la *rancissure* est dans les parties qui sont vicieuses. Il faudrait combattre la *rancidité* comme on combat la *putridité*; il faut ôter la *rancissure*, s'il est possible, comme on ôte la *putridité*: l'une est la cause du mal, l'autre en est le produit.

Rapiécer, *to piece*; rapiéceter, *to patch*; rapetasser, *to patch*.—*rapiécer*, 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 *rapéce* 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 *rapécer*, où l'on ne voit que des 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, confirmée, 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 *rassemblez* 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 sack*.—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 disperser, 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 ramener 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 *saccageront* 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, *insurgent*:—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, *rebellion*; révolte, *revolt*:—*rebellion* exprime proprement l'action de s'élever contre; et *revolte*, 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 le 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.

Rechigner, *to look grim or gruff*; refrogner, *to frown*:—*rechigner* 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 révulsion, de l'humeur, de la tristesse. Le *refrognement* est donc proprement sur le front; le *rechignement* est plus sur la bouche. Le *rechignement* est fait pour témoigner la mauvaise humeur, et le *refrognement* la décecle en la concentrant. Lorsqu'on fait une chose à contre-cœur, on *rechigne* pour manifester sa répugnance; lors même qu'on veut cacher la peine qu'on éprouve, on se *renfrogne*. Les enfans sont sujets à n'obéir, qu'en *rechignant*. 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 *récidive*; 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 sucrages, des nouilles, des pensées, des débris, une succession, &c. On peut même *recueillir* des fruits de la terre sans les *récolter*: le dédicataire *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 *récolte*, 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, *a knowledge*; gratitude, *gratitude*:—la *reconnaissance* est le souvenir, l'avou d'un service, d'un bien fait reçu; la *gratitude* est le sentiment, le retour inspiré par un bienfait, par un service. La *reconnaissance* est gardée la mémoire des choses; la *gratitude* la garde dans le cœur. Publiée un bienfait est un acte de *reconnaissance*; écrier son bienfait 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 *cueilli* 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 échérit 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, *managemant*; 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*.

Règlé, *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.

Règlé, 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 soutenable. Le mouvement de 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 adverbies se prennent indifféremment l'un pour l'autre. Il étudie *régli-*

ment ou *régulièrement* huit heures par jour. Il dine *régliement* 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 ne 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 vigueur 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 s'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.

Remarquer, *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 *remarquer* ceux qui se distinguent dans ses troupes, et *observer* les mouvements 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

renouveler 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 *renouveler* 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, renown; 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, regard; regards, regard; considération, consideration; déférence, deference.—ces termes désignent, en général, l'attention et la révérence 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 *différence* pour un avis. On doit du *respect* à soi-même, des *égards* à ses égaux, de la *considération* à ses supérieurs, de la *différence* à ses amis. Le malheur mérite du *respect*; le repentir, des *égards*, les grandes places, de la *considération*; les prières, de la *différence*.

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. Conventions 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 seulement 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 *restaurer* est relativement plus grand que celui de *réparer*; et le travail de *restaurer* plus grand que celui de *réparer*. On *rétablit* ce qui est resté, ce qui est ruiné, détruit; on *restoure* ce qui est dégradé, défiguré, déchu; on *répare* ce qui est gâté, endommagé, détérioré. On *rétablit* un édifice ruiné, des fortifications détruites, un article oublié dans un compte; on *restoure* un bâtiment qui déperit, de vieux tableaux, une statue mutilée; on *répare* une maison négligée, 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; *restourer* 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.

Retenu, 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 contrepied, qui est rebroussé ou relevé en sens contraire; les ouvriers appellent leurs *rebours*, celui qui a des noués ou de longues fibres croisées; ce qui le rend très-difficile à travailler. *Revêché* est ce qui est âpre, rude, rebutant. *Recalcitrant* est ce qui regimbe, rue, se débat. Le *rétif* refuse d'obéir, ou de céder même à l'augustin; il se raidit et se cabre. Le *rebours*, hessé contre vous, ne donne aucune prise qui s'y frote, s'y pique. Le *revêché* vous rebute, et vous repousse; si vous le pressez, il se révolte ou se soulève. Le *recalcitrant* se débat, et se défend. Le *rétif* est fantasque, incoëlle, têtu; le *rebours* est farouche, morose, intraitable; le *revêché* est aigre, difficile, entier; le *recalcitrant* est volontaire, colére, indisciplinable. Il faut laisser le *rétif*, heurter le *rebours*, mater le *revêché*, dompter le *recalcitrant*. *Rebours* est un mot très-négligé, et abandonné de la conversation familière, quoique très-expressif; *revêché* n'est point déplacé dans le style modéré; *recalcitrant* 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 *rêveries*. Le *rêve* est d'un homme vivant; la *rêverie* est d'un rêveur. La *rêverie* est le résultat ou la suite du *rêve*. Le *rêve* est l'imagination qu'on a; la *rêverie* est le *rêve* dont on se repaît. Le *rêve* nous fait voir un objet comme présent; la *rêverie* nous ferait croire qu'il est réel. Un bon esprit fait quelquefois des *rêves*, comme un autre; mais, au rebours d'un esprit faible, il ne les prend que pour des *rêveries*.

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 roque 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 a le droit d'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 faiblir; 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. L'esprit raide ou a des principes, des maximes rigides; on a la conduite, l'empire rigoureux. L'indiscipline oblige à la raideur; le lâcheté, à la rigidité; le débordement, à la rigueur.

Rondeur, *roundness*; rotundité, *roundness*:—la rondeur exprime l'idée abstraitement 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*:—le rôt est le service de mets rôtis; le rôti est la viande rôtie. On sert le rôt, et vous mangez du rôti. Le rôt est servi après les entrées; le rôti est servi comme principal; les bœufs, les agneaux, les moutons, comme en gras; mais la viande rôtie est sans du 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 auquel on marche. On va de Paris à Lyon par la route de Bourgogne; on peut le rendre de la venoisis. On va à Rome par la route de la voie de terre. On suit le chemin pavé, le chemin de terre. On dit d'une route, qu'elle est belle et commode; 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 de route 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*; artifice, *artifice*; adresse, *address*; souplesse, *suppleness*; fluïdesse, *fluidity*:—la

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 ouverte 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'*adoration* 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 politicien 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 figuré, ces termes consistent 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 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*, *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-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 désirs; le *contentement* est un sentiment de joie, d'une joie douce, produite par la *satisfaction* des désirs, 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, *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-nourissant. Ainsi le mot *savoureux* exprime la propriété du corps, relatif 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*. *Inspide* 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 *secreta*, cachée, mystérieuse, insensible; et en *secret* quelque particularité *secreta* 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 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 *suborner*. On *séduit* l'innocence, la droiture; on *suborner* 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 reste de l'action de *signer* ou de faire son *seing*, si vous écrivez un écrit d'un non personnel, votre *seing* est faux; si qu'il y a un signe ou acte de votre nom, la *signature* est fautive. Le mot *seing* indique plutôt un écrit simple ordinaire, privé; et celui de *signature*, un acte public, authentique, revêtu de formalités. Des billets, des promesses, des engagements réciproques, entre des particuliers, sans intervention d'une personne publique, sont des *seings* *privés*. 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*, *par suite*, *si l'on se fonde*, elle exprime l'action de parler, ou d'agir après ou d'après. *Selon* revient aux mots ou aux différentes manières de parler, ainsi que, comme, à ce que, conformément à ce que, &c. *Selon* Aristote, *selon* Aristote, 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. *selon* St. Matthieu, *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, et celui qui 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* d'une telle ou telle manière; mais l'objet *semble* à un autre, qui peut 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 mains devant, présenter les mains formées. Un objet *semble* et *paraît* beau, bon, agréable. Il *semble* tel par ses traits ou des traits de bonté, de bonté, d'humanité; il *paraît* tel par des apparences les dehors de l'agacement, de la bonté, de la beauté. Ce qui vous *semble* bon, ressemble à ce qui est bon; ce qui vous *paraît* bon, a l'air d'être bon. La *resemblance* 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 croyez. Un objet qui *semble* bon, peut l'être lorsqu'après plusieurs regards, vous le trouvez bon. *Ressemblance* est un mot qui signifie; il vous *paraît* bien fait, lorsqu'il n'est pas bon; il vous *semble* bien fait, lorsqu'il n'est pas bon. La mode de la politesse dit: *il ne paraît pas tel*, et l'usage 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 *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 figuré, ces termes conservent enoie 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 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, 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-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-

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, *savory*; 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*. *Insipide* 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 *secre*, 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* 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 bas d'un écrit, pour en garantir ou en garantir le contenu. La *signature* est le *seing* contenu. 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; et vous écrivez un écrit d'un nom propre, votre *seing* est faux; si qu'il n'y a un *seing* au 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, reçu de formalité. Des billets, des promesses, des engagements réciproques, entre des particuliers, sans intervention d'une personne publique, sont des *seings* ou *seings*-privés. 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. Contrairement d'affranchir des lettres, par l'apposition de son nom sur l'enveloppe, *seing*.

Selon, *conformity*; suivant, *according to*.—la préposition *selon* signifie *en suivant*, *par*, *suivre*, *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, &c. par, 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; si j'avais 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 sorte; mais l'objet *semble* le tel, lorsqu'il *paraît* tel. *Paraître* n'est synonyme de *sembler*, que quand il marque l'apparence d'être tel. *Paraître* signifie être en tel, en ayant, en vue, devant les yeux, *sembler*, avoir les mêmes traits, présenter les mêmes figures. Un objet *semble* et *paraît* beau, bon, agréable. Il *se* tel par ses traits ou des formes de beauté, de bonté, d'agrément; il *paraît* tel par les apparences les dehors de l'agrément, 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 d'être bon. La *re* *semblant* n'appartient à la différence; l'apparence, à la réalité. Ce qui vous *semble*, paraît bien n'être pas tel que vous le croyez; ce qui vous *paraît*, pourrait bien en effet ne pas être tel que vous croyez. Un objet *paraît* sans être tel, lorsqu'après *paraître* tel, vous le trouvez tel. *Se* *sembler* n'est pas tel; et il y a un *semblant* qui est bien tel. Les choses qui n'y ont rien de jeté qu'un *semblant* de la vertu, de la conspécution, de la bonté, de la politesse dit *sembler*, *sembler*, et la *re*.

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 sont 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; et 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 employé à servir sans 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 continué; 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* fait 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* opiniâtre: 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, candour, plainness: — *simplicité* a tous les acceptations 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 pèche par *simplicité*; il a mal fait sans malice. On consokera 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;* quints, *whimsical, peevish;* bourru, *rough, froward;* — 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 nouveauté; 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'agissement; toute action nouvelle sera extrême bizarre pour une habitude. L'homme singulier a une idée d'être propre et originale; l'homme extraordinaire a des sa manière d'être qui que 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 font; le bizarre est sujet à des disparates rhéorantes, ou aux variations des plus extraordinaires et les plus inouïes; et le besoin de changer le tourment: le rapproché est sujet à des changemens subtils et à de petites manies déréglées et absurdes, et son âme devient sa volenté: le quints est sujet à des tables ou à des accès d'horreur violente et opiniâtre; et le mal le subjugue et le tyrannise; l'bourru est sujet à des boutades fréquentes et à des rudoyemens plus fréquens qu'on ternit sa fougue l'empou. Le fantasque aurt besoin de réfléchir; le bizarre de raisonner; le quints de se valent; le quints de s'abonner; le bourru de se débattre.

Sinueux, sinuous; tortueux, *tortuous, winding*: — on dit *sinuose*, et on ne dit guère *sinueux* qu'en poésie: on ne dit pas *tortueux*, mais on dit sans cesse *tortueuse*. *Sinueux* et *winding* ont des s ou ess, des plis, des replis, des courbures, et des inflexions. *Tortueux*, qui ne fait que tourner, tourner, se contourner, qui va de biais, obliquement, de travers. *Sinueux* indique plutôt la marche, le cours des choses; *tortueux*, le régime, le coupé. La cote de la rivière est *sinueuse*; la forme de la côte est *tortueuse*. La rivière, en coulant, s'incurve dans les terres, et fait elles-mêmes des sinues; et la côte, courbée de toutes parts, en demeure *tortueuse*. On fait des replis *sinueux*, et on va par des routes *tortueuses*. *Sinueux* a un point un moment et *tortueux* se prend tout point en une même part.

Situation, situation; position, *site, spot*: — la situation embrasse le rapport de tout l'espace; bornée à la place, elle se borne à l'espace propre. Une situation est dans un point, *position*, une citadelle, une forteresse, une ville, un escarpement. Votre situation est telle, vous êtes actue l'endroit où vous êtes, et l'état où vous êtes, tout ensemble.

Situation, situation; position, *site, spot*: — la disposition est le rapport de tout l'espace; la situation est bornée à la place, elle se borne à l'espace propre. Une situation est dans un point, *position*, une citadelle, une forteresse, une ville, un escarpement. Votre situation est telle, vous êtes actue l'endroit où vous êtes, et l'état où vous êtes, tout ensemble.

Situation, situation; position, *site, spot*: — l'état est la ferme qui se présente à l'esprit; la disposition est le rapport de tout l'espace; la situation est bornée à la place, elle se borne à l'espace propre. Une situation est dans un point, *position*, une citadelle, une forteresse, une ville, un escarpement. Votre situation est telle, vous êtes actue l'endroit où vous êtes, et l'état où vous êtes, tout ensemble.

elles se tiennent.

Sobre, sober; frugal, frugal; tempérament, tempérance.—l'homme *frugal*, content de ce que la nature veut et lui offre, évite l'excès 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; *tempérament* 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 bienveillance; 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, il 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 de l'idée de blâme: ils sont donc assez près de l'excès 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 impresse 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, solicitude.—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, vils, 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 *souci*: 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 s'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, pitch.—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*:—*songer* signifie vaguement avoir une chose dans l'esprit, s'en occuper, y attacher sa pensée, y donner son attention, réfléchir, méditer. *Songer* signifie seulement rouser une idée dans son esprit, y faire quelque attention, se la rappeler, s'en occuper légèrement, l'avoir présente à sa mémoire. Vous *songez* 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 faites-y attention: *songez* 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, *songez-y bien*. Vous n'y songez pas, est un avis: vous n'y songez pas est un reproche. Il n'y a qu'à *songer* aux petites choses; il faut *songer* aux grandes: les gens qui *songent* beaucoup aux petites, ne *songent* guère aux grandes. On *songe* aux autres; on *pense* à soi. On *songe* au 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, subitaneous*:—*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 senti; 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, ni 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 rémunération assignée. *Soudoyer* est le vrai terme de notre langue, fait pour notre histoire et pour l'histoire moderne: *stipendier* est le terme emprunté, fait pour l'histoire Romaine, et pour l'histoire ancienne des autres peuples étrangers. Nous disons communément *stipendier* lorsqu'il s'agit de troupes étrangères: qu'un prince prend à sa solde par usage français et aux Romains, ne serait pas exprimé convenablement par le mot *stipendier*. *Stipendier*, 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*; supporter, *to bear*:—on souffre le mal dont on 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 l'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 de personnes et de choses. On *tolère* certains maux; on *souffre* des douleurs.

Soumettre, *to submit*; soumettre, *to submit*, *to subject*; assujettir, *to subject*; asservir, *to enslave*:—ces verbes signifient mettre dans la dépendance. *Soumettre* signifie mettre de son côté, sous soi, ranger sous la dépendance, la domination, l'autorité; *assujettir*, mettre sous le joug par la force, prendre un empire ou un royaume, etc.; *asservir*, mettre sous la suzeraineté, contraindre, soumettre à de nouvelles obligations, à des nouvelles lois, à de nouvelles coutumes, à de nouvelles cérémonies, à une extrême dépendance. Il est remarquable que *soumettre* et *asservir* ne signifient pas la même dureté de son qu'*asservir* et *assujettir*. On *asservit* et *assujettit* et *soumet* le soldat, l'individu, le peuple; *asservir* et *assujettir*, on peut être asservie librement, et *asservir*, on est esclave. On *asservit* un prince juste, et *assujettit* à des ceintures d'or, et *asservit* par un gouvernement arbitraire. Le *soumis* est un va-captif, l'*asservie* est jusqu'à l'extermination, la condition de sa vie, une contrainte ou une servitude constante. Il y a un *for* dans un procès, l'épave d'un vaisseau ou d'un navire, l'usage de la loi, le droit d'un état vicieux, une condition particulière, l'oppression, l'abus. Plus on est contraint, plus on est *soumis*; plus on est libre, plus on est *asservie*; plus on est fier, plus on est *asservie*; plus on est vain, plus on est *asservie*.

Souçon, *suspicion, suspicion*, à *suspicion* ne sont ces mots synonymes, mais leur assurance fort incertaine, on peut être un vain imaginaire. Ou a une idée ou un pressentiment sur le fait, un sentiment de l'esprit, un demi-lumière, un croyance incertaine et des vagues, et l'idée de *suspicion*. *Suspicion* est le terme vulgaire; *suspicion* est un terme de galles. Le *souçon* tombe sur toute sorte de faits; la *suspicion* tombe proprement sur les délits.

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 *suspicer*, indiqué par l'infinitif *suspect*, est un mot utile, puisqu'il désigne dans l'objet un objet de le *soupponner*, *suspicer* ou tenir pour suspect. La défiance *soupponne* les gens mêmes qui n'ont donné aucun lieu de *souppon*: la prudence *suspice* 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 artificieuse compose habilement son *sourire*; mais à un *souris* général de l'assemblée, je vous que personne ne s'y trompe. Le *sourire* doit être naturel; sinon, c'est une grimace: le *souris* est naïf; 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*:—*souvent* 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.

Stérile, *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 exagère toujours les maux. Une terre *inerte* 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.

Stoïcien, *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 *stoïciennes* 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'un 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 par son collateur.

Substance, *substance*; nourriture, *food*; aliments, *aliments*:—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'engraissent de la pure *subsistance* du peuple, et qui mangent en un jour la *subsistance* de cent familles!

Substances, *means of support*; denrées, *commodities*; vivres, *victuals*:—les *subsistances* 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 *subsistances* qui entrent dans le commerce journalier, et qui se vendent couramment en argent (en *deniers*). Les *vivres* sont les espèces de *subsistances* et de *denrées* qui nous font vivre, ou qui alimentent et reproduisent, pour ainsi dire, chaque jour notre vie par la nourriture. Les *subsistances* 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 *subsistances* 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 *subsistances*; 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, *sufficed*; en portant, *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*, font 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 *par en 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 la 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'orgueilleux 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 suppléer la chose même qui manque; vous su pléer 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 les quels, 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 apparens 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 Gassendi, 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 fautive 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*, *superficiel*:—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 aperçoivent 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; on *trompe*, 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 quasi qu'elle ne soit pas régulière, et peut-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, *fiel*; **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, leur 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, serrer 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 *retardez* 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, taxations.—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 maniment 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, restaurateur.—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 mauvais 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 bavaoises, 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-

ageurs, qui y sont logés, nourris, et couchés pour leur argent; il y a de ces sortes de *logis* dans les compagnies 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 prenez 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*; confins; 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 resserre, 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 eux-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 violence *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, chef, *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 censure 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*, *monument*; *sépulchre*, *sépulchre*; *sépulture*, *sépulture* :—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. *Sépulchre* et *sépulture* se distinguent de *tombe* et de *tombeau* par l'idée contraire à celle d'élevation. La *sépulture* est le lieu où les corps morts sont, suivant sa destination, mis en terre et renfermés. Le *sépulchre* 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 *sépulchres*, et au milieu des *sépultures*. Ainsi la *tombe* est, à la rigueur, la *pièce du sépulchre*: mais on l'a prise ensuite pour un *sépulchre 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 *sépulchre* et la *sépulture* 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 *sépulchre* 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 couvreur 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 *tombe* 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, *wry*, *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 tortu que ce qu'on a tortu 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 *contingent*. 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 soit 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 dessein et un objet particulier dans l'objet *tortillé*; et ce mot, comme le mot *tors*, n'importe pas un dé faut. 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; prejudice, 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 enchaîne sur l'autre, dans le rang qu'on leur a donné. Quoique nous ne prenions 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 dur.

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 *circonférence* 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 terne 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 *tour*s, 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 *circonférence* d'un corps, mais le corps a sa *circonférence*; 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 enclume. On va, on tourne *autour* d'un corps. La *circonférence* règne *autour* du centre. Le *circuit* fait le *tour* et marque tous les *tour*s 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, en a sudden;—*tout d'un coup* veut dire tout en un seul. *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 principalement 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 plus, de la facilité, de la convenance, de la correction, 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, retours; 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* tôt ou tard 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* seubl. doute 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 deux, et ne permet plus à un adversaire de se réverser. Dans le style dactylique, c'est le mot qui 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 du 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: *périmé*, 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 aplani 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 tirant 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 *trans-jette* sa résidence; on *trans-fère* les cimetières, et on *transporte* les ossemens. C'est pourquoi l'on *transporte* ou l'on *trans-fère* 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 *trans-fère*.

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, pour 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 et particulièrement l'action et l'effet de pénétrer dans un milieu, et de percer de part en part ou d'outre 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 *trebuche*, lorsqu'on perd l'équilibre, et qu'on va tomber; on *bronche*, lorsqu'on cesse d'aller droit et ferme, pour avoir choppé, heurté contre un corps pointu ou enclavé; ainsi le propre de *broncher* est d'indiquer la cause qui déraille 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 inconsideré *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, teuant 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 *défunt* 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 *feue* 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 dites de même, il est *bien* fou, avec des sentimens contraires. *Très* signifie *trois*, *trois fois*. Le nombre *trois* marquait chez les anciens l'étendue indéfinie et la perfection. *Fort* exprime la

vigueur. 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 un 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 connoissant 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* pistoriennes, les *veilleurs* 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 *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 procurer 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* ne se dit qu'au propre; *tumulte* se dit au figuré 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'ostentation. 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*.

Valétudinaire, valetudinarian; maladif, sickly; infirme, infirm; cacochyme, cacochym:—le *valétudinaire* 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. *Infirm*, 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 *valétudinaire* est d'une santé chancelante; le *maladif* est sujet à être malade; l'*infirm* 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 *vanter* 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 *vanter* 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. *Variar* 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 incoustant.

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 *vélocité* 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 ravager, 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, dentée, marchandise, travail, &c. on *aliène* que des fonds, des rentes, des droites, 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 *vénéral*; 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.

Vénémeux, venomous; vénénieux, venenose.—*venimeux* ne se dit proprement que des animaux, ou des choses qui sont infectées du venin de quelque animal. *Vénénieux* ne se dit que des plantes. Le scorpion et la vipère sont des animaux *venimeux*; le suc de la ciguë est *vénénieux*.

Venimeux, venomous; vénénieux, venenose.—*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 *vénénieuses*. 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.—*vérier*, 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'impression 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'impression 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* sont 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, mussed.—*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 déposséder 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 vexe 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* enchérit 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 *noveau* 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, générale, 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, visceus; 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 emportemens; 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 régnaant 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 médecin 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.

Voir, 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 esaye 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 vove; 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 *voué* est toujours un engagement inviolable; le *dévouement*, un abandonnement entier aux volontés d'autrui; la *dédicace*, le tribut d'honneur d'un client; 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 monuments 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'imagination; 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 plaît; 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 *désintéressé*, 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 rouges-âtres. 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 ruiner 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'épouse 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'écrit 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 affreuse* 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 adjectives 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 glorieux*; et non pas *les étangs et les rivières glorieuses*.

Aut-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 mangés*? L'usage dit, *une partie du pain mangé, et non pas mangés*.

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*, etc., on dira bien *un homme admirable, une personne excusable*. Mais comme on ne dit point, *pardonner 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.
Athalie.

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. Bouhours 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, était 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, veulent se 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 *olieux*. 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 qui 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, c'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 amoureux, 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 intégrale, 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 furie, transporté de colère.
Furieux, placé avant le substantif, signifie, dans le style familier, la même chose que très-grand, énorme; il désigne l'exces.
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.—*Wauhy.*
Un mal peut être bon, sans être un bon mal. 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 légiti 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 alentour d'elle, et non pas autour 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; cependant 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, défaire, et refaire 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.—*Duclot.*

Quelle est votre erreur? signifie ordinairement, en quoi vous êtes-vous trompé?

Quelle erreur est la votre? 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, on 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 mure.* 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 a 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 adjs. etifs ou deux adverb. 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 adjectif 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 adjectif, composé de la particule *de* et de l'adjectif *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.
Cornille.

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'en 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*.

Ab! 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 *auparavant 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

Joigne à jamais nos cœurs 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 enflammée,

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 gérondifs 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, *buvants* 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 *crualité*.

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: *monieur, 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'imparfait de la troisième personne, et aux troisième et quatrième personnes de l'imparfait de l'indicatif, il *bruait*, ils *bruyaient*.

Le participe actif présent, *bruyant* ou *bruisant*, n'est souvent qu'un simple adjectif. *Flots bruyants, trompette bruyante, voix bruyante*.—*Fontenai*.

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*. *Télémaque*, liv. III.—*Caminade*.

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 senti le calme*; *c'est vous, généreux athlètes, 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 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* souge 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. — *Foucault*.

Quand on a ainsi commencé sa phrase: *chacun veut que le honneur 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 eût*, *que vous ayez eût*, *qu'ils aient eût*; et dans le plus que parfait la troisième personne du singulier *qu'il eût chu*. — *Foucault*.

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: *n-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 LÀ. *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. — *Fénelon*.

Mais on dira au singulier *la foule des voitures retarda notre marche.* *La multitude des chevaux qu'il y a dans Paris rend le jour 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 laisse 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 mots qui sont écoulés, les deux heures qui ont été employées.

Quelquefois, par une figure de construction qui s'appelle *syllapse* 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 signifiant 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 fait 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 révéler les princes; les princes sont obligés de révéler la religion.

COUCHER. Racine a dit, dans les Phléteurs: 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 rétrograde.

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 n 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 second 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 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 veaux, 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.—*Vauclous.*

Dans le discours familier, on dit fort bien: *crainte de pis, crainte d'accident.* 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 *rugit* ou *meugle*, la brebis *bêlé*, le chat *miaule*, le cheval *hennit*, le chien *aboie*, ou *jappe*, le cochon *grogne*, le corbeau et la grenouille *coassent* 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 *cracquète* ou *claqueète*, le paon *braille* ou *craille*, la poule d'Inde et le poulet *piaulent*.

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 paraît, 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.

CESSER. 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 Curiaace.
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.

DELICIE est masculin au singulier, et féminin au pluriel: c'est un délice de boire frais en été; vous ferez toujours mes plus chères délicies.

DELIVRER. 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 demie.

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 aculeus 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, au 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 précède 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 desirs.

De même avec les adverbess de quantité; j'ai infiniment de et non de les chagrins.

Excepté 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 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 mauvaiss, 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 su l'affront, 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.*

DÉS-À marque la cause. Lorsqu'un homme se laisse aller à l'oisiveté, *dés-à* li est perdu; c'est-à-dire, par et la même.

DE'SESPERER, SE DE'SESPERER. *Dés-espérer* quelqu'un, c'est le jeter dans le désespoir, l'affliger au dernier point. Il ne faut pas *dés-espérer* un homme; cela me *dés-espère*.

Se dés-espérer, s'tourmenter, s'agiter avec beaucoup de douleur. Il vient d'apprendre la mort de son fils; il se *dés-espère*.

Dés-espérer de quelqu'un, c'est n'espérer pas qu'il se corrige.

Dés-espérer 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 daplomb, 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.

DOUTER.

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 le 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-neveux* et des *petites-maltresses* à la cour et ailleurs.

Mais on ne doit pas dire : *devenons comme des petits enfans sans orgueil, sans déguisement et sans malice.*

Il faut dire : *de petits enfans.*

DE, I, O, LIO, NUMERO. Tous les mots empruntés du Latin s'écrivent au pluriel comme au singulier ; *factum* est excepté, on dit des *factans*.

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 *gravele* 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 les 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 *solvemens 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 même des choses qui ne sont pas liquides. *Il a rempli ses coffres d'or et d'argent.* *Il a rempli de bons sermons.* On dit aussi, *se faire pour remplir* et *une liqueur* ou *une chose bête.* *Remplissez ce tonneau, ce sac.*

Au figuré, et quand il est question de choses immatérielles, *remplir* est le seul dont on doit se servir. *Il est rempli 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 cessent 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'agitation 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 loup, 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' imagine 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*.

ÉPIDERMIE, 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 de ces *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 doit 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. Corneille*.

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 *swinet*, qu'*Apollon*

Défendit qu'un vers faible y pût jamais entrer.
Ni qu'un mot déjà mis osât s'y remonter.

Au lieu de *ni* il devait 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'Ablandcourt 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, on 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 se tranchent, 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, on retrancherait ne, quand le verbe n'aurait ni peu, ni négation.—*Wailly.*

FECOND et STÉRILE. 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 pronominal, 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* que 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 désert ; 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.

Le mot 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 enroué 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 *Cornille*, dans *l'Impéc* :

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-délicats 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.

Dits : les soldats feront bien leur devoir, s'ils sont bien commandés.

Je serais content, si je vous voyais, &c.

Les étrangers sont 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, doutons-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, inarque 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 pleurer en mourant*, ou 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 pleurent 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 diphongue, 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.

HYMNE 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 gémitif 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 gémitif 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 gémitif 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 vout 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 *demandez*, qui souffrent le régime simple et le particulé. Or, *ne* est ici pour *à moi*, et par conséquent régime particulé; de sorte que *demandez* 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.

5. *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, quoiqu'il fit, quoiqu'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, fissent ou fussent*, l'accent ne devant se mettre que dans le deuxième cas ; ainsi on ne dirait pas *quoiqu'ils firent* ou *furent, lorsqu'ils fissent* ou *fussent* ; 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'*aime*, 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, *aime*, se change en *i* 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 dérober 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, perlic-je, rompé-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 *i* 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, prérends-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, sorte, nature, et plusieurs autres expressions que les esprits faux ou superficiels emploient ordinairement dans les définitions et les discussions.—Bolta.

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 adverbe.

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 adverbiallement ; 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 ; exemples : *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'impératif (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 .—*Céminade .*

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 , dis-moi , t'ut curieux , et ne le fut pas impunément . *Le , pour curieux .*

Etes-vous agens du gouvernement ? oui , nous le sommes .

Si vous êtes 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 enroués se consiste seulement à ne leur faire 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 . Bis à ton frère que je lui défends de sortir ; appelle ta sœur , dis-lui de venir .—*Céminade .*

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 pensons 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 ont un très-singulier usage du don précieux de la parole .—*Wailly .**

LORS DE . Ce mot , pour signifier dans le temps de , &c. , à l'entrée 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.

MAJESTE' . 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 conoille; à peine serait-elle supportable dans une pièce comique.

Tordre le nez à la poétique 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.*

A 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 dire des personnes d'un certain rang d'éc. *sousigné*, et non pas *sousignés*. *Nous* : *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 impiés; 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 serventes prières.

Arroser par de serventes prières, sont des termes opposés; *arroser* donne l'idée d'humidité, de rafraîchissement; *serventes* au contraire, fait concevoir de l'ardeur, des feux, et des flammes. Il fallait dire, et d'échauffer *ses discours par de serventes 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 me 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. Quelcunque 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.—Vaugelas.

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 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, *méne-y moi*, l'*y* ne se met après le pronom que dans *menez-nous y, flexez-vous y; menez-y nous, flexez-y 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 *douté* 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 pardonner. 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 :

N d

nulle personnes ne s'affigent, ne violent leur foi avec plus d'ostentation : et cet aimable grammairien est 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.

Nul a un pluriel quand il signifie, qui n'est d'aucune valeur. Le marché est nul. Les traits sont nuls.

NU ne prend ni genre ni nombre dans nu-pieds, nu-jambes ; mais on dirait : les pieds nus, la tête nue.

O.

OBIGÉ (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 portez-vous mieux aujourd'hui ? Mais ces manières de parler ne peuvent guères sortir de la plus simple conversation. — *D'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 pensez-on ? M'aime-t-on ?

À près 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. — *Boiste.*

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*. *écrouler*. On dit : se *pâmer*, s'*écrouler*. — *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 fus malade l'année dernière*, parce qu'il s'agit d'un temps qui n'est plus ; mais on ne dit pas de même, *je fus 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 absents, 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 *hommage* 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'Hip-
polite :

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 tou-
jours.

Ainsi, une femme doit dire : je suis allée me pro-
mener, &c. ; et au pluriel, des hommes diront :
nous sommes sortis ce matin.

Quand le pronom qui forme la réciprocity est
simple, et se rapporte au participe, il faut dé-
cliner et dire : elle s'est faite religieuse.

Mais si le pronom ne se rapporte pas au parti-
cipe, 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 entendue chanter, si l'on parle
d'une musicienne ; et alors chanter est pris
neutralement (c'est-à-dire comme verbe ne ré-
gissant 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,
dûes 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 gé-
néral 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 in-
séparables.

Il ne faut pas décliner non plus, si le pronom
nous, vous, moi, &c. qui forme la réciprocity
dans un verbe, n'est pas régime simple et di-
rect.

Exemple : cette femme s'est mis dans la tête ;
le se veut dire ici, à elle, à soi ; il n'est
done plus pronom simple et direct, mais pronom
particulé, c'est-à-dire, uni à une parti-
cule.

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 dé-
clinaison 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 gé-
rondif non plus.

Une femme dira donc : en descendant l'escalier,

en assistant un spectacle, &c. voilà le géron-
dif 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
enfants, dessinant des fleurs, attendant son
mari, &c.

On ne décline que les adjectifs verbaux qui res-
semblent au participe du présent, mais qu'il
ne faut pas confondre avec lui.

La différence entre l'adjectif verbal et le parti-
cipe, est facile à saisir. Si le mot a un ré-
gime simple et direct, il est participe : s'il
n'en a pas, il est adjectif : femme amusante,
adjectif ; amusant ses enfants, 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, ad-
jectif verbal ; elle va contrariant tout le
monde, participe.

On dira de même : je l'ai laissée jouante au pi-
quet, adjectif verbal.

Il serait participe si l'on disait : jouant le pi-
quet, le triquet, &c.

Mais cette locution, jouante au piquet, ne flat-
tant pas l'oreille, on employe une autre tour-
nure.

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 vo-
tre 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 avions 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 deve-
nir adjectif : ce qui est la même chose.

Mais il faut observer qu'il s'agit d'un régime di-
rect, et non d'un régime indirect.

Par exemple : la cantate que j'ai chantée. Que
étant ici régime direct, le participe est déci-
nable.

Mais si on disait : Rousseau a fait plus de can-
tates qu'on n'en a mises en musique, on fe-
rait 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 lui.

Pour sentir en quoi la faute consiste, il ne faut
que se rappeler notre règle générale, qui
rend le participe déclivable, quand il est pré-
cédé non du régime particulé, mais de son ré-
gime simple.

Or, le régime c'est en, particule relative et posi-
tive, laquelle suppose toujours dans son cor-
rélatif, la préposition de, et par conséquent ne
répond jamais au régime simple.

Restait à pensé que le participe était indécli-
nable, lorsqu'il était suivi de son régisseur 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 mari, 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, signifiant 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 poëtes 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'Egiste ! ah ! fille infortunée,
Qui m'a fait son esclave, et de qui suis-je né ?

S'il n'est pas permis à un poëte 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,
Délogèrent 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 approchant 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 le pas empêcher, quand on le peut.

Participer, tenir de la nature de quelque chose, reçoit 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 Compiègne; l'armée a passé par la Picardie; par tout où l'armée a passé elle a fait de grands dégâts; 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 Lucrèce en Lucrèce,

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 lire 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 passe*.—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 plait, 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'adorer, 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 *Boissier*; 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 *Nicole*; vive et légère dans *Hamilton*; pure dans *Le Sage*; brillante dans *Gresset*; neuve, riche, et majestueuse dans *Buffon*; profonde, énergique et brûlante dans *Robinseau*, 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'inaudition 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 monde et univers.—*Madame Necker*.

PERSANS. En prose, on doit appeler Perses, les anciens habitans de cet empire, et Persans ceux d'aujourd'hui.—*Racine les 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 grammairie 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 conjuge 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 direz 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 plaît à la campagne. Malheur à celui qui ne se plaît qu'à faire du mal.

Mais quand plaire est pris impersonnellement, il demande que ou de avant l'infinif qui le suit. Vous plaît-il que je vous dise mon sentiment? Vous plaît-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-marrées, 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-dieux* 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'œuvres 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'c: 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 dont nous venons 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 : *on lit Racine et on 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 amabilité, 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*.

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*.—*Foxtenai*.

PLUTOT QUE. On a remarqué que ce *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*.—*Tallemant*.

POURQUOI.

Qu'il est plus à propos qu'il vous ôte *pourquoi*.

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, *souvent* 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 rus, 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*.

PREPOSITIONS. 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 Pulehérie 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'écrit 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 la 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; moins 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 confire.

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 le 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 mœurs forment la langue, la langue à son tour caractérise les mœurs; témoin ce mot nouveau, *démoraliser*. — *Boutte.*)

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 subéquente. 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 qu'alors 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 s'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 que d'augmenter son revenu.

Il est aisé de reconnaître dans ces exemples le régime des verbes. — *Pontenai.*

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.

Despitéaux 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. — *Hally.*

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, que, 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.

N^e 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. — *Hally.*

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 emploie 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.*

Quelque est pronominal, lorsque il prend quelquefois pour complément il est adverbe et équivaut à quelque, au cas que l'on veut.

Mais, comme nous l'avons dit, ce n'est que dans le vieux style qu'il l'ont.

QUELQUE, lorsque tout on se vante, est une faute ; il fallait dire, de quel que sorte 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.

Quel que si nécessaire à la suite de quelque précédé d'une particule, qu'il n'est pas permis de dire : en quelque endroit de l'univers ; à quelque lieu, en quelque endroit que l'on vive. — *Commaire.*

QUELQUE AVEC sujet ne saurait être séparé du substantif auquel il se rapporte. Aussi n'a-t-on pas cet exemple de Racine

Phénix n'âne en répond, qui l'a conduit exprès
Dans un fort éloigné du temple et du palais.

Boureau dit 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 dire : à ces mots, d'une main qui peut tout ébranler, lui-même, &c.

Molière dit de l'Avare : donner est un mal pour qui il a tant d'avarice, 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.

Avrissions 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 : 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'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, RE'SONNER. On ne doit pas confondre ces deux verbes. Raisonner, c'est discourir, se servir de sa raison. Il raisonne sur de faux principes.

Resonner, c'est retentir, renvoyer le son.

Cette volée résonne bien.

Faites la même observation pour raisonner, faculté ou action de raisonner ; et résonner, 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 : attaqua Angers et s'en rendit maître. Enfin, il faut donner aux verbes comme aux prépositions leurs véritables régimes.—Panckoucke.

RE'PANDRE, 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.

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.

RESSEMBLER. 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 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.

RESSENTIMENT. Le F. 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 long-temps.—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 DÉMEURER.

RIEN, sans négation, signifie quelque chose; en Latin *quicquam*. Rien *statte-t-il si détachement l'esprit et l'oreille ni 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 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.

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 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
VOL. III.

l'égard de quelque chose. *Il faut satisfaire à son devoir.*

Satisfaire à 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 ou 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, *réci-proquement, 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.* *Perfidies, noirceurs, 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. Bernuyer 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, *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 puni.

Après quiconque, on ne peut mettre il au dernier membre de la phrase, mais l'usage autorise : 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 bœufs ?

Sont-ce là les ciseaux avec lesquels.—Garnier.

QUOIQUE. Il ne faut pas confondre quoique conjonction, avec *quoi* ce 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'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 discuter, 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.—Panckouke.

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 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.

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 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

l'égard de quelque chose. Il faut satisfaire à son devoir.

Satisfaire à 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 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 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. Perfides, voleurs, 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 de P. B. ruyér 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, 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. 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-seings.

boute-feux.

bouts-rimés.

brèche-dents.

brise-cous.

cardmes-prenans.

casse-noisettes.

cerfs-volans.

chape-chutes.

chasse-marées.

chasse-cousins.

chats-huans.

chats-pard.

chausse-pieds.

chausse-trapes.

chaube-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-jarats.

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-levés.

mail-entendu.

prains-azynes.

passé-droits.

passé-ports.

perce-oreilles.

plates-bandes.

porte-brayons.

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 Scine 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'admire 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 de savantageuses.—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 flatté, 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 sortirii ; 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 : aîn de les faire souvenir, et non pas, aîn 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 étiez 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 reprehensible.

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 plus*. *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 maître suppléa au défaut de sa naissance. La nature suppléa 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 élève, 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.*

TEL, 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'écrivez*, 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 adverbialement. *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.*

Être 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*, feignit 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 bûiser.—*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 est 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 conduit 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 stupéfaction 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'ai 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 faite, 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 adjectif, 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'âme 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 Quinault, 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. Masearon a dit de la reine d'Angleterre : la Providence a voulu qu'elle survéquit à ses grandses. Et M. Fléchier : les chrétiens véquière dans la terreur. A présent je véquis 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'auteur, 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 débarrasser 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 enchanteresse 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 possit Apollo.

C'est celui dont Horace a marqué ainsi le grand caractère :

*Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior, 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.

Loin 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-ces-main-
sant-les.

De-leur-au-da-ec-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-ee.
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-tra-i-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 éloges, 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 hazard.

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 dirions 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, hêtre, hiver*, qui viennent d'*habilis, halo, hora, oleum, oestrum, hyems*, n'ont point le *h* aspiré, excepté *l'eros, 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,
Haine,	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,	Héraut,

Hérissier,	Hôte,
Héros, et non pas de-	Houette,
rivés,	Houppé,
Herse,	Housse,
Hêtre,	Hausse,
Heurter,	Hôte,
Hibou,	Hôte,
Hideux,	Hogalong,
Hôlé,	Hut,
Honte,	Hure,
Hoquet,	Hurier,
Hora,	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, onzième*. 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 prononçant 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, où-à-où*, &c. n'en font qu'un, cependant il faut les éviter

comme un écueil 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, a 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 patrit 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 condamnent 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, saisis*, &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 émanent,
D'un funèbre concert font retentir les nae.

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 suites des verbes. Ainsi *tuerai, croirons, louerai, sacrifiera, enjouement*, &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, mu-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, trasié-me, ju-vre, pié-ce, 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, mari-er; 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-ment, j'oublie-rai, &c.*

ief est monosyllabe dans *scif, relief*; et dissyllabe dans *brief, grief*.

Iel est monosyllabe dans *ciel, fiel, miel, minis-tère*; et dissyllabe dans *essentiel, Gabri-el, matière-el, substantiel*.

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 *Quantité-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 *lierre*, encore a-t-on la liberté d'en faire une diphthongue, comme dans *pierr-e*.

Iète est toujours monosyllabe : *assiète, diète*.

Ieu, ieux est monosyllabe dans les substantifs : *cieux, Dieu, lieu, vieux, yeux; lieu-tenant, mi-lieu, mieux, pieu, 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, m'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, vi-olen, vi-ole, di-acèse*. On pourrait en excepter *babiole, flo-le* et *pio-che* :

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-lon*; excepté dans *poésie, po-ème, po-ète, 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-là, emploi, &c.*

Oe, avec l'e ouvert ou fermé, est toujours de deux syllabes, comme dans *du-el, tu-er, tu-er, attribuer, attribué, ru-er, rué*; 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, sut, aiguiler, &c.* excepté dans *ru-ine, ru-iner, bru-ine, pu-tu-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-aler, bestiau-x, provincaux, impériaux, &c.*

Oue, avec l'e ouvert ou fermé, est de deux syllabes, comme dans *jou-et, lou-er, lou-é, 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-é* et dans *oui*, marquant affirmation.

Et de x fois de sa main le *bou-é* 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 vi-en, je ti-en, combi-en, &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, histori-en, ga-ti-en, magici-en*: excepté *chré-ti-en*.

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-mo-n, nous ai-me-ri-ens; nous rom-pri-ens*. 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 étu-di-ens, nous confi-ens, nous dé-li-ens, nous mari-ens, nous ri-ens, li-on, reli-gi-on, uni-on, passi-on, visi-on, créati-on, &c.*

Oin n'est jamais que d'une syllabe, comme dans *coïn, soïn, besoïn, apoin-ement, &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,

un n'est que d'une syllabe; mais dans cet autre vers,

Il suffit de tes yeux pour t'en persuader,

un est de deux syllabes.

Un 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,
Sui-uit 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 de vot: il nous dit, sois doux, simple, équiva-
ble.—Boileau, Sat. XI.

“ Dans *Ariane* 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 s'ablaira 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 a 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'infailible 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 Pimbresche. Elle vient pour affaire qui
presse.

Il est visible qu'il y a 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 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 Pimbresche, 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 eelles-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 fais: 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-

VERSIFICATION FRANÇAISE.

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 : car outre 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, *me's 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 épars,

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'acabler.

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 que 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.

don't 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
 semient 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 venge
 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-
 x 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 r
 composer qu'un mot ; c'est que l'oreille n'e
 pas blessée ; mais ce 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'avo
 également en prose. Un ouvrage dont l

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,
Penses-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 souge?

Le même, Liv. II. Fab. 14.

Le charme de ces mots proscrits ailleurs, appartenant 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 Despréaux:

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 humains?

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, &c.* comme dans ces vers:

Amour, c'est comme si, - pour n'être pas connu.
Ballet des Amours Déguisez.

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'Envic.

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 vaincre le-penchant 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 ?
Condammnez-le à l'amende, ou, s'il le casse, au fouet.—*Facine*.

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 résoudre-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.—*Despréaux*.

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'entonnerai-je
Un *requiem* sur cet opérateur ?
Dieu paternel, dit l'autre, quand pourrai-je ?
A mon plaisir disséquer ce pasteur !

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 *be* élié 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* (démembré 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 ornautés seconde.
Brébeuf.

Honneur, 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'engraissent d'une sainte - et molle oisiveté.
Despréaux.

V. Les adverbes monosyllabes, comme, plus, très, fort, bien, mal, mieux, trop, &c. 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
Est 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 jugeant - 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 faisait - dire, argumenter.

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'aurez - 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 quelque circonstance.

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 de afin de, de peur de, de peur que, avouant que, aussitôt que, tandis que, encore que, &c. ne doivent pas être séparées par la césure. Ainsi ce vers serait mauvais :

Quoi ! vous fuyez tandis - que vos soldats combattent.

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'ait dit la satire,
Autre défaut, sinon - qu'on ne le saurait lire.
Despréaux.

Quand le *que* est éliidé, 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 ces vers faits exprès :

Despréaux me paraît 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 - réjouit 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 choquée, 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 défectueux :

Celui-ci ne voyait - pas plus loin que son nez.

Sa péradille 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 fournis; mêmes pour même; au pour dans; dont pour avec lequel; eux-mêmes pour eux-mêmes; où pour auquel; est pour soit; 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,

Délégèrent 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 renoncier 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 *cueus* 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 *endes* pour les *eaux*.

Le limon croupissant dans leurs grottes profondes,
S'élève en bouillonnant sur la face des *endes*.

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 à 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*; *Cocyte*
pour *Enfer*.

Hécube près d'Ulysse achève sa *misère*.

Peut-être Je devrais, plus humble en ma *misère*.

Jadis pour *autrefois*.

Serments *jadis* sacrés; nous brisons votre *chaîne*.

Soudain pour *aussitôt*.

Le salpêtre enfermé dans ces globes d'airain,
Part, s'échauffe, s'enivre, 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. —
Cornélie.

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 deus* 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 *soupiriez* 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'*ardes* et de *coruoca*.

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
Croit 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,
Étonner, 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 gît bas et remise en faiblesse
Taut hâte des puercelles de Grèce ;
Pas ne valoit, ni Priam son grand roi,
Que tant de gens y tinsent 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 ab-
jects
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 *altiers* :
L'abattement s'explique en des termes moins
fiers.

Que si sous Adam même, et bien avant *Nœ*
Le vice audacieux des hommes *avoit*—

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 *ours*,
L'ours a peur du passant ou le passant de l'*ours*.

La fourmi tous les ans traversant les *guerre's*
Grossit ses magasins des trésors de *Cérès*—

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 *ø* 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 *canif*.

Ton bras est suspendu : qui t'arrête ? ose *tous* ;
Dans un cœur tout à toi laisse tomber le *coup*.

deux *ll*, mouillés ou secs, ne riment bien non
plus qu'avec eux-mêmes ; ainsi, *rappellé* et
émaille ne peuvent rimer ensemble.

Par ton ami *rappellé*
Sur ce rivage *émaille*.

§ 1. De la rime masculine et féminine.

La rime se divise en masculine et féminine ;
d'où les vers sont appelés *masculins* ou *fémi-
nins*, 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 ou-
vrage.

Il entend les soupirs de l'humble qu'on outrage.

Exemples des rimes féminines.

Quelque sujet qu'on traite, ou plaisant ou sa-
bitime,

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 *élestes*,
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 four-
millent,
Des traits d'esprits semés de temps en temps pé-
tilent.
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 *édes* ?

Misérables jonets de notre vanité,
Fesons 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 sourde 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 que 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 *is*
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*, *artistielle*, *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*; *artistielle*, 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
nasales *an*, *am*, *en*, *em*, *in*, *im*, *ain*, *ein*, *aïm*, *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; *fiel* avec *inégal*, *repos* avec *héros*;
parole avec *innocé*; *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 *désin*;
pardon avec *leçon*; *commun* avec *important*;
lunère avec *carrière*; *vouloir* avec *savoir*;
ennui avec *aujourd'hui*; *conduite* avec *pou-
ssuite*; *entretiens* avec *concernés*; *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 *suspliant* 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 précédés 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*; *amer* 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*; *sujété* et *discreté*; *interdite* et *petite*, 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 *désir*; *paix* avec *faux* et avec *jamais*; *mis* avec *pris* et avec *sortis*; *du* avec *fit* et avec *esprit*; *tous* avec *loup* et avec *courroux*, &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*, *s*, *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 cent 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 mûré.

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 ! rémuez !

Dès que j'y veux rêver, ma verre est aux abois ;
J'ai beau frotter mes yeux, j'ai beau mordre mes doigts. —

Je pense être à la gêne, pour un tel dessin,
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, mais bien ce que j'en erois,
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 plat.

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 *sables* ; ni *discours* avec *jours* ; ni *vérité* avec *vanités* ou *mérites* ; ni *genou* avec *vous* ou *courroux* ; 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 ditentes* ; le *nez* avec *vous donnez* ; *vanités* avec *mérites* ; *vous* avec *courroux* ; *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'écrit 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 *oient*, ne doivent rimer qu'avec d'autres troisièmes personnes de verbes qui aient les mêmes terminaisons. Ainsi *ils disent* ne rimerait pas avec *marchandises*, ni *font* avec *surface*; mais *ils disent* rimerait bien avec *lisent*, et *font* avec *éclatent*.

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 *fini*; *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 son-
fond;
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 hu-
main.

Déjà d'un plomb mortel plus d'un brave est at-
teint;
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*; *d'hors* 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*; *congrair* avec *frère*; *chaise* avec *cause*, &c.

X. Le *t* mouillé ne peut jamais rimer avec le *t* simple. Ainsi *traoail* ne rimerait pas avec *cheval*, ni *merveille* avec *nouvelle*, ni *fanni* 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 suivans :

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 mangez
point ?

Pour savoir où la belle est allée,
Va-t-en chercher partout. J'attends dans cette
allée.

suffit, et j'en suis quitte.
Après ce que j'ai dit, souffrez que je vous 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 com-
mis,
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 suc-
cède.

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 redismis 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 terminés en *er* avec le *e* fermé, comme *aimer*, *triompher*, *mériter*, *chercher*, *confer*, &c. avec les mots terminés en *e* avec le *e* ouvert, comme *la mer*, *l'enfer*, *Jupiter*, *cher*, *fier*, &c. Ce défaut se trouve dans les vers suivans :

Hé bien, brave *Acomat*, si je lui suis si *cher*,
Que des maïns 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 *vanté*, *amer* avec
aimer, *enfer* avec *échauffer*, *cher* avec *appro-cher*, *hier* avec *grossier*. Ainsi la rime est défectueuse 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 *Racine*; 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. 5 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 *Normandes*, 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 *chère*.

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 *pire*,
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 *pire*, mais parce que le *e* est fort ouvert dans *terre*, et qu'il n'est qu'un peu ouvert dans *pire*, 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 rapporter 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'à 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, é, 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 de 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 *seigneur* rime avec *lumière, carrière, &c.* quoiqu'*estimer* ne rime pas avec *limiter*.

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*.

Ces-à 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 *comité, comé; imprimé, 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 *mitié* avec *cabale; intérêt* avec *objet; prêt* avec *trépas; conquête* avec *coquette; dépit* avec *dérot; côte* avec *grotte; sauterie* avec *homme; scène* avec *couronne; glé* 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 godé.

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 taches;
 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, sang, 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'arrêter
 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. Exemples: *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 Ranel, trad. de Pope sur la Cratée.

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 *outragé*.

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, parjurai,*

deviennent longs au pluriel sans exception. Ainsi *discrez*, qui rime mal avec *préts*, y rime bien quand ces mots sont au pluriel : *discrets*, *préts*. Et ce qui paraîtra peut-être assez bizarre, c'est que ces mots, qui deviennent longs au pluriel masculin, demeurent brefs au pluriel féminin. *Discretes*, *parfaites*, riment avec *prophètes*, *poètes*, *trompettes*, et non pas avec *prétes*, *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 Malthèbe :

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 dixes 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* ; *mûle*, *cabale*, &c. La seconde, si

le son était trop différent, comme, *fa*, *milieu* ; *soin*, *bien*, &c.

Il est bon de répéter que les mots terminés en *ois*, *oit*, qui se prononcent *oz*, 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 Remel, 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 *mois*

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 *mois* :

Vous ne répondez point? perfide, je le roi.
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 eucor 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 sai.
Molière.

Dois avec un s :

Apprends-moi si je dois ou me taire ou parler.
Despréaux.

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.

Reçoit sans s :

Je ne puis t'exprimer l'aise que j'en reçoit.
Et que me diriez-vous ; monsieur, si s'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 eudormi !
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 rentre 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-
unes 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 épitres 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 kirielle, la ba-
telée, la fraternisée, la sence, la brisée, l'em-
pénère, l'annexée, l'enchatnée, l'équivoque,
la couronnée.

La rime kirielle 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,
Créa d'armer carques 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 gard' ma maîtresse et régente,
Gente de corps et de façon,
Son cœur tient le mien en sa tente
Tant et plus d'un ardent frisson—
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 crieant,
Mais dessous la bordelle d'elle
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 églogues, les élégies, les satires, &c.

II. Les vers de dix syllabes ou communs, qui sont en usage dans les ouvrages d'un style naïf et familier, tels que sont les Epîtres de Marot, les Epîtres et les Allégories 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 arce 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.
Alce 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.

"Remarquez," 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 dérive 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 sens par une rime, et commencer un autre sens 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 *Racine*, 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.

(1) Ce mot, dans toute la tirade, est le seul qui ait vieilli; encore est-il à regretter.

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 ; *sexain*, 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,
Alcmédon 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.

VOL. III.

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

H h

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 cin-
quante 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 misantrope 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 trépassée,
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 racours
Par ses riantes images.
Sénèque aigrit mes humeurs
Par ses préceptes sauvages.
En vain d'un ton de rhéteur,
Epictète à son lecteur
Prêche 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

Abjureront 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." *Écoutez 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,
Elevant 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 ouvrage,
 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 beau 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'admire en dans Alexandrie
 Ce que j'abhore 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 nos 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
 À 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 Lépide
 Remplissait l'univers d'horreurs :
 Il n'eût 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 fort 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'immobile 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
Dédaigne 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'immobile éternité,

"sont au nombre des plus beaux qu'on ait faits dans aucune langue : l'immobile 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 caresses
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'é-
galer ?

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 eu de douces lan-
gueurs ;
Et pâle, sans haleine, interdite, éperdue,
Un frisson me saisit, je tremble, je me meurs !
Sapho, Imitation de Boileau.

Incantance 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 desirs
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. Quoi de 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 esuivrons 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 Catule et Virgile.
Ils sont des berceaux toujours verts,
Assis à côté de Lesbie,
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 poème 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 ;
Défendit 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,
Rompan't 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 fuite 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
Faites 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 poème 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 treizième. 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 poème 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, surent bien l'attrapper, mais ils furent les derniers. Les poètes plus modernes méprisent ce petit poème, 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 finis 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 parure 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 phrase qui précède, et en terminer le sens d'une manière naturelle; et il plait surtout, quand se présentant 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 dovené
Qui lui rapporte de quoi faire.
Frère René devient messire,
Et vit comme un déterminé.*

Un prélat riche et fortuné,
Sous un bonnet enlauré,
En 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 poème.

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 poème 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 enfilez

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 ;
Sigues 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 dessin que je formai
Le premier jour du mois de Mai !
Je vous vis et je vous aimai :
Si ce dessin 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'é-
légie. Au reste le style en doit être coulant, natu-
rel, et simple, tel qu'il convient à la dou-
leur ; 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 accents 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 naître 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 dèlion*, 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 ; notre
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 présomptueux.—*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 science :

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 sont éclater les couleurs les plus vives,
Et dans leurs humides palais

L'hiver ne retient plus les Naiades 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 régnoit 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 croire, 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 déplaît-il, vous passez dans un autre :

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 infortune
Que vous ayez à redouter :
Cette crainte nous est commune,
Sur notre liberté chacun veut attenter :
Par des dehors trompeurs on tâche à nous surprendre.

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 tranquille,

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 touchans ;

Il 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 distinguait 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 traces,
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,
Parée, 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 plaît le
mieux.

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 autres 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 flam-
me.

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 mou 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 cham-
pêtre ;

L'un suivait la nature ; il n'eut point d'autre
maître ;

L'autre voulait 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 entre guère plus de
dix ou douze.

L'Épigramme plus libre, en son tour plus borné,
N'est souvent qu'un bon mot de deux rimés orné.

Au reste, elle n'est assujétie à aucune règle
particulière pour le mélange des rimés 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. huteau.*

Contre Fréron.

Je te tiens, souris ténéreux ;
Un trébuchet me fait raison :
Tu me rongais, coquine, un tome de Voltaire,
Tandis que j'avais là les œuvres de Fréron. *Guischard.*

"Une des meilleures *épigammes* modernes," dit
Diderot, "est celle de Piron contre le Zoïle 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 Zoïle 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'ennuque 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 licés
(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.

Bileau.

A Madame la marquise du Châtelet, au nom de
Madame de Bouffiers, 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'optique,
L'algèbre, les soupers, le Latin, les jupons,
L'opéra, les procès, le bal, et la physique. *Voltaire.*

Réponse de Madame du Châtelet.

Hélas ! vous avez oublié
Dans 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'épigraphe, 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'épigraphe diffère de l'épithaphe en ce que l'une se met sur un épitaphe, 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.

Où, je me montrais 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*.
Gutcherd.

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 auraient voulu brosser au lieu de *garda* ; mais l'auteur avait à peindre le bonhomme de la Fontaine, et *garda* l'expressif avec autant de grâce que de finesse.

Autre Épithaphe de Piron, po.

J'achève 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-Parvin.

Sous ce tombeau git saint-Parvin :
 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 court,
 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'Épigraphe.

L'épigraphe 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 *épigraphe* 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 *épigraphe* 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 rebrousse*, servent souvent d'*épigraphe*.

De la Devise.

La *devise* consiste dans l'application d'un mot

moins connu 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
A 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 semblait 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 est 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 l'avoir mise en activité et promouée 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 s'en fait 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 rieurs, réciproquement corrigés l'un 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 parée.
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 usée.

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 péche cette énigme, qui d'ailleurs se rait très-bien faite.

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'entend.

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'enceuse.

Je porte dans mon sein mon ennemi mortel;
Il veut m'anéantir; 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 sui-
vants:

Ma première se sert de ma seconde pour manger
mon tout. C'est chien dent, puisqu'un chien se
sert de ses dents pour manger du chien dent.

Quatre membres font tout mon bien;
Mon dernier vaut mon tout, et mon tout ne vaut
rien.

C'est *xtra*, composé de quatre lettres, dont la
dernière a vaut *xtra* qui est le tout; et ce tout
ou *xtra* ne vaut rien.

D'autres fois les définitions se font d'une ma-
nière plus développée, mêlée, s'il se peut, de
traits historiques, de moralités, de plaisante-
ries, d'allusions ingénieuses, &c.

Les avarés cachent mon premier; les femmes ca-
chent mon second; les âmes faibles se cachent
et tremblent à l'aspect de mon tout, qui ré-
pand quelquefois la désolation dans les cam-
pagnes.

Les avarés cachent leur or; les femmes cachent
leur âge: le tout est donc orage.

Chez nos aîeux 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
chien dent, *charbon*, *cordons*, *château*, &c.: ou
des mots de trois syllabes, dont la dernière est
féminine, comme *orage*, qui vaut *or-âge*; *pré-
face*, qui vaut *pré-face*; *potage*, qui vaut *pot-âge*
ou *po-tage*; &c. Mais qu'est-ce qui empêcher-
ait de couper en deux parties un mot de plu-
sieurs syllabes, comme *délicie* en *dé-lé*, *avan-
tage* en *avant-âge*, *secrétaire* en *secret-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 *âge*; et en trois, *tri* (jeu),
po (rivière), et *âge* (rivière), ou bien *tri-pu-
t-âge*.

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*:

> suez de poètes frivoles,
 Minant 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 t'honorer du silence
 O ù 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 *pentacrostiches*, 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*, s'est 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
 L oudraient-ils s'élever, bien qu'ils soient terrassés
 L is connaîtront toujours la victoire immortelle
 S uperbes alliés, vous suivrez les exemples

D 'Alger et des Génois, implorant d'un pardon
 N n vain toute l'Europe oppose ses efforts

B atillons 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
 B on ne te voit tout tremblant sous un tel souverain,
 N ous te verrons aussi sous un roi si célèbre,

ECHO.

sonne:
 mis.
 assez?
 telle.
 multiples

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,

Préteudait 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 :
 Achetant un cent d'œufs ; faisant 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 retard sera bien habile
 S'il ne m'en laisse assez pour avoir un cochon :
 Le pore 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."
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'arbutiste,
" 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,

Du bout de l'horizon accourt avec furie
Le plus terrible des enfants
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'auteur 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 malades 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."

(1) " Ne passons pas à *La Fontaine* sa maté-
rielle 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 récit 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 même*.

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 nourrit 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 répondait au mien ;
Son changement paraît en dépit d'elle-même ;
Je ne le connais que trop bien.

Sa bouche quelquefois dit encore 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.

J. B. Rousseau, dans la cantate, est aussi le seul qui puisse figurer à côté de *Quinault* : la cantate de *Circé* 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,
Circé, 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 parville,
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 Mente.

Autre Vaudeville.

Dans ma jeunesse,
Les papas, les mainans,
Sévères, vigilans,
En dépit des amans,
De leurs tendrons charmans,
Conservaient la sagesse.

Anjourd'hui ce n'est plus cela :
L'amant est habile,
La fille docile,
La mère facile,
Le père imbécile ;
Et l'honneur va
Cahin caha.

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 loups ;
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 étonné de l'aisance avec laquelle le poète, dans nous faisons de citer, plus des vers monodramatiques : il semble s'être fait à plaisir des difficultés, pour les vaincre :

Mettez-vous à l'école

Jeunes fillettes,
Songez que tout est en
Ment,

Dans ses fleurs ettes.
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,
Egal 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 fousset 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
Faisait 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 Ferme.

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 bois,
Si le grand Jupiter tonne,
Que c'est qu'il a peur de moi.

Si quelque jour étant ivre
La mort arrêtait 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'aura 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 Labors, " une scène, une conversation et, un tableau ; et comme tout est précis, quoique tout soit basé 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*
bacchique ne soit pas en même temps galante ;
et, à l'exemple d'Anacréon, leurs buveurs se
couronnent de myrthes et de pampres entre-
lacés. 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 ingrante 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 re-
nouvelée et mise en chant.

Dafnéni 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-ait-elle

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 m'avaient fait plus durable,
Ils m'auraient gardé pour eux."

Madame de Muret.

La *romance* est une espèce de poésie, qui re-
trace les malheurs ou les dangers de l'amour.

L'Enfant 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.

Métons nos tristes destinées,
Et vivons ensemble toujours ;
Deux victimes infortunées
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'*ordre 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 Virguel.

Le virguel 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 virguel, 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 vir-lai, où l'on ajoutait autant de couplets que le lai en avait.

Quant au vir-lai nouveau, voyez le *Tratté de Versification*, par Prépétit de Grammont. Il y a six virgels 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, sous 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 entremêler 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 familier, 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 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 déclamation. Or, comment observer ces repos, et surtout 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 avantages 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 intrépidité 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 le 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'n esprit orné, un caractère doux, une politesse

attentive, des manières aisées, le maintien et les propos décents, 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'ambitieux ou loisible ou criminel.

Les faux talens sont hardis, effrontés, souples, adroits, et jamais rebuts.

La sagesse fixe le point auquel les idées les plus salutaires commencent à se dénaturez, 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 cette 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 is 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.

Remarque 1. que nous séparons aussi le dernier sujet de l'attribut ; parce que celui-ci est un attribut commun, dont la correspondance est la même avec tous les sujets : l'absence de la virgule après le dernier sujet, annonce 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, *Albtre* est sa conquête.

Paris, les champs, tout convient à mon cœur.

parce que l'attribut n'est adapté grammaticalement qu'au dernier sujet.

Remarque 2. que, quoique ces deux dernières parties soient jointes ensemble par une conjonction, il faut également la virgule avant celle-ci. Ponctuez donc ainsi les phrases suivantes,

L'usage, 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 pon-

leur adapter une idée commune, comme dans cette phrase déjà citée,

l'esprit orné, un caractère doux, une politesse attentive, des manières aisées, le maintien et le propos décent, sont les seules qualités, &c.

à, le maintien et le propos ne sont point séparés par une virgule; parce que ces deux mots sont unis ensemble pour recevoir la qualification décent, 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,

ni trouve tout mauvais est rempli de malice; et ceil qui voit tout jaune est rempli de jaunisse.

Je ne vois que des supplices
A la suite des délices
Que promet la volupté.

a patrie est aux lieux où l'ame est enchaînée.

je puis choisir, dit-on, ou beaucoup d'ans sans gloire,
un peu de jours suivis d'une longue mémoire.

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 ceil 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. Mais les phrases suivantes, au contraire:

Le temps, qui fuit 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, et qu'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.

harmonieux Vertot, toujours noble et rapide,
ait revivre Népos, Saluste, et Thucydide.
vivement Raynal, quelquefois trop hardi,
seul comme Tacite, est plus brillant que lui.

L'ennui, cette stagnation mortelle, est produit 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 grands 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 :

Un voix redoutable
 Trouble les enfans,
 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 conceit.

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 enfantine
 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 volt, eant 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**.

Dans le même âge, pour peindre l'origine de nos caprices renaissans, par des tuyaux différens, dans l'onde où le savon domine, en volant 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 point séparés par une virgule de 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.

a pudeur, dit l'impudent *Diagène lui-même*, est la couleur de la vertu.

a sage, dit *Horace*, ne reconnaît que Jupiter au-dessus de lui.

Ion, non, sans le secours des filles de mémoire, vous 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

n'éclaireront jamais les yeux de l'avenir.

Ion, je m'arrêteraï 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 PONCTUÉE.

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 quelqu'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 nient 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; dans ses profondeurs; cherche au fond d'elle-même ses trésors qu'en son sein cache l'Être suprême; se chauffe par degrés; prépare ce moment où, se saisissant tout d'un coup d'un saint frémissement d'âmes ailes de feu l'esprit vole et s'élance, et des 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 apprivoiser 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 persuader, 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 des 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 quelqu'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 homologiques 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'agitait;
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 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 juste 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 riannes; 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 régner 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;

Catrin 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'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'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 souchilleux 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 écumeuses, 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.

Le 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 abjecte; 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 préférence qu'on accorde sur elles à tout autre objet; et 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.

II. Une suite de phrases énonçant des maximes, les 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 l'une des autres 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.

Quant aux 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 Laécédi-moniens: *pulequ'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 punctuations, 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'enseigneurer 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
 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 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 imptisans,
 Ou livrée aux fougues des sens;
 Ignore les dons du génie
 Et les plaisirs du sentiment?—*Grégoire.*

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 épérons 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'agitaitent;

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, subjugue; 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 éclaire 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;
Furieuse, de Condé le généreux rival,
Moius brillant, mais plus sage, et du moins son égal;

Catinat réunit, par un mre 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.

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 éclaire; 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 continens et les mers, surmonté les sommets souteilleux de ces montagnes embrasées, où des glaces éternelles bravent gaïment et les feux souterrains et les feux du midi; s'être livré à la pente précipitée de ces cataractes écumanantes, 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'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.

Le général il ne peut y avoir d'agréments 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 la générosité; le silence sur les services rendus, qui annonce de la grandeur d'âme.

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, 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 les unes des autres par les deux points; si elles sont construites 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 à 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?—*Grébill.*

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 diotons 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 congruement ? &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 frémiss....

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 vous 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 contes 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 clore 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 née ?—

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'entreunissent 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'abattement 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 maléfaste 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-
 "demain : toujours le mal présent est agri par
 "l'affreuse 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,
 "repandues dans les airs, n'y sont plus que des
 "vapeurs enflammées. Le ciel semble une
 "noire 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 more, 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, appaûvi maintenant,
 "roule lentement sur des sables qu'il mouille à
 "peine. Quelle ressource? Hélas! L'Eridan
 "d'un bord, 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 vifs, ne servent plus qu'à nourrir leurs re-
 "grets 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 ordieux et vil fard-au. Le chien fidele
 "oublie son maître et son asile; il languit,
 "étendu sur la poussière et toujours baletant;
 "il cherche en vain à calmer le feu dont il est
 "embrasé; l'air lourd et brûlant pèse sur les
 "poumons qu'il devait rafraichir."

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'avez reçu en naissant qu'un nom et de la pauvreté, c'était beaucoup que le premier de ces deux; 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 sur-tout 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 moi, j'y consens, ma jalousie; je ne vous dissimulerai point que pas que votre tâche me parait 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 violerais 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 talens, 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 chere 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 heureuse 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, aita 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 les 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 honneur 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.

ABI

A.

AÆDE, muse
Anin-el-Ginum, ou la fontaine des Idoles. Mahom.
Ab, onzième mois des Hébreux
Ababil (Mah.), oiseau
Abadir, dieu carthaginois; Apollon
Abantides, Persée
Abantias, Danaé et Atalante
A barbarée, maïade
Abaris, grand-prêtre d'Apollon
Abas, centaure; célèbre devin
Abaster, cheval de Pluton
Abatos, cheval de Pluton
Abazéc, fêtes établies par Denis
Abba (Ind.), Etre suprême
Abda (Arab.), idole madianite
Abdérus, ami d'Hercule
Abdest, ablution des Turcs
Abelles, nourrices de Jupiter
Abel et Cain, fils d'Adam
Abellion, dieu des Gaulois
Abéna et Adéna, divinités des voyageurs
Abérdes, Saturne
Aberrigènes, voyez Aborigènes
Abesta (M. Per.), commentaire de Zend et Pazend
Abia, fille d'Hercule
Abiena, peuples de Scythie

ACA

Abilius, fils de Romulus
Abiana, puissance céleste des Basilidiens
Abondance (Iconol.)
Aboubék, beau-père de Mahomet
Abou-Jahia (Mahom.), ange de la mort
Aboulouiri (Mahom.), oiseau fabuleux
Abraclan, divinité syrienne
Abraçax, **Abraçax**, ou **Araçax**, divinité des Basilidiens
Abraham ou **Ibrahim** (M. Mahom.), patriarche
Abrahahe, bon ange des Basilidiens
Abrellénus, Jupiter
Abrière, nymphe
Abrizan, **Abrizghia**, fête des anciens Persans
Abéc, géant
Abstinence, (Iconol.)
Abstyrhe, frère de Médée
Abutta, idole japonaise
Acaalis, fille de Mimos
Acaësius, Mercure
Acaeus, Mercure
Académie, (Iconol.)
Acaïne, fontaine de Sicile
Aacé, île de Cécé
Acale, ou **Perdix**, neveu de Dédale
Acamarchis, nymphe
Acaucus, fils de Thésée
Acanthe, jeune homme métamorphosé en oiseau

ACH

Acantho, mère du quatrième soleil
Acara ou **Alquâbila**, tour bâtie par Ismaël
Acarnas et **Amphotérus**, fils d'Aleméon
Acasia, fille de Mimos
Acaste, roi de Thessalie; Océanide
Acca-Laurentia, nourrice de Romulus
Accalia, fêtes d'Acca
Accendones, chefs des gladiateurs
Accius Navius, augure
Aeëlus, fils d'Hercule
Acerre, autel auprès du lit d'un mort
Acersecomes, Apollon
Acésamenée, père de Périclès
Acésidas, divinité grecque
Acésius et Alexicæus, Apollon
Acerste, roi de Sicile
Acète, fils du Soleil
Achœa, Cérés
Achamantbyx, filles de Danaüs
Achar (M. Ind.), Etre souverain
Achate, ami d'Énée
Archétoja, Callirhoé
Achétoïdes, sirènes
Achéolus, fils de l'Océan
Achéonène, fils d'Égée
Achéron, fleuve des enfers
Achérontiens (livres), des Etrusques
Achille, héros
Achillea, fêtes d'Achille

Achiroé, petite-fille de Mars
 Achlys, déesse des Ténébrés
 Achmé, livre des Druses
 Achor, dieu des mouches
 Achouers, tribu de gians
 Achtequdjams (M. Ind.), les
 huit éléphants qui soutiennent
 le monde
 Acidalie, Vénus
 Acis, amant de Galathée
 Acémènes, nymphes de Vénus
 Aemonide, cyclopo
 Aconte, fils de Lyraon
 Acra, Junon de Corinthe
 Acraeus, Jupiter
 Acratophore, Bacchus
 Acratopote, Bacchus; héros de
 la Grèce
 Acratus, génie de la suite de
 Bacchus
 Acritas, Apollon
 Acrob (M. Pers.), chef des an-
 ges
 Actra, Orithyie; Néréide
 Actée, dieu Téthine
 Actéon, cheval du Soleil; grand
 chasseur
 Actiaques, fêtes d'Apollon
 Actias, Orithyie
 Actinus, humble astrologue
 Actor, fils de Neptune
 Actorides, Patrocle
 Aeus, fils de Vulcain
 Adad, roi de Syrie
 Adagous, divinité phrygienne
 Adam, premier homme
 Adamantée, nourrice de Jupi-
 ter
 Adé-Poumon, fête de Parvadi
 Adé, idole des Banians
 Adéone, voyez Abéone
 Adéphagie, la gourmandise
 Adès ou Haïdes, Pluton
 Adisséchen (M. Ind.), serpent
 qui soutient l'univers
 Adjarians, ministre de Vishnou
 Adjoints (Dieux), divinités su-
 balternes
 Adma, nymphe
 Admète, roi de Phères; nymphe
 océanide
 Adod, Adad
 Adonea, divinité des voyageurs
 Adonée, ou Adoneus, Jupiter,
 Bacchus, Pluton
 Adomes, fêtes d'Adonis
 Adonis, fils de Myrrha
 Adoption (Iconol.)
 Adoration (Iconol.)
 Adramelech et Anamelech, di-
 vinité de Sapharaim
 Adramus, ou Adranus, dieu de
 Sicile
 A draste, roi d'Argos
 A drastée, ou Adrastie, furie;
 nymphe
 Adrénam, ou Andernarn, ou Ad-
 dernavedam, un des Védams
 Adrcus, dieu qui présidait à la
 maturité des grains
 Adveitam, philosophes indiens
 Acaïdés, Achille
 Acaïa, Circé. Voyez Ea
 Acétiac, Médée
 Agidés, Thésée

Allo, harpie; un des chiens
 d'Actéon
 Alurus, chat, divinité des Egyp-
 tiens
 Amédés, Jule ou Ascagne
 Amolides, Ulysse, ou Céphale, ou
 Athamas
 Apyrus, fils de Ctésiphon
 Ares, Aia, ou Esculapius, la di-
 vinité qui présidait à la fa-
 brique de la monnaie de cui-
 vre
 Aérienne, Junon
 Aërob (M. Pers.) ange
 Aënar, dieu étrusque
 Aëthor, les cieus
 Aëthiops, fils de Vulcain
 Aëton, cheval de Pluton
 Affabilité (Iconol.)
 Affliction (Iconol.)
 Affliction (Iconol.)
 Africt, ou Ifrict, Méduse, Lamie
 Afrique (Iconol.)
 Agamemnon, roi d'Argos
 Aganippèdes et Aganippides,
 muses
 Agathylus, Pluton
 Agathyrnus, fils d'Eole
 Agathyrse, fils d'Hercule
 Agnyé, fille de Cadmus; Néré-
 ide; Amazone
 Agavus, fils de Priam
 Aglestis, ou Aglistis, génie qui
 réunissait les deux sexes
 Agélie, Minerve
 Agénor, fils de Neptune
 Agénorides, Cadmus
 Agénorie, ou Agénorie, déesse
 de l'industrie
 Agérochus, fils de Nélée
 Agésandros, Pluton
 Agésilas, Pluton
 Agètes, Pluton
 Agétor, Jupiter
 Agétoëria, Agétoëria, fêtes
 grecques
 Agnay (Ind.), Agni
 Agis, Lycien
 Aglaia, voyez Nirée; la plus
 jeune des Grâces
 Aglaopé, sirène
 Aglaopés, Esculape
 Aglaophane, sirène
 Aglibolus, dieu de Palmyrén-
 iens
 Agni (Ind.), dieu du feu
 Aguan, mauvais génie des Bra-
 siliens
 Agnita, Agnités, Esculape
 Agon, combat du corps ou de
 l'esprit.
 Agonales, fêtes de Janus
 Agonaux, prêtres saliens
 Agonius, Mercure
 Agonius, Janus
 Agonothète, magistrat grec
 Agorea, Diane
 Agoreus, Jupiter et Mercure
 Agranies, Agranics, Agrionies,
 fêtes à Argos
 Agraulé, Mercure; une des
 Grâces
 Agraulies, fête de Minerve
 Agré, chien d'Actéon
 Agrestis, Pan

Agrianics, fêtes en l'honneur
 des morts
 Agriculture (Iconol.)
 Agriens, les titans
 Agriope, Eurydice, femme d'Or-
 phée
 Agrotera et Agrotora, Diane
 Agrotés, divinités des Phéni-
 ciens; Titan; Dagou
 Agyel, obélisques consacrés à
 Apollon et à Bacchus
 Agyeus, ou Agyieus, Apollon
 Agyllus, Apollon
 Agyrtés, prêtres de Cybèle
 Ahalya (Ind.), déesse
 Ahariinan, Aberman, ou Ahri-
 man (Pers.), le mauvais prin-
 cipe
 Achicéra, dieu arabe
 Aidapoutche, ou Fête des armes
 (Ind.)
 Aidonée, Pluton
 Aimocharès, Mars
 Airapadam (Ind.), éléphant
 blanc
 Airavat (Ind.), éléphant d'In-
 dra
 Airéennes, ou Aloennes, fêtes
 de Cérés et de Bacchus
 Aius Locutius, ou Aias Loquens,
 dieu de la parole
 Aix, nourrice de Jupiter
 Ajax, roi des Locriens
 Ajaxtic, fête d'Ajax
 Akchétioc, génie des Basi-
 diens
 Alabandus, fils de Callirhoé
 Alala, Bellone
 Alalcomède, nourricier de Mi-
 nerve
 Alalcoménis, Minerve
 Alastor, cheval de Pluton
 Alastores, génies malins sans
 Albains, collège des Saliens
 Albanie, Junon
 Albion et Bergion, ou Brigia,
 géans, enfans de Neptune
 Al-Borak (M. Mah.), monture
 de Mahomet
 Albuécé, sybille
 Alburnus, dieu de Lucanie
 Alcamène, mari de Niobé
 Alcaéthées, fête d'Alcaéthés
 Alcaéthois, fils de Pélops
 Alcé, chien d'Actéon
 Alchymius, Mercure
 Alcide, Hercule; Minerve. s.
 Pallas
 Alcédème, Minerve
 Alcimédon, sculpteur
 Alcine, héros
 Alcinoé, nymphe
 Aleinois, roi des Phéniciens
 Aleion, ou Aleynée, géant
 Aleionées, géans
 Alciopé, femme d'Hercule
 Alcippe, fille de Mars
 Aleithoé, fille de Minée
 Alcom, fils de Mars
 Alés, Minerve
 Alécton, Furie
 Aléctorens, jeux à Athènes, à
 Pergame
 Aléennes, ou Alées, fêtes de Mi-
 nerve

Alémanus, l'Hercole des Germains
 Almona, déesse des enfans
 Alon, Dioscure
 Alotides sacrifiées aux manes d'Erigone
 Alexicaeus, Apollon ; Neptune
 Alexirhoé, femme de Pan
 Alexothoé, nymphe
 Alöder, dieu Scandinave
 Alégnins, prêtres maures
 Aléhou (Scand.), ville d'este
 Algiana (Arab.), constellation d'Orion
 Ali, cousin et gendre de Mahomet
 Alion (Mah.), le septième ciel
 Alies, fêtes du Soleil
 Alilat (Arab.), la Nature
 Alitérius, Jupiter
 Altes, oiseaux dont les Romains consultaient le vol
 Allah, Dieu
 Alilat, idole des Arabes
 Allégorie (Iconol.)
 Allégresse (Iconol.)
 Allemagne (Iconol.)
 Allocation (Iconol.)
 Almon, fils de Tyrhus
 Alonops, géant
 Alonius, ou Alois, fils de Titan
 Alonops, Typhon
 Alondes, géans, Otus et Ephialte
 Allope, Harpie
 Alorus (M. Syr.), premier homme
 Aloua, fête de Minerve
 Alouette, voyez Scylla
 Aloué, chasseur
 Aloués, dieu pénates
 Alous, voyez Aloéus, fils du Soleil
 Alxothoé, nymphe
 Alxothée, nourrice de Jupiter ; Sybille de Cumès
 Almanus, ou Omanus, le Soleil
 Almarasula, livre des Brames
 Almaravati, séjour d'Indra
 Almathie, Néréide
 Almathonie, Amathuse, ou Amathusie, Vénus
 Almazones, femmes guerrières
 Almazonien, mois de Janvier
 Almarvales, fêtes de Cérés ; fête champêtre (Ind.)
 Almbion, divinité des Romains
 Almbrosie, Hyade ; fête en l'honneur de Bacchus
 Almburbales, Amburbiales, ou Amburbies, fêtes à Rome
 Alme (Iconol.), son image est le papillon
 Almenthès, Pluton
 Almerlad, bon génie des Parsismes (Iconol.)
 Almes (fête des). Fête au Japon
 Almas, idole Japonaise
 Almalecar, général carthaginois
 Almaté, divinité
 Almon, ou Hammon, Jupiter
 Almonious, ou Annonius (Arab.), inventeur de la chimie

Ammothée, nymphe
 Amnisides, ou Amnisides, nymphe
 Amolyta, génie des Basilidiens
 Amour, dieu
 Amourdavali (Ind.), fille de Wisnou
 Amourdon, ou Amourtam (Ind.), ambroisie
 Ampelle, Hamadryade
 Amphiaras, ou Amphiaras, fameux devin
 Amphiarces, fêtes d'Amphiaras
 Amphinome, néréide
 Amphion, fils de Jupiter ; Argonaute
 Amphistrate, cocher d'Hercole
 Amphitrite, fille de Nérée épouse de Neptune
 Amphitryon, fils d'Alcée
 Amphitus, cocher de Castor et Pollux
 Amphorites, combat poétique
 Amrdam (M. Ind.), nectar
 Amvelspands (M. Pers.), bons génies
 Amulette, préservatif
 Amyleus, dieu particulier en Grèce
 Amymone, danaïde
 Amyntas, berger
 Amabates, écuyers aux jeux olympiques
 Amacés, fêtes de Castor et Pollux
 Anaclis, dieux Lares chez les Egyptiens
 Anaclinopale, lutte sur le sable
 Anaeton, fête en l'honneur des Dioscures
 Anadiomène, Vénus marine
 Anagore, fête de Vénus
 Anagis, divinité des Lydiens
 Ananda-Vourdon (Ind.), fête en l'honneur de la Trinité
 Anandrat, divinité des Perses
 Anaphe, une des sporades
 Anaxibie, nymphe
 Anaxithée, danaïde
 Anbertkend, livre des Brames
 Ancharie, déesse invoquée contre les incursions
 Ancharie, Némésis
 Anchise, père d'Enée
 Anciles, ou Ancillies, boucliers de Numa
 Andabates, gladiateurs à cheval
 Andaté, ou Andrasté (Celt.), la Victoire
 Andarine, Cybèle
 Andon (Ind.), le monde visible
 Andries, repas publics en Crète
 Androgés, fils de Minos
 Androgénies, fêtes d'Androgée
 Andronaque, femme d'Hector
 Andsham (Pers.), grand-prêtre du Feu
 Anémoromes, oiseaux fabuleux
 Anésidore, Cérés
 Augat, mauvais principe à Madagascar
 Ancélique, danse parmi les boucilles

Angenone, déesse invoquée contre l'esquinancie
 Angerona, déesse du silence
 Angeronales, fête d'Angerona
 Angauraguen (Ind.), planète de Mars
 Anguipèdes, monstres ressemblant aux serpens
 Anigrides, nymphe du fleuve Anyger
 Anne, sœur de Didon
 Annedots, divinités des Chaldéens
 Anée (Iconol.)
 Annon (Ind.), oiseau fabuleux
 Annona, déesse de l'abondance
 Anobrach, nymphe, femme de Saturne
 Antée, géant
 Antéor, prince Troyen
 Antevorta et Postvorta, déités romaines
 Anthedon, nymphe
 Anthém, danse populaire
 Anthesphorics, fêtes de Proserpine
 Anthstéries, fêtes de Bacchus
 Anthesteron, mois athénien
 Anthorés, compagnon d'Hercole
 Anthracie, nymphe
 Antigone, fille d'Edipe
 Antigones, fêtes d'Antigonus, l'un des généraux d'Alexandre
 Antinachie, fête à Cos
 Antinores, sacrifices en l'honneur d'Antinoüs
 Antinoüs, prétendant de Pénélope
 Antiope, reine des Amazones
 Antipathie (Iconol.)
 Antiquité (Iconol.)
 Antithées, génies malfesans
 Anubis, roi des Egyptiens
 Anxus, Titan
 Aodé, Muse
 Aonides, les Muses
 Aorasis, invisibilité
 Aout, sixième mois
 Apanchoméne, Diane
 Apaturie, Vénus
 Apaturies, fêtes de Minerve, de Vénus
 Apènes, char où les images des dieux étaient portées
 Aphacite, Vénus
 Aphaea, ou Aphéa, divinité des Egéètes et des Crétois
 Aphaée, père de Linée
 Aphésiens, ou Aphécériens, Castor et Pollux
 Aphétor, Apollon
 Aphodisies, fêtes de Vénus
 Aphrodite, Vénus
 Apis, dieu en Egypte
 Apobomies, fêtes
 Apollinaire, jeux en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Apollon, dieu des arts qui présidait aux Muses
 Apollonies, fêtes d'Apollon
 Apone, fontaine près de Padoue
 Apoponiques, jours consacrés au départ des dieux

Apopompée, victime que les Juifs chargeaient de malédictions
 Apotropeïens, dieux qui détournaient les maux
 Apotropeïens, vers pour conjurer le courroux des dieux
 Appiades, divinités
 Apéra (Ind.), les Grâces
 Aptère, la Victoire
 Aquilon, vent furieux et froid
 Ara (Mah.), lieu entre le paradis et l'enfer
 Aratées, fêtes d'Aratus
 Archagète, Esculape
 Arche, la cause efficiente
 Archégètes, Archégètes, ou Archégètes, Apollon
 Archeptolème, conducteur du char d'Hector
 Archérosyne, grand-prêtre
 Archigale, chef des Galles
 Archimage, chef de la religion Perse
 Archiroé, nymphe
 Architecture (Iconol.)
 Ariens, fêtes de Mars
 Ariopage, tribunal d'Athènes
 Arithuse, nymphe
 Argé, nymphe
 Argées, endroits de Rome consacrés aux dieux
 Argès, Cyclope
 Argienne, ou Argolique, Junon
 Argiope, nymphe
 Argiphonte, Mercure
 Argo, célèbre navire
 Argonautes, princes grecs
 Argyre, nymphe
 Ariane, fille de Minos
 Ariantes, fêtes d'Ariane
 Arimane, dieu du mal
 Arion, poète lyrique; cheval que Neptune fit sortir de la terre
 Aristée, fils d'Apollon
 Aristocratie (Iconol.)
 Arithmétique (Iconol.)
 Armilustre, ou Armilustrie, fête chez les Romains
 Arnée, Irus; Centaure
 Arno, nourrice de Neptune
 Arot et Marot (M. Mah.), mauvais anges
 Arpa, ou Arpha, divinité romaine
 Arrachion, ou Arrichion, athlète
 Arr-phorie, fête de Minerve
 Arriphé, nymphe
 Arrogance (Iconol.)
 Arsch (Mah.), trône de Dieu
 Arsenothélès, dieux qui avaient les deux sexes
 Arsinor, fille de Nicocrion
 Arsinos, roi de Ténédos
 Art (Iconol.)
 Artéens, les Perses
 Artémis, Diane
 Artémise, reine de Carie
 Artémisus, fêtes de Diane
 Asaphius, interprètes de songes
 Asmécée, fontaine de Cuppadocée
 Asengue, fils d'Enée

Ascléries, fêtes d'Esculape
 Ascolies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Asie, nymphe (Iconol.)
 Asinodée, esprit maléfisant
 Asmoug, démon
 Asora, mauvais génie
 Asphalion, ou Asphalius, Neptune
 Asrafil (Mah.), ange
 Assaf, idole des Arabes
 Assidue (Iconol.)
 Astacides, chevrier de Crète
 Astaroth, esprit
 Astarothides, secte de Juifs
 Astarté, ou Astharté, Vénus; femme aimée du Jupiter
 Astérior, Argonaute
 Astérius, géant
 Astéropé, Pléiade
 Astouinnus, divinité gauloise
 Astragalomantie, divination avec des osselets
 Astratie, Diane
 Astrologie (Iconol.)
 Astronomie (Iconol.)
 Astrophe, Pléiade
 Astyanax, fils d'Hector
 Astyle, Centaure et devin fameux
 Astyris (Syr.), Minerve
 Asuman (M. Pers.), génie
 Asura (Ind.), titans ou géans
 Asylus, dieu du refuge
 Atalante, fille de Jasius; fille de Szhence
 Até, fille de Jupiter
 Aturbabeth, traité de Brahma
 Atergata, Atargata, ou Atergatis, déesse des Ascalonites
 Athanas, fils d'Eole
 Atharid, dieux célestes
 Athéisme (Iconol.)
 Athènes, ou Athénice, Minerve
 Athénais, sybille d'Erythrée
 Athyr (Egypt.), la nuit; les ténébrés
 Athyres, sacrifices sans victimes
 Atlantides, Mercure
 Atlantides, les sept filles d'Atlas
 Atlanticus, Herminaphrodite; 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
 Austerité (Iconol.)
 Automate, Cyclope
 Automatie, déesse du hasard
 Autonome (Iconol.)
 Autonome (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-Peor, Baalphégor, Belpégor, Belphegor, ou Phégor, divinité des Moabites
 Baal-Samen (Syr.), le Soleil
 Baal-Typhon, idole d'Égypte
 Baal-Tor, déesse des Pharaons
 Babeltès, Bacchus
 Babin, déesse
 Bacchans, hommes admis aux Bacchantes
 Bacchantes, femmes qui embrassent les mystères de Bacchus
 Baccélis (M. Egypt.), taureau consacré au Soleil
 Bacchus, dieu des vendanges
 Bad (Pers.), auge
 Bag (Pers.), idole
 Baniens, religieux indiens de Mariatala
 Bainmadu (M. Ind.), idole de l'Indostan
 Bairam, fêtes musulmanes
 Baiva, idole des Lapons
 Bajourat, ctendart de Mahomet
 Balance, symbole de l'équité
 Balder, fils d'Odin
 Balisuma (Ind.), monde souterrain
 Balte, nymphe
 Banire, divinité
 Baptes, prêtres de Cotytre
 Baracaques, religieux japonais
 Baratron, jeux à Theoprotos
 Barthiotes, secte des Gascognes
 Barbale, divinité des Nicolaïtes
 Barbilléens, jeux de Barbilléens
 Bardes, ministres et poètes des Celtes
 Barhala-may-capal (Ind.), dieu
 Barlénius, divinité des Normands
 Barsak, purgatoire des musulmans
 Basiles, prêtres de Saturne
 Bassarides, Bacchantes
 Bassés, Apollon
 Bassées (Iconol.)
 Batala, idole des Philippines
 Bathydinés, Ocean
 Batia, naïade
 Baucis, femme de Philémon
 Hauté (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
Belluch et Zéom-buch (Slav.), le bon et le mauvais génie
Belial, idole des Sidoniens
Bélises, danaïdes
Bélisama, ou **Bélisana**, (Celt.), Minerve
Bélrophon, fils de Glaucus
Bella, divinité de Guinée
Bellomaires, prêtres de Bellone
Bellone, sœur ou femme de Mars
Béltha, déesse des Zabéens
Bélus, divinité des Babyloniens
Bely, géant indien
Béni-Jucius (Celt.), Jupiter
Béni-Jus, Hascha, divinités arabes
Bénifili, fêtes de Diane
Bénis, Diane des Thraces
Bénignité (Iconol.)
Bensatten (Jap.), déesse des richesses
Bent-Semelé, Bacchus
Benthaouclion, diable
Béotus, fils de Neptune
Bérécythie, ou **Bérécythie**, mère des dieux
Bérénice, femme de Ptolémée
Bérégète
Berz-luher (Celt.), géant
Berystique, divination par les miroirs
Berychides, prêtres des Furies
Berymonies, Corymbantes
Bêtes, prêtresses nègres
Beth, livre sacré indien
Béti (Afric.), pontife du serpent
Beyeva (Ind.), chef des ames
Beywa, soleil des Japonais
Beyza (Egyp.), divinité
Bétyadain, livre sacré des indiens
Bhavani (Ind.), femme de Shiva
Bia, ou **Violence**, fille de Pallas
Biasie, et **Edésie**, déesses des Arabes
Biab et Caunus, enfants de Cyane
Bicars, pénitens indiens
Biceps, Biron, Jnius
Bicodal, ou **Bidental**, endroit où le tonnerre était tombé
Bidentales, prêtres romains
Bidi, Destin au Malabar
Bidilat (Syr.), divinité
Bidistance (Allégorie)
Bidost (Celt.), pont qui va de la terre au ciel
Bidunis, religieuses mendiantes au Japon
Bilis, anges à Madagascar
Bilias, enchanteurs nègres
Bilomatés, morts d'une mort violente

Birmah, ou **Birmaha** (Ind.), anges
Bisalpis, femme de Neptune
Bisnaux, secte des Banaus
Bistnoo (Ind.), ange
Bistnow, secte de Banians
Bistonales, bacchantes
Bithies, sorcières scythes
Bithiniarques, pontife de Bithynie
Bithynus, fils de Jupiter et de Thracé
Bivia, déesse
Blaine (Iconol.)
Blasphème, allégorie
Bud, divinité indienne
Boëdromic, fêtes en mémoire de la guerre contre les Amazones
Boëdromion, mois athénien
Boëus, attributs de l'Agriculture
Boëus, fils d'Hercule
Boie, prêtre des Caraïbes
Bolée (Ind.), géant
Bolina, nymphe
Bolomantie, divination en mêlant des fleches
Bonheur (Iconol.)
Bonne Déesse, divinité mystérieuse
Bonté (Allégorie)
Bonzes, moines chinois
Bouze-sica, religieuses chinoises
Boûtes, ou **Bouvier**, constellation septentrionale
Boze (Celt.), le père des dieux
Borades, descendants de Borée
Boréasme, fête de Borée
Borée, vent du nord
Boroon, dieu de l'Océan
Borsipennes, philosophes chaldéens
Bossou, divinité des nègres
Botanique (Iconol.)
Botanomantie, divination par les plantes
Boula (M. Ind.), planète de Mercure
Boulders, ou **Boudons** (Ind.), géants
Boug, Bog (Slav.), fleuve adoré comme dieu
Bouljanus (Celt.), idole à Nantes
Bou névéi (Ind.), déesse de la terre
Boussole, divinité
Bout, secte du Fouquin
Brautes, juges des jeux olympiques
Brachman, instituteur des Brachmanes
Brachmanes, philosophes indiens
Brahma, Brana, Bramon, Bruma, Bramah, Birm, Bréma, 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
Briséis, fille de Brises
Brisés, grand-prêtre de Jupiter
Britomarte, ou **Britomartia**, fille de Jupiter
Briton, fils de la Terre
Brizo, déesse du sommeil
Bronzés, cyclope
Brotés, Lapithe
Brothée, fils de Vulcain et de Minerve
Bruin, dieu d'une secte de Baniens
Bruit (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, **Budso**, **Buds**, ou **Siala**, idole japonaise
Budsoisme, religion de Budso
Buffinna, substitut de Wishnou
Bugènes, Bacchus
Bunicilis, secte mahométane
Buphagus, fils de Japet; Hercule
Buphone, prêtre de Jupiter
Buphonic, **Bouphonic**, fêtes de Jupiter
Bura, fille de Jupiter
Buraisus, Héracle
Busris, fils de Neptune
Bustéricus, dieu german
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
Cabérée, fille de Protée
Cabra, fille de Vulcain
Cabires, fils de Proserpine
Cabrus, Caprus, ou **Calabrus**, dieu à Phaslis
Cabyrides, filles de Vulcain
Caca, sœur de Cacus
Cacasa, ou **Cacus**, fils de Vulcain
Cachi-Caoris, Pandarons
Cacodémon, esprit de ténèbres
Cadmus, fils d'Agéonor
Cacias, vend du nord-est
Caculus, fils de Vulcain
Cacécus, 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.)
Calandria, fêtes de Diane
Calathynie, danse ridicule chez
les anciens
Calatores, espèce de bédouins
Calava (Ind.), le troisième des
Paradis
Calazophytes, prêtres grecs
Calbas, ou Calchas, devin
Cali (Ind.), quatrième cycle
Calégujers (Ind.), tribu des
grands
Caléus, devin étrusque
Cali (Ind.), le Temps
Caiice, 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
Calliphée, nymphe
Callipyge, Vénus
Calydon, fille de Calydon, ai-
mée par Coréus
Calliste, Diane
Callistéa, fêtes de Vénus, ou de
Juno
Callioles, hymnes en l'honneur
de Cérés et de Proserpine
Calonnie, divinité
Calybe, prêtresse de Junon
Calvatiens, fêtes athéniennes
Calypso, fille de l'Océan et de
Téthys
Cama (Ind.), dieu de l'Hymen
et de l'Amour
Camadéou (Ind.), vache née de
la mer de lait
Camaté, idole des Mexicains
Camis (M. Jap.), demi-dieux
Camule, divinité des Sabins
Canacé, fille d'Éole
Cancer, ou l'Écrevisse, signe du
zodiaque
Cancie, fille de Janus
Cang-Y (Chin.), divinité
Cancule, constellation
Cancus, fête de l'agriculture au
Tunquin
Canon, Quanon, Quanwon, dieu
japonais
Canyeten, dieu honoré sur les
côtes de Malabar et de Coro-
mandel
Capus (M. Pers.), génies mal-
insens
Capacité (Iconol.)
Caphyra, 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, Carmenta, divinité
romaine
Carmenales, fêtes de Carmen-
ta
Carmenes, devineresses
Carna, déesse des parties vitales
Carnés, déesse des enfants
Carnéades, combats poétiques
Carnéates, ministres dans les
Carnées
Carnéen, Apollon
Carnéus, airs chantés dans les
Carnées
Carnées, 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. Castalie
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
Céeropes, auxiliaires de Jupiter
contre les titans
Céropéone, Minerve
Céropiens, les Athéniens
Célebo, 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

Cerephus, fils d'Éole
Céréès, nymphe
Cercyon, brigand
Céréate, Apollon
Cérés, fille de Saturne, déesse
de l'Agriculture
Cernés, prêtre de Cybèle
Cernunos, divinité gauloise
Cérus, dieu du temps favo-
rable
Céryces, crieurs publics
Céryx, fils de Mercure
Ceste, ceinture de Vénus
Ceurawatha, secte de Banians
Chabar, divinité arabe
Chababout (Jap.), fameux sa-
tan
Chæron, fils d'Apollon
Chagrin (Iconol.)
Chalcées, fêtes de Minerve
Chalcioecia, fêtes de Lucé-
mone
Chalinite, Minerve
Chalomb, ou Chalomb (M.
Afr.), chef des Gangu-
Congo
Chalybe, prêtre de Junon
Chalvarium (Heb.), prêtres des
idoles
Chamos, ou Chamosch, idole de
Sananéens
Cham-Ti, dieu chinois
Chamyne, Cérés
Chandra (Ind.), la Lune
Chang-Ko, déesse des Chinois
Chaonic, fête des Chaoniens
Chsors-Boos, idole d'Assem
Chaos, mère première
Charadrius, oiseau fabuleux
Charaxus, Centaure
Charielo, fille d'Apollon
Charidoté, Mercure
Charilées, fête à Delphes
Charis, femme de Vulcanus
Charisies, fêtes des Grées
Charistéria, fête à Athènes
Charisties, fête de la couronne
Charité (Iconol.)
Charmon, Jupiter
Charmosyne, fête à Athènes
Charon, divinité de l'enfer
Chasins, astrologues chaldéens
Chasteté (Iconol.)
Chavarigis, sectaires mabo-
tains
Chécocke, divinité de Loug
Chéloné, nymphe
Chémens (Amér.), génies
Chésiale, Diane
Chia, ou Chiais, secte de ma-
métans
Chappen (M. Pers.), idole de
sauvages de l'Inde
Chibados (Afr.), secte de sa-
ciers
Chicane (Iconol.)
Chidders (Ind.), cinquième
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
 Chinois, 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
 Chloennes, fête à Athènes
 Chloréus, devin, prêtre de Cybèle
 Chloris, nymphe
 Choeb, fête de Bacchus
 Cholas, fête en l'honneur de Bacchus
 Chon (M. Egypt.), Hercule
 Chondaravali, filles de Wisnou
 Chopotès, Bacchus
 Chortas, Ménade
 Chronographie (Iconol.)
 Chronette, oiseau consacré à Minerve
 Choum, divinité du Pérou
 Chronis, fils d'Hercule; satyre
 Chronies, fêtes de Saturne
 Chrysaane, prêtresse de Diane
 Chrysantis, nymphe
 Chryses, prêtre d'Apollon; fils de Neptune
 Chryssipe, fils de Pélops
 Chrysis, prêtresse de Junon
 Chysor, dieu des Phéniciens
 Chthonies, fête de Cérés
 Chthonius, centaure
 Chudnani, génie supérieur des Basilidiens
 Chyndonax, chef des druides
 Ciconne, oiseau consacré à Junon
 Ciel (Iconol.), Caelus
 Cimméris, Cybèle
 Cindiade, Diane
 Cione, ou Kione, idoles en Grèce
 Circé, fille du Soleil
 Cisa, divinité des Germains
 Christophores, filles qui portaient des corbeilles
 Cithéronides, nymphes
 Cibus, Argonaute
 Clandauteries, fête de la taille des vignes
 Clistus, centaure
 Clarté (Iconol.)
 Claudia, vestale
 Clémence, divinité
 Cléobis et Biton, frères célèbres par leur piété envers leur mère
 Cléodore, nymphe
 Cléodaxe, fille de Niobé
 Cléogène, fils de Silène
 Cléolis, fils d'Hercule
 Cléomède, athlète
 Cléopâtre, danaïde
 Cléta, grâce
 Clémène, Minécide
 Clis, Muse; nymphe
 Cloacine, déesse des égouts
 Clodonas, bacchantes
 Clotho, Parque
 Cluzaine, Vénus

Clymène, fille de l'Océan; né-
 réide; mère d'Homère
 Clymenus, Pluton; Héraclide
 Clytemnestre, fille de Jupiter
 Clytie, fille de l'Océan
 Clytus, géant; fils d'Eole
 Clytus, Argonaute; centaure
 Cnacal'sie, solennité en l'honneur de Diane
 Cneph (M. Egypt), Etre supérieure
 Cnéplag-nète et Cr'phag-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
 Cocyties, 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
 Comaie, grâce
 Combadoxus, divinité japonaise
 Combats, fils de la Discorde
 Comédie (Iconol.)
 Comète (Iconol.)
 Cometès, Argonaute; centaure
 Commerce (Iconol.)
 Commodères, divinités champêtres
 Comaoties, nymphes
 Compassion (Iconol.)
 Compernes, 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.)
 Conniées, 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

Conversion (Allég.)
 Coq, symbole de la vigilance et de l'activité
 Coquetterie (Iconol.)
 Coraïschie, gardien du temple de la Mecque
 Cordace, Diane
 Cordax, satyre
 Coriaph, 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
 Corybantès, prêtres de Cybèle
 Corybantique, fêtes des Corybantès
 Corycéales, nymphes
 Corycie, nymphe
 Corynète, fils de Vulcain
 Coryphagène, Minerve
 Coryphée, Diane
 Corythaux, Mars
 Corythaliene, 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.), Wisnou
 Crainte, divinité
 Crane, nymphe
 Cranca, Minerve
 Cranus, fils de Janus
 Crapule (Iconol.)
 Crapas, divinité
 Cratie, ou Crétié, fils de Minos
 Cratés, déesse des sorciers
 Crédit (Iconol.)
 Créius, fils du Ciel et de la Terre
 Crinée, Lapithe
 Créniés, naiades
 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
 Crocatis, Jupiter

Crocodile (Egypt.), animal sacré
 Cronch, idole des Iriandais
 Cronis, centaure
 Cronus, fils de Neptune
 Cronus, fils de Saturne
 Cronus, centaure
 Cronos, Sarracène
 Cronos, héros qu'Hercule tua
 Crouté (Allég.)
 Crésiphon, architecte grec
 Crésus, fils d'Hercole
 Cuba, divinité romaine
 Cunia, ou Cuiuna, déesse romaine
 Cuntur (M. Péruv.), oiseau de proie
 Cupat (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 cune
 Curionics, sacrifices par les cunes
 Curiosité (Iconol.)
 Curatallie, Diane
 Custiel, ange
 Cuxira (Ind.), Plutus
 Cyane, nymphe
 Cyane, fille de Méandro
 Cybèle, divinité
 Cybèle, ou Vesta
 Cybernésies, 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
 Cymothoë, néréide
 Cyncéphale, Anubis
 Cynophontis, fête à Argos
 Cynosargés, Hercule
 Cynosura, nymphe
 Cynthia, Diane
 Cyprine, ou Cypris, Vénus
 Cyzène, nymphe

D.

DABAÏBA, idole de Panama
 Dapis (Jap.), idole
 Daouches, prêtres de Cérés
 Daron, dieu d'Azoth
 Darcoustan (Ind.), esprits
 Dares (M. Ind.), fête de Peau
 Dauri, Daïro, ou Daïre, souverain pontife du Japon
 Daxians, sorciers de Loungo

Dalai Lama, ou Lama-Sem, Grand-Lama
 Damascène, Jupiter
 Darnia, bonne déesse
 Danyse, géant
 Danaë, fille d'Aërius
 Danaïdes, filles de Danaüs
 Danger (Iconol.)
 Danouandri, transformation de Wisnou
 Danse (Iconol.)
 Danube, source, divinité
 Daphné, fille du Pénéé
 Daphnia, berger de Sicile
 Darianes, secte dans la Perse
 Dardaniens, Troyens
 Dardanie, Troie
 Dardanus, fils de Jupiter
 Darma, (Jap.), chef de la secte de Budajo
 Darmadevé (M. Ind), dieu de la vertu
 Darpenon (M. Ind.), cérémonie des morts
 Daulis, nymphe
 Dauphin, constellation
 Dabus, idole japonaise
 Déantéphore, Apollon
 Décina, parque
 Découragement (Iconol.)
 Dédale, fils d'Hymétion
 Dédalies, fête des Patéens
 Dédalion, fils de Lucifer
 Dédymnie, premier mois des Achéens
 Défense contre les maléfices (Iconol.)
 Défiance (Iconol.)
 Déionon, fils d'Hercole
 Déiléou, compagnon d'Hercole
 Déioclus, fils d'Hercole
 Déion, fils d'Eole
 Déione, femme d'Apollon
 Déioppée, nymphe
 Déiphobe, sibile de Cumes
 Déiphon, fils de Triptolème
 Déipnus, dieu des festons
 Déjamire, fils d'Éné
 Délectation (Iconol.)
 Déliades, prêtresses d'Apollon
 Délies, Diane
 Délies, fête d'Apollon
 Delphidiens, Druïde
 Déiphobie, 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, sibile de Cumes
 Démophon, ou Démophon, héros
 Dénates, pénates
 Dendrophories, sacrifices à Bacchus
 Derectis, Derecto, ou Dircé, divinité des Syriens
 Dérision (Iconol.)
 Désespoir (Iconol.)
 Désir (Iconol.)

Désobéissance (Iconol.)
 Despoïnse (Iconol.)
 Destin (Iconol.)
 Destin, Destinée, divinité avec-gle
 Destour, Destouran, souverain pontife des Goures
 Detraction (Iconol.)
 Dettes (Iconol.)
 Deutas (Ind.), bons génies
 Devandiren, ou Dew-andren (Ind.), roi des demi-dieux
 De-verra, déesse de la propreté
 Dévotion (Iconol.)
 Dew (Pers.), mauvais génie
 Dexamène, néréide
 Dexithée, femme de Minos
 Dhu'l-Caffan, idole de l'Arabie
 Dhu'l-Khalan (Arab.), idole
 Diamastigose, fête de la flagellation à Sparte
 Dianaste, nymphe
 Diane, fille de Jupiter, et de Proserpine
 Diantines, fête de Sparte
 Diasis, fête d'Athènes
 Diés, fille de Jupiter
 Dictynne, nymphe
 Dictynnie, fête de Sparte
 Dide, ou Dido, dieu adoré à Kiew
 Dies, femme du ciel
 Difformité (Iconol.)
 Digestion (Iconol.)
 Diligence (Iconol.)
 Dindimène, Cybèle
 Dioclétes, fête mégarisane
 Diomède, roi de Thrace
 Diomées, fêtes de Jupiter
 Dioné, néréide
 Dioné's, Vénus
 Dionysades, prêtresses de Bacchus
 Dionysiodote, Apollon
 Diopètes, statues de Jupiter
 Dioscours, Castor et Pollux
 Dioscuris, fêtes des Dioscours
 Diosie, idole chinoise
 Diospolita, rois d'Égypte
 Dixippe, 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 Samothracées
 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
 onimation (Iconol.)
 onimage (Iconol.)
 ondash, géant des Orientaux
 oninda (Celt.), divinité
 orcée, fontaine à Sparte;
 orlien d'Actéon
 oris, fille de l'Océan
 oritide, Vénus
 orsanes (Ind.), Hercule
 orsitée, nymphe
 orto, nymphe
 orveur (Iconol.)
 orvleur, divinité
 oruite (Iconol.)
 orxo, nymphe
 oryas, fille de Faune; cen-
 ortaure; fils de Mars
 orymo, nymphe
 oryope, aimée d'Apollon;
 orymphe
 oryson (Jap.), divinité
 orétain, secte indienne
 orsiens (Celt.), démons
 oryasarès, divinité arabe
 orymon, dieu Lare
 orymène, nymphe
 orytrachus, fils de Neptune
 oryurès, dieu des Arabes
 oryzer, déesses des Goths
 orzahara, déesse arabe
 orzold, dieu des Arabes

E.

E. A. nymphe
 Eacées, fêtes à Egine
 Eacide, Achille
 Eacide, Minerve
 Eaque, fils de Jupiter
 Easter, déesses des Saxons
 Eau, divinité
 Eabome, fête Grecque
 Eabis (Mah.), diable
 Eabéphon, fils d'Hercule
 Eabellé, héros athénien
 Eabatus, roi d'Epire
 Eabimades, ou Eschimades,
 nymphe
 Eabion, fils de Mercure
 Eabmagoras, fils d'Hercule
 Eabon, fille de l'Air
 Eabiture (Iconol.)
 Eabla (Scand.), livre des dog-
 mes
 Eablesia, déesse du manger
 Eabliem, religieux Musulmans
 Eablich, femme de Loth
 Eabonides, bacchantes
 Eabres (Mus.), Hénoch
 Eabruca, divinité de l'éducation
 Eabruca, Edulia, Edulica, Edusa,
 déesse des enfans
 Eabruca, divinité (Iconol.)
 Eabruca, belle-mère des géans
 Eabus et Eaphite
 Eabus (Iconol.)
 Eabus, divinité (Iconol.)
 Eabus, 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
 Egialée, 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, myrtonides d'Egine
 Egipans, divinités champêtres
 Egire, Hamadryade
 Egisthe, fruit de l'inceste de
 Thyeste avec Pélopée
 Eglé, Hespéride; fille d'Escu-
 lape; grâce; naïade
 Eglètes, Apollon
 Egnatia, nymphe
 Egnobole, Bacchus
 Egocéros, Pan
 Egon, roi des Argiens
 Egrégorus, père des géans
 Egypte (Iconol.)
 Eidothée, fille de Protée
 Eidapinaste, Jupiter
 Eimarnené, 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
 Elaphéboles, fêtes de Diane
 El-Chot (Mus.), le premier
 homme
 Election (Iconol.)
 Electre, Atlantide; fille de l'O-
 céan; danaïde; fille d'Agam-
 memnon
 Electryone, fille du Soleil
 Eléen, Jupiter
 Elélien, Bacchus; le Soleil
 Eléléides, bacchantes
 Eléophoris, fêtes
 Eléphant, symbole de la tem-
 pérance, de l'éternité, de la
 pitié, de la puissance souve-
 raine, et des jeux publics
 Elusine, Cérès
 Elusimies, mystères de Cérès
 Elusius 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
 Elliotés, ou Elliotide, Minerve
 Elliotés, fêtes
 Eloïdes, nymphes de Bacchus
 Eloquence (Iconol.)
 Elpe, fille de Polyphème
 Elvée, ou Campo Elviano,

stjours des ombres vertueu-
 ses
 Emaguinguellers (Ind.), géans
 Embûche (Iconol.)
 Emilié, fille d'Enée
 Emmelle, danse grecque
 Emol, génie des Basilidiens
 Emononides, 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, Acagne
 Enée, fils d'Anchise
 Enchiasis, fête de Mars
 Enfer, lieu de tourmens
 Engastrimandres, devins dont
 les ventres prononçaient des
 oracles
 Engastrimythes, prêtresse d'A-
 pollon
 Enioche, nourrice de Médée
 Enobois, 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, Pénales
 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
 Epictitie, fête de Cérès
 Epiercé, 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
 Epimacétes, 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
 Epipyreide, statue d'Hécate
 Episcaphies, fêtes de barques à Rhodes
 Episcénies, fêtes des tentes
 Epithalamitès, Mercure
 Epitricadeis, fêtes d'Apollon
 Epopée, fils de Neptune
 Epopte, 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
 Equation (Iconol.)
 Equiries, fête de Mars
 Equité (Iconol.)
 Erato, Muse qui préside à la poésie lyrique; nymphe; néréide
 Eratus, fils d'Hercule
 Eravirah, mariage par an
 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
 Erocorades, peuple imaginaire
 Eros, Cupidon
 Eristrate, ou Eratostrate, fanatique qui mit le feu au temple d'Ephèse
 Erotides, ou Erotidies, fêtes d'Eros
 Erreur (Iconol.)
 Erse, fille de Jupiter
 Erzyne, Vénus
 Erythéis, Hespéride
 Erythée (mer), rouge
 Erythréus, cheval du Soleil
 Erytus, Argonaute
 Eryx, fils de Vénus
 Esclavage (Iconol.)
 Esculape, dieu de la médecine
 Esculapias, fêtes d'Esculape
 Esos, dieu des Tyrrhéniens
 Espagne (Iconol.)
 Espérance (Iconol.)
 Espion (Iconol.)
 Esprit, génies
 Esséclaires, gladiateurs sur des chars
 Estées, sacrifices à Vesta
 Esvara, déité des Brahmes
 Esmète, Bacchus

Etablissement (Iconol.)
 Ete, déesse
 Etocles, fils d'Edipe
 Etocles, les Grâces, filles d'Etocle
 Eternité, divinité
 Etéopie, enfants d'Hercule
 Ethalides, fils de Mercure
 Ether, les cieus
 Ethion, devin
 Ethiopie, Diane
 Ethiops, fils de Vulcain
 Ethique, ou Philosophie morale (Iconol.)
 Ethrus, fils de Jupiter; fils d'Eole
 Ethon, Erésichton
 Ethra, fille de Téthys
 Ethuse, fille de Neptune
 Etolienne, Diane
 Etoile (Iconol.)
 Etubages, 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
 Eunymos, 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
 Eurys, vent d'Orient
 Euryalée, gorgone; fille de Minos
 Eurybates, argonaute
 Eurybie, nymphe
 Euryclées, fête de Sparte
 Euryclès, devin taucaux
 Eurydice, femme d'Orphée; danaïde
 Euryéduse, mère des Grâces
 Eurymène, nymphe
 Euryonomie, dieu infernal
 Eurynomé, fille de l'Océan; fille d'Apollon; nymphe
 Eurynomés, fête d'Eurynomé
 Euryte, nymphe
 Eurytion, argonaute; centaure

Eurytionie, fête de Cérés
 Eurytomene, mère des Grâces
 Eurytus, argonaute; centaure géant
 Eusebie, 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
 Evanne, néréide
 Evates, druides
 Evémérions, héros Sicyoniens
 Evénus, fils de Mars
 Evérés, fils d'Hercule et de Parthénope
 Evippe, danaïde
 Eviternie, dieu ou génie au-dessus de Jupiter
 Evoé, Evuadé, ou Evam. Bacchus
 Ex, chevre; nourrice de Jupiter
 Exadius, Lapithe
 Exégètes, interprètes des lois
 Exercice (Iconol.)
 Exitéries, prières et sacrifices des Grecs
 Expérience (Iconol.)
 Expiens, augures par l'inspection des entrailles
 Expiens, 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
 Falfah (Mah.), fleuve du paradis
 Faïm, divinité; fille de la Nuit
 Fakirs, moines de l'Inde
 Falaces, dieu des Romains
 Fanguas, prêtres de Golconde
 Famine, fille de la Discorde
 Fami-tai (Ind.), dieu
 Fanatisme (Iconol.)
 Faroguis, caste indienne
 Fas, Thémis ou la Justice
 Facinus, divinité tutélaire de l'enfance
 Fatalité (Allég.)
 Fatigue (Iconol.)

Naturels, prophètes
 Natsumi, ou Fariman (Jap.), divinité
 Paula, femme d'Hercule
 Paganica, fêtes de Faunus
 Paines, dieux rustiques
 Pausseté (Iconol.)
 Paustitas, divinité romaine
 Paustulus, berger
 Paveur, divinité allégorique
 Pavonius, Zéphir
 Pebrua, Fébruais, Fébruats, déesse des purifications
 Fébruales, Fébrues, fêtes de Junon et de Pluton
 Péciates, prêtres romains
 Pécondité, déesse
 Pées, divinités modernes
 Pécité ou Eudémonie, divinité allégorique
 Pélknius, divinité d'Aquilée
 Pénris (Celt.), loup monstrueux
 Pérales, fêtes des tombeaux
 Pérentine, déesse des Romains
 Péries, jours consacrés aux dieux
 Fermeté (Iconol.)
 Férocité (Iconol.)
 Fertilité (Iconol.)
 Fessonie, 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 Buddha
 Foqueus, secte du Japon
 Force, divinité
 Fordicaes, Fordicides, fêtes de Tellus
 Fornacales, fête de Fornax
 Fornax, déesse des fours
 Forseté (Celt.), dieu
 Fortune, divinité
 Fortunées (Iles), séjour des bienheureux
 Fortune antistines, prophétesses d'Antium

Fotoques, divinité du Japon
 Fotei ou Miroku (Jap.), dieu de la santé
 Fougé (Iconol.)
 Fragilité (Iconol.)
 Fraude, divinité
 Frèa, 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 Fructésée, déesse des fruits
 Frugifer (Pers.), le Soleil
 Fudo (Jap.), idole
 Fugalies, 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
 Furins, 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, méridé
 Galatés, fils d'Hercule
 Galaxaure, océanide
 Galaxies, fête d'Apollon
 Galacon, Mécure
 Galène, nymphe
 Galéotés, fils d'Apollon
 Galéotes, devins de Sicile
 Galinthiades, sacrifice 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
 Gangis, prêtres d'Angola, de Congo
 Gange, fleuve Indien
 Ganimède, échanson de Jupiter
 Ganna (Celt.), devin-ressé
 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
 Gauie (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
 Gélion (Celt.). Diane
 Gégania, vestale
 Génius ou Autochthone, trouva le secret de former des briques
 Gélianie, femme d'Hercule
 Géliasie, grâce
 Géliasinus, Géliasinus, dieu des ris et de la joie
 Gélon, fils d'Hercule
 Gélon, fontaine d'Asie
 Gémarré, deuxième partie du Thaimud
 Géméaux, signe du zodiaque
 Générosité (Iconol.)
 Gémète-Alcoduz (Mah.), paradis
 Généthologie, art de connaître l'avenir par les astres
 Génétylle, fête de Vénus
 Génétyllide, Vénus
 Génétyllides, mystères; déesses de la génération
 Génales, dieux de la génération
 Génie, dieu de la nature
 Génie (Allég.)
 Génita-Mana, déesse qui présidait aux enfantemens
 Gennaïdes, 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
 Gércsties, fête de Neptune
 Gércis, Gércys, Cércs ou la Terre
 Germanes, philosophes indiens
 Géronthrés, fêtes de Mars
 Géryon, fils de Callirhoé
 Geyher 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
 Glauçé, fontaine de Corinthe; laucée; mère de Diane

Glauceppe, danaïde
 Glaucome, néréïde
 Glaucus, fils de Neptune
 Glisas ou Glissas, ville de Bétique
 Glitner (Celt.), ville céleste
 Glorie, divinité
 Gnomes, anges 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 Cilicia
 Gonges, sectes des Banians
 Goniades, nymphes
 Gomis, prêtres de Cilicia
 Gorgales, séjour des Gorgones
 Gorgé, danaïde
 Gorgone, Gorgonie, Gorgonide, Minerve
 Gorgones, Sthéné, Euryale et Méduse, monstres, filles de Phœbus
 Gorgophore, danaïde
 Gortyne, ville de Crète
 Gortynius, fleuve d'Arcadie; Éculape
 Goul (Mah.), larve
 Gouja Tiquis, 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
 Gruides, Gruidulés, dieux larés
 Grynce, ville d'Éolide
 Grynéus, centaure
 Gryphon, animal fabuleux
 Guébres, Gaires, 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
 Guinéfers (Ind.), dieu de la musique

Guinguéfers (Ind.), tribu de géans
 Gurme (Celt.), espèce de Cerbère
 Gyas, géant
 Gyès, titan
 Gynécie, la bonne déesse
 Gynécocratiméniens, les Scythés d'Europe
 Gynée, fils d'Hercule

H.

HABAND, reine des Spectres
 Hada, déesse des Babyloniens
 Hadrianales, jeux d'Adrien
 Haf-dah, idole des Adites
 Hagou, nymphe; fontaine du Lycée
 Haïre (Iconol.)
 Haïetis, sectaires mahom.
 Halachores, secte d'Indiens
 Haëione, pléiade, fille d'Atlas
 Haléens, jeux en l'honneur de Minerve
 Halcus, Laphite
 Haha, néréïde
 Halles, fêtes du Soleil
 Halimède, néréïde
 Hallihodé, maîtresse de Neptune
 Halocrate, fille d'Hercule
 Halodyside, 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, Hanumon (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, héros de Thrace
 Hécaerge, fille de Borée
 Hécaléniens, Hécalien, Jupiter
 Hécalésies, fêtes de Jupiter
 Hécaté, la Lune, fille de Jupiter

Hécatée, Diane
 Hécatées, apparitions dans les mystères d'Hécaté
 Hécatésies, fêtes d'Hécaté
 Hécatombe, sacrifice de cent bœufs
 Hécatombée, Jupiter
 Hécatombées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Hécatompedon, temple d'Athènes
 Hécatomphoneume, sacrifice de cent victimes, en l'honneur de Mars
 Hécatomphonies, fêtes des Messéniens
 Hécatompyle, ville de Libye; Thèbes d'Égypte
 Hécatonchires, les géans Cœtus, Briarée, et Gygès
 Hécatos, Soleil
 Hector, fils de Priam
 Hécube, épouse de Priam
 Hégamaque, Diane
 Hégémone, grâce
 Hégémonies, 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
 Héliques, fêtes du Soleil
 Héliée, ville de l'Achaïe
 Hélicon, fleuve de Macédoine; montagne de Béotie dédiée aux Muses
 Héliconiades, les Muses
 Héliconius, Neptune
 Héliosus, centaure
 Héliognostiques, secte juive
 Héliopolis, ville de Syrie; ville de la basse Égypte
 Hellas, la Grèce
 Hellènes, les Grecs
 Hellenius, Jupiter
 Hellespont, détroit de la mer Égée
 Helopie, Dodone
 Helops, centaure
 Hélories, jeux en Sicile
 Hémbrobaptistes, sectaires juifs
 Hémithee, divinité de Carie
 Hénius, Enus, ou Enus, fils de Borée
 Henuil, idole des Vandales
 Hépatoscopie, inspection du foie
 Hera, Junon
 Héraclée, ville de la Phthiotide
 Héraclées, fêtes d'Hercule
 Héraclès, Hercule
 Héraclides, enfants d'Hercule
 Hératélée, sacrifice à Junon
 Hercule, héros, demi-dieu
 Hèreyne, compagne de Proserpine
 Hères, fêtes de Junon
 Hérés, divinité des héritiers
 Hérésides, nymphes de Junon
 Hérésie (Iconol.)
 Hérivée, mère des astres

manubis, Mercure-Anubis
 Amphaxite, fils de Mer-
 cure
 Amnés, fêtes de Mercure
 Amensul, dieu Saxon
 Amnés, Mercure
 Amnène, fille de Ménélas et
 d'Hélène
 Amochémie, l'Égypte
 Amode, dieu du Nord
 Amouthite, Jupiter
 Amos-Pan, divinité
 d'Égypte, prêtre de Vénus
 Anacréon (poète) (Iconol.)
 Anaphyle, sibylle Erytrienne
 Anapylus, héros
 Anapylus, Hespérus, fils de Japet ;
 fils d'Atlas
 Anapylus, l'Italie et l'Espagne ;
 l'Épire ; nymphe
 Anapylus, Mars, divinité des Gau-
 lois
 Anapylus, prêtresses des Fu-
 ries
 Anapylus, filles de Jupiter
 Anapylus du jour (Iconol.)
 Anapylus, la première femme
 Anapylus, île Vulcanie
 Anapylus, prêtres d'Égypte
 Anapylus, ville de Syrie
 Anapylus, chef des héros
 dans les mystères de Cérés
 Anapylus, ministres de Mi-
 thra
 Anapylus, les Mithria-
 ques
 Anapylus, interprètes
 sacrés
 Anapylus, divinations tirées
 des offrandes
 Anapylus, gardiens des
 archives sacrées
 Anapylus, prêtre de Cérés
 Anapylus, prêtresses de
 Cérés
 Anapylus, la sibylle de Cumae
 Anapylus, fête de Cybèle
 Anapylus, poètes grecs
 Anapylus, déesse d'Himéra
 Anapylus (Celt.), ville ecclési-
 astique, idole des Madiuites
 Anapylus, centaure
 Anapylus, argonaute
 Anapylus, centaure
 Anapylus, fille de Chiron
 Anapylus, fils d'Hercule
 Anapylus, enfans des cen-
 taures
 Anapylus, fêtes de Neptune
 Anapylus, fontaine d'Héli-
 con
 Anapylus, Hippocrénides,
 les Muses
 Anapylus, suivante de Péné-
 lope
 Anapylus, géant ; reine des
 amazones ; fils de Thésée
 Anapylus, divination des
 Celtes par les chevaux
 Anapylus, danaïde
 Anapylus, Scythes nomades
 Anapylus, peuple dans
 le globe du Soleil

Hippone, Epona, déesse des
 chevaux, des écuries
 Hippone, néeide
 Hippophages, les Scythes
 Hippopodes, hommes fabuleux
 qui avaient des pieds de che-
 vaux
 Hippopotame, cheval de fleuve,
 adoré en Égypte
 Hippotadès, Éole
 Hippothoé, néeide ; danaïde ;
 Amazone
 Hippothoon, fils de Neptune
 Hircé, 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
 Homolés, ou Omolés, fêtes
 de Jupiter
 Homolippus, fils d'Hercule et
 de Xanthus
 Homopatories, fêtes des Athéni-
 ens
 Honnêteté (Iconol.)
 Honneur, vertu divinisée
 Honte (Iconol.)
 Hoplomaques, gladiateurs ar-
 més de toutes pièces
 Hoplotes, athlètes armés
 Hora, fille d'Uranus
 Horehia, déesse d'Etrurie
 Hordicales, ou Hordicidies, fêtes
 de la Terre
 Horées, sacrifices aux heures et
 aux saisons
 Hory (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
 Hyamides, prêtres de Jupiter
 Hyantes, peuples de Béotie
 Hyantides, les Muses
 Hyas, fils d'Atlas
 Hybla, montagne de Sicile
 Hybla, 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, Baccus
 Hygius, fils d'Esculape
 Hygie, 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
 Hylobius, 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
 Hyperborien, Apollon
 Hypérsie, ville de l'Achaïe
 Hypérie, montagne de Thessalie ;
 ville de Sicile
 Hypérior, fils d'Uranus
 Hypermneste, danaïde
 Hyperthure, hespéride
 Hyphiates, divinités champê-
 tres
 Hypocrisie (Iconol.)
 Hypophètes, sous interprètes
 Hyppa, nourrice de Baccus
 Hyrannus, ville de l'Élide

I.

IA, fille d'Atlas
 Ialium, fils de Calliope
 Ialium, ville de Rhodes
 Iambe, fille de Pan et d'Echo
 Iannus, fils d'Apollon
 Iannus, néeide ; océanide
 Iapygie, contrée d'Italie
 Iapys, fils de Dédale
 Iarborus, divinité des Palmy-
 réniens
 Iasis, nymphes, Ionides
 Iassus, ville de Carie
 Iazdan, voyez Oromasde
 Ibis, oiseau d'Égypte
 Icaeus, fêtes d'Épicure
 Icaistes, les Epicuriens
 Icaire, fils de Dédale
 Icaire, île de la mer Egée
 Icairens, jeux en l'honneur d'E-
 rigone
 Icaurus, 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
udée (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
urisdiction (Iconol.)
ustice, divinité allégorique
urturne, divinité des Romains
uul, fête de Thor.

K.

KADARIS, sectaires mahomé-
tans
Kad-zadélites, secte de maho-
métiens
Kadris, religieux tures
Kalateurs, héros romains
Kall'ka, Kalki, ou Kalli, déesse
des Gentous
Kanno, Être suprême des nègres
Kartik, divinité des Gentous
Kéber, secte des Persans
Keramiens, sectaires mahomé-
tans
Kéranon, 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
Kiak Kiak, 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
Kiwaka, 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
Krotzanam, divinité des bords
du Rhin
Kuaser (Celt.), fils des dieux
Kuges, ecclésiastiques du Ja-
pon
Kuil-Kimpai (Chin.), divinité
Kouan-In-Pa-Sa, divinité des
Chinois

L.

LABDA, fille d'Amphion
Laideur (Iconol.)
Lallus, 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
Lampétries, 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
Larunda, mère des Larcs
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
Latrée, 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
Léchiés, fils de Neptune
Léchiés (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
Lenteur (Iconol.)

Léonides, fêtes de Léonidas
Léonthadome, nymphe
Léontiade, fils d'Hercule
Lerne, lac d'Argos
Lernées, fêtes à Lerne
Leschénores, Apollon
Léthé, fleuve de Crète ; de l'en-
fer
Leucate, promontoire de Heu-
cade
Leuceippe, océanide
Leucopharyne, 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
Limnone, 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.)
Loké (Celt.), divinité malic-
sante
Loquacité (Allégor.)
Lotophages, 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
 Lucrutiens, 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.)
 Lycæon, roi d'Arcadie
 Lycées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Lyceste, nymphe
 Lycétus, centaure
 Lychas, valet d'Hercule
 Lycidas, Lapithe; centaure
 Lycigénète, Apollon
 Lycisca, chienne d'Aséon
 Lycius, fils d'Hercule
 Lycogène, Apollon
 Lycomède, fils d'Apollon
 Lycorion, 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
 Lyricé, 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
 Maehaon, fils d'Esculape
 Machly's, peuple d'Alrique
 Maciste, Hercule
 Macoché, Mocoche, ou Mokosle,
 divinité de Kiew
 Macria, fille d'Aristée
 Macrobiens, peuple fabuleux
 Macroshis, géant
 Maetrisme, danse ridicule
 Maira, néréide
 Maglante, divinité des Philip-
 pines
 Magnanimité (Iconol.)
 Magnès, fils d'Eole
 Magnificence (Iconol.)
 Magodes, pantouffles
 Magophonie, fête des Perles
 Mahadeva (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
 Mais, substitut de Wisnou

Majesta, divinité romaine
 Majesté royale (Iconol.)
 Majumes, fêtes de Flore
 Maladie (Iconol.)
 Maladies, divinités des enfers
 Malaingha (Afr.), ange
 Maleatè, Apollon
 Malignité (Iconol.)
 Mallophore, Cérès
 Malumigia, hérétiques maho-
 métans
 Malvales, fêtes de Matula
 Mamaniva, idole des Baniars
 Mambres, magicien d'Egypte
 Mammon ou Mammoua, dieu
 des Syriens
 Mana, déesse des Romains
 Manah, idole des anciens A-
 rabes
 Manar-Suami (Ind.), divinité
 inconnue
 Manco-Capac, législateur et
 dieu des Péruviens
 Mandane, épouse de Cyrus
 Mandragor, diable familier
 Mane (Celt.), la Luthé
 Mènes, fantômes
 Mènes, divinités
 Manès, fils de Jupiter
 Mangélica, fêtes des Romains
 Mania, déesse romaine
 Mania's, les Furies
 Manipa, idole de Tartarie
 Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 Manmadin (Ind.), fils de Wis-
 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.)
 Mariatula (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 Circé
 Marvras, 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'Ino
 Matrones, les parques
 Matta (Ind.), idole monstrueuse
 Maturna, déesse de la nature
 Maturo, 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
 Mécarique (Iconol.)
 Mécarpius, sorcier Chaldéen
 Méchaucuté (Iconol.)
 Médecine (Iconol.)
 Médéc, amante de Jason
 Médiocrité (Iconol.)
 Médiocimes, dieux scéniens
 Médiance (Iconol.)
 Méditation (Iconol.)
 Méditrinales, fêtes de Médi-
 trine
 Médiétrine, divinité des médica-
 mens
 Médios ou Modius, fils de Mar-
 Médon, centaure
 Médus, fils de Jason et de Mé-
 dée
 Méduse, gorgone
 Mégabyzes, Mégalobyzes, pr-
 tres de Diane
 Mégalarics, fêtes de Cérès
 Mégalascélépiades, fêtes d'Escu-
 lape
 Mégalé, Junon
 Mégalésiens, jeux
 Mégalésies, fête de Cybèle
 Mégareus, petit-fils d'Hercule;
 fils d'Apollon; fils de Nép-
 tunc
 Mégarus, fils de Jupiter
 Mégère, furie
 Méhadu, divinité des Bra-
 mines
 Métalippe, nymphe; fille d'E-
 ole
 Mélampe, fils d'Atrée; comp-
 gnon d'Hercule
 Mélanéolie (Iconol.)
 Mélanée, centaure
 Mélanippus, fils de Mars
 Mélanipadam, paradis des In-
 diens
 Mélanthie, fille de Deucalion
 Mélanthos, nymphe
 Mélas, argonaute
 Méleathus, dieu des Tyriens
 Melchom, dieu des Ammonites
 Méléagre, fils d'Enée
 Méléète, muse
 Méliades, Mélics, Méliades, Epi-
 méliades, nymphes des trou-
 peaux
 Méliaste, Bacchus
 Mélibée, fille de l'Océan; fille
 de Niobé
 Mélierte, Hercule
 Mélie, fille de l'Océan; nymphe
 Méligunis, fille de Véus
 Méline, océanide
 Méliote, néréide; nymphe
 Mellone, divinité des abeilles

Mélobois, océanide
 Mélophore, Cérés
 Méloponène, muse de la tragédie
 Mélusine, fée
 Memaecte, Jupiter
 Memaectéries, fêtes de Jupiter
 Mémécus, fils de Jason
 Mémnon, fils de Tithon
 Mémnoire (Iconol.)
 Mémphis, fils de Jupiter
 Mémtrunus, dieu des Phéniciens
 Mém, Lannus
 Méné ou Mené, divinité des infirmités des femmes
 Mémace (Iconol.)
 Ménéades, Bacchantes
 Ménéagyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Ménéalippe, fille de Chiron
 Ménéalippies, fête de Ménéalippe
 Ménéalque, berger
 Ménéasinus, fils de Pollux
 Ménomat, divinité des Arabes
 Ménéos, dieu égyptien
 Méné, déesse, la Lune
 Ménélaïes, fêtes de Ménélas
 Ménélas, frère d'Agamemnon
 Ménélée, centaure
 Ménéès, législateur et roi d'Égypte
 Ménéthée, fils de Pélée
 Ménéstho, océanide
 Ménéippe, néréide; idole des Indiens; amazone
 Ménéus, fils de Lycaon
 Ménéou, fils de Brauns
 Méné, la pensée, divinité des songes (Iconol.)
 Menthie, fille du Coeyte
 Mentor, ami d'Ulysse
 Ménéides, les Muses
 Ménéides, les Amazones
 Ménéphis, déesse de l'air corrompu
 Ménépris (Iconol.)
 Méné, grande divinité
 Ménéra, fille de Protée
 Ménérolona, déesse des marchands
 Ménéreure, messager des dieux
 Ménéreuales, fêtes de Cérés
 Ménéreux, Vénus
 Ménérgan-Banou (Orient.), fée égyptienne, démon que les Russes invoquent
 Ménéridiens, gladiateurs
 Ménéron, fils de Molus; fils de Jason
 Ménéron
 Ménérite (Iconol.)
 Ménéros, centaure
 Ménérosus, fils de Jason
 Ménérope, mère de Dédale; pléiade
 Ménérops, géant
 Ménéradéus, Bacchus
 Ménéstrophonies, jours des sacrifices publics
 Ménéstus, fils de Neptune
 Ménéstus, Jupiter
 Ménéstus, déesse des moissons
 Ménéstus (Amér.), réparateur après le déluge
 Ménéstor, 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
 Métocécies, sacrifice établi par Thésée
 Métra, aimée de Neptune
 Métragyrte, la mère des dieux
 Métragyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Métélevis, religieux tures
 Mézence, roi d'Etrurie
 Mézachusliens, 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
 Militiadès, sacrifices en l'honneur de Miltiade
 Mimallodes, Mimalionides, Bacchantes
 Mimamsâ (Ind.), secte philosophique
 Mimas, géant
 Mimis (Celt.), dieu de la sagesse
 Mimon, dieu l'Échine
 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
 Mithraiques, fêtes de Mithras
 Mitra, Véus Uranis
 Mitylénies, fête d'Apollon
 Mnasile, satyre
 Mnasinoüs, fils de Pollux
 Mnémé, muse
 Mnémonides, les Muses
 Mnémosine, la Mémoire
 Mnésinoé, Léda
 Mnévis, taureau consacré au soleil
 Montazalites, sectaires Mahométans
 Mobeas, prêtres des Parais
 Modestie (Iconol.)
 Mœragetès, Jupiter
 Mœragetès, Pluton
 Mogiassemiou, secte musulmane

Mogan, déité du Northumberland
 Moiragète, Jupiter
 Moissasour (Ind.), chef des anges rebelles
 Moïse, législateur des Hébreux
 Mokissos, génies au royaume de Loango
 Molée, fête de Lycurgue
 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.)
 Mordad (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 discord 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
 Mumbo-Jumbo, idole de Nègres
 Munasichites, 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.)
 Musucea (Afr.), le diable
 Muta, déesse du silence, Lara
 Mycale, magicienne
 Myeallessie, Cérés
 Mycène, fille d'Inachus
 Mycérinus, fils de Cléops
 Myiagrus, 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
 Luperques, prêtres de Pan
 Lustrales, fêtes à Rome
 Lustration, cérémonie
 Luvure (Iconol.)
 Lycaon, roi d'Areadie
 Lycées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Lycoste, nymphe
 Lycétua, 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
 Lyeurgides, fête de Lyeurgue
 Lyeurgue, 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
 Maboia (Ind.), mauvais prin-
 cipe
 Macarée, fils d'Eole
 Macarie, fille d'Hercule
 Machaon, fils d'Esculape
 Machlyas, peuple d'Afrique
 Maciste, Hercule
 Macouhe, Mocoche, ou Mokohe,
 divinité de Kiew
 Macria, fille d'Aristée
 Macrobien, peuple fabuleux
 Macrosiris, géant
 Mactrisme, danse ridicule
 Mara, néréide
 Maglante, divinité des Philip-
 pines
 Magnanimité (Iconol.)
 Magnès, fils d'Eole
 Magnificence (Iconol.)
 Magodes, pantomimes
 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
 M'ais, substitut de Wisnou

Majesta, divinité romaine
 Majesté royale (Iconol.)
 Majumes, fêtes de Flora
 Maladie (Iconol.)
 Maladies, divinités des enfers
 Malainpha (Afr.), ange
 Malacata, Apollon
 Malignité (Iconol.)
 Mallophore, Cérès
 Malumigia, hérétiques mahométans
 Malvales, fêtes de Matula
 Mamaniva, idole des Banians
 Mambra, magicien d'Egypte
 Mammon ou Mammoua, dieu des Syriens
 Mana, déesse des Romains
 Manah, idole des anciens Arabes
 Manar-Suami (Ind.), divinité inconnue
 Manco-Capac, législateur et dieu des Péruviens
 Mandane, épouse de Cyrus
 Mandragore, diable familier
 Mane (Celt.), la Lufie
 Mânes, fantômes
 Mânes, divinités
 Manès, fils de Jupiter
 Mangélias, fêtes des Romains
 Mania, déesse romaine
 Manics, les Furies
 Manipa, idole de Tartarie
 Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 Manmadin (Ind.), fils de Wisnou
 Mansuétude (Iconol.)
 Manto, prophétesse
 Manturna, déesse des Romains
 Maozim, dieu de l'antiquité; Jupiter; Mars
 Marabouts, prêtres mahométans d'Afrique
 Maracas, idoles du Brévil
 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, démon familier
 Martyre (Iconol.)
 Martzana, divinité de Kiew
 Massue, symbole d'Hercule
 Mastigophores, huiquiers des Hellanodiques
 Matchi-Manitou (Amér.), esprit maléfisant
 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 Mausole
 Maya (Ind.), mère de la nature et des dieux
 Mayessoura (Ind.), l'air divinisé
 Mayrs (Celt.), divinités
 Mécanique (Iconol.)
 Mécasphins, sorciers Chaldéens
 Méchanacté (Iconol.)
 Médecine (Iconol.)
 Médée, amante de Jason
 Médiocrité (Iconol.)
 Médiocrités, dieux sériens
 Médiancée (Iconol.)
 Méditation (Iconol.)
 Médiotriales, fêtes de Médiotrine
 Médiotrine, divinité des médicaments
 Médios ou Modios, fils de Mars
 Médion, centaure
 Médus, fils de Jason et de Médée
 Méduse, gorgone
 Mégabyzes, Mégabozzes, prêtres de Diane
 Mégalarctes, fêtes de Cérès
 Mégasclépiades, fêtes d'Esculape
 Mégale, Junon
 Mégalesiens, jeux
 Mégalesies, fête de Cybèle
 Mégareus, petit-fils d'Hercule; fils d'Apollon; fils de Neptune
 Mégarus, fils de Jupiter
 Mégère, furie
 Méhadu, divinité des Ramines
 Métalippe, nymphe; fille d'Eole
 Mélampe, fils d'Atreé; compagnon d'Hercule
 Mélancolie (Iconol.)
 Mélanée, centaure
 Mélanippus, fils de Mars
 Mélanipadan, paradis des Indiens
 Mélanthie, fille de Deucalion
 Mélantho, nymphe
 Métas, argonaute
 Melcarthos, dieu des Tyriens
 Melchom, dieu des Amazoïens
 Méléagre, fils d'Éosée
 Méléte, muse
 Méliades, Mées, Mélides, Epimélides, nymphes des troupeaux
 Méliaste, Bacchus
 Mélibée, fille de l'Océan; fille de Niobé
 Mélierte, Hercule
 Mélie, fille de l'Océan; nymphe
 Méligunis, fille de Vénus
 Méliasse, océanide
 Méliote, néréide; nymphe
 Mellone, divinité des abeilles

Mélobois, océanide
 Mélophore, Cérés
 Melpomène, muse de la tragédie
 Mélusine, fée
 Mœtacte, Jupiter
 Mœtactéria, fêtes de Jupiter
 Mémercus, fils de Jason
 Ménon, fils de Tithon
 Mémoire (Iconol.)
 Memphis, fils de Jupiter
 Menrurus, dieu des Phéniciens
 Men, Lanus
 Méné ou Mené, divinité des infirmités des femmes
 Ménéce (Iconol.)
 Ménéades, Bacchantes
 Ménagyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Ménéippe, fille de Chiron
 Ménéippies, fête de Ménéippe
 Ménalque, berger
 Ménasius, fils de Pollux
 Menat, divinité des Arabes
 Ménéda, dieu égyptien
 Méné, déesse, la Lune
 Ménélaïes, fêtes de Ménélas
 Ménélas, frère d'Agamemnon
 Ménélée, centaure
 Ménéès, législateur et roi d'Égypte
 Ménéthée, fils de Pélée
 Ménéstho, océanide
 Ménéippe, néréide; idole des Indiens; amazone
 Ménéus, fils de Lycaon
 Menou, fils de Brahma
 Menou, la pensée, divinité
 Mésonge (Iconol.)
 Mente, fille du Coocyte
 Mentor, ami d'Ulysse
 Ménéides, les Muses
 Ménéides, les Amazones
 Ménéitis, déesse de l'air corinthien
 Ménépu
 Ménéris (Iconol.)
 Ménéris, grande divinité
 Ménéris, fille de Protée
 Ménéridona, déesse des marchands
 Ménéris, messager des dieux
 Ménéris, fêtes de Cérés
 Ménéris, Vénus
 Ménérian-Banou (Orient.), fée
 Ménérien, démon que les Russes
 Ménéris
 Ménéris, gladiateurs
 Ménéris, fils de Molus; fils de
 Ménéris
 Ménéris (Iconol.)
 Ménéris, centaure
 Ménéris, fils de Jason
 Ménéris, mère de Dédale; pléiade
 Ménéris, géant
 Ménéris, Bacchus
 Ménéris, jours des sacrifices publics
 Ménéris, fils de Neptune
 Ménéris, Jupiter
 Ménéris, déesse des moissons
 Ménéris (Amér.), réparateur après le déluge
 Ménéris, fils de Persée

Mesure (Iconol.)
 Métagitnies, fêtes d'Apollon
 Métagyrtes, ministres de Cybèle
 Métaphysique (Iconol.)
 Métharme, fille de Pygmalion
 Méthée, cheval de Pluton
 Méthou, 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
 Métévélis, religieux tures
 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 Croton, athlète
 Miltiadès, sacrifices en l'honneur de Miltiade
 Mimalodes, Mimalionides, 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
 Mithra, Mithras
 Mithras, divinité Persane
 Mithraïques, fêtes de Mithras
 Mitra, Vénus Uranie
 Mitylénies, fête d'Apollon
 Misale, satyre
 Mnasinois, fils de Pollux
 Mnémé, muse
 Mnémonides, les Muses
 Mnemosine, la Mémoire
 Mnésinoé, Léda
 Mnévis, taureau consacré au soleil
 Motazalites, sectaires Mahométans
 Mobeis, prêtres des Parais
 Modestie (Iconol.)
 Moragetés, Jupiter
 Moragetés, Pluton
 Mogiassemjou, secte musulmane

Mogon, déité du Northumberland
 Moiragète, Jupiter
 Moissasour (Ind.), chef des angus rebelles
 Moïse, législateur des Hébreux
 Mokissos, génies au royaume de Loango
 Molée, fête de Lycurgue
 Moles, déesse des meuniers
 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
 Moutso-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
 Morgistes, 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.), Vishnou
 Mucies, fêtes en l'honneur de Mutius Scévola
 Mulciber, Vulcain
 Munibo-Jumbo, idole de Nègres
 Munaichites, philosophes tures
 Munchies, fête de Diane
 Murcia, déesse, la Paresse
 Musagète, Apollon
 Musée, disciple d'Orphée
 Musées, fêtes des muses
 Muserins, athées tures
 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 Cléopas
 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
 Myrte, 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
Nanus, déesse en Perse
Napées, nymphes
Narasimha-Vataram, 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
Nastrand, enfer des Scandinaves
Natagai (Ind.), dieu créateur
Natalities, fêtes, jeux en l'honneur des dieux qui président à la naissance
Natygay ou Stogay, dieux pénates 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.)
Nazar'at, 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.)
Néogores, secte japonaise
Nehallenia, déesse en Zélande
Néhémie, le Messie
Neith (Celt.), divinité des eaux
Néolidies, fêtes de Diane
Néléis, Diane
Nélo, danaïde
Nembroth, esprit
Néméens, jeux institués par Hercule
Nemertès, néréide
Némésées, fêtes de Némésis
Némésès, 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
Néocène, fête de Bacchus
Néoméniés, fêtes aux nouvelles lunes
Néoméris, néréide
Néoptolémées, fête de Néoptolème
Néphalies, fête des gens sobres
Néphélim, géans ou brigands
Néphélocentaures, centaures nus
Nephté, femme de Typhon
Nephtys, 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
Néréides, filles de Nérée
Nergel, divinité des Chutéens
Nériène ou Nérion, femme de Mars
Nérina, Nérta, Névrita, déesse du respect
Néroniens, jeux littéraires
Nésée, nymphe
Nesroch, dieu des Assyriens
Nessus, centaure
Néau, 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 Vulpté
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 Moluques
Nivarti (Ind.), vertus suréminentes
Noblesse (Iconol.)
Nocea, Neptune des Goths

Noctulus, dieu de la nuit
Nocturninus, Nocturnus, dieu des ténèbres
Nodinus, Nodotus, Nodutia, Nodutus, dieu des nœuds
Nodutera, divinité
Nornius, fils d'Apollon
Noma, parque; divinité romaine
Nonaeriates, 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
Novensiles, 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
Nysides ou Nysiades, nymphe
Nysa, nymphe
Nyssie, femme de Candaule

O.

OANNÈS, Oën, Oès, monstre moitié homme et moitié poisson
Oaux, fils d'Apollon
Obéissance (Iconol.)
Obodos, dieu des Arabes
Obscurité (Iconol.)
Obstination, 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 de l'Océan
Oeypète ou Oeypode, harpie
Ocxroté, océanide
Oeythoé, harpie
Odin, législateur du Nord
Odite, centaure
Odorat (Iconol.)
Odryus, dieu des Thraces
Oëanthe, nymphe
Obotas, athlète
Oëlus, centaure
Œdipe, fille de Laüs
Oëmé, danaïde
Oënia, nymphe
Oënistéries, fête à Athènes
Oënone, maîtresse de Jupiter
Oënochorie, 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 (Égypt.), le soleil
 Onécates, Apollon
 Onchestics, fêtes de Neptune
 Oncus, fils d'Apollon
 Onlérah (Ind.), les enfers
 Onirocriticon, Mercure
 Onocentaure, monstre moitié homme et moitié âne
 Onochoirités, Onochoëtés, monstre moitié âne et moitié porc
 Onomate, fête d'Hercule
 Onuais, 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
 Opiléus ou Ophionée, Pluton
 Ophionée, le chef des démons
 Opilites, branche des Gnostiques
 Ophthalmitis, Minerve
 Opinion (Iconol.)
 Opis, Némésis; dieu du secours
 Oplitodromes, athlètes dans les jeux olympiques
 Ops, Cybèle, Rhés, la Terre
 Optique (Iconol.)
 Or ou Our, feu pur des Chaldéens
 Ora, nymphe
 Oraison (Iconol.)
 Orbona, déesse
 Orciniens, esclaves affranchis
 Ordrysus, divinité des Thraces
 Oréades, nymphes des montagnes
 Oras, fils d'Hercule et de Chrysis
 Orée, hamadryade
 Oreste, fils d'Agamemnon
 Oresticides, Oréades
 Orginistes, 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, néreïde; fille d'Erichthée
 Ormusd, ou Hormizda-Choda (Pers.), Oromazdes, premier principe
 Ornéate, Priape
 Ornéus, fête de Priape
 Ornés, Lapithe; centaure; Priape
 Oro, grand dieu des Otahitiens
 Orodemniades, Oréades
 Oromase (Pers.), principe du bien
 Oromédon, 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
 Ortygie, Diane
 Oschophories, 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
 Ossilago, déesse des Romains
 Othain, Oden, ou Woden, Odin
 Otkéa (Amér.), Othon, le créateur du monde
 Otus, géant
 Ouhache, démon des Iroquois
 Ouaraçara, idole Caraïbe
 Ouhli (Iconol.)
 Ouhli (fleuve d'), Léthé
 Ouhli d'Amour (Iconol.)
 Ouie (Iconol.)
 Ounontio, Onontio, l'Etre suprême des Iroquois
 Ouran ou Ouran-Soangue (Ind.), magiciens
 Ovisara (Afr.), l'Etre suprême
 Oxylus, fils de Mars

P.

PACALIES, fêtes de la Paix
 Pachacamac (M. Pérou), l'Etre suprême
 Pachacamacama, déesse du Pérou
 Pacifère, Minerve
 Pactole, fleuve de Phrygie
 Pactolides, nymphes
 Paganales, fêtes des Romains
 Paix, divinité

Palamæus, démon luttreur
 Palatins, prêtres saliens
 Palatus, déesse à Rome
 Palémon, dieu marin; fils d'Hercule
 Palémonius, argonaute, fils de Vulcain
 Palès, déesse des bergers
 Palestines, les furies
 Palestre, fille de Mercure
 Pâleur, dieu des Romains
 Palices, jumeaux mis au rang des dieux
 Pallies, fête de Palès
 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
 Panaehéenne, Cérés
 Panagée, Diane
 Panathénées, fêtes de Minerve
 Pancratés, 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, néreïde; fille de Thésée
 Panoptès, Jupiter
 Panthée, prêtre d'Apollon
 Panthées, divinités
 Papillon, symbole de l'étourderie
 Pappée, Jupiter des Scythes
 Parabaravastu (M. Ind.), l'Etre suprême
 Parabolains, gladiateurs
 Parabrana, dieu de l'Inde
 Paralos, vaisseau sacré d'Athènes
 Parasati (Ind.), Shiva
 Parashiva (Ind.), Shiva
 Parassourama (Ind.), Wishnou
 Paraxati, déesse, mère de Brahma
 Parcimonie (Iconol.)
 Pardon (Iconol.)
 Parèdres ou Synhodes, hommes mis au rang des dieux
 Parès, Palès
 Paresse, divinité
 Paris, fils de Priam
 Parisies, fêtes des femmes enceintes
 Paraulaires, gladiateurs
 Paravase, 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
 Pasiphaë, épouse de Minos 2; déesse dans la Laconie
 Pasithée, fille de Jupiter
 Pasithé, océanide
 Pastophores, prêtres de Vénus
 Pataïques, 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
 Pavreté, 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.)
 Pécunia, déesse de l'argent
 Pédophile, Cérés
 Pédotysie, sacrifice des enfants
 Pédotrophe, Diane
 Pégase, cheval ailé
 Pégasides, les Muses
 Pégées, nymphes
 Pécinture (Iconol.)
 Péirum (Jap.), dieu
 Pélasgie, Junon
 Péclusus, fils de la Terre; fils de Jupiter; fils de Neptune
 Pélée, père d'Achille
 Pélidas, fils de Neptune
 Pélides, Achille
 Pelonia, déesse
 Pelopée, fille de Thyeste
 Pélopides, Atrée et Thyeste
 Pélopies, fête de Pélops
 Pélops, fils de Tantale
 Pélorien, Jupiter
 Péloris, nymphe
 Pénotes, dieux domestiques
 Péonée, argonaute
 Péonépe, femme d'Ulysse
 Péonérale, 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 obscène
 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
 Périphas, 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
 Persa, 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 Brahma
 Peuplier, arbre consacré à Hercule
 Peur, divinité
 Pez et Fischaros, divinités indiennes
 Phaëna, l'une des Grâces
 Phao, hyade
 Phesyle, hyade
 Phaëton, fils du Soleil; fils de l'Aurore
 Phaëtuse, sœur de Phaëton
 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
 Pharnace, femme d'Apollon
 Pharnak, dieu d'Ibérie
 Pharygée, Junon
 Phasiane, Cybèle
 Phasis, fils d'Apollon
 Phéaciens, divinités des Athéniens
 Phèdre, fille de Pasiphaë
 Phégéonés, Jupiter
 Phélo, dieu des Chinois
 Phélopédie, fête de Phélo
 Phémone, pythie de Delphes
 Phénice, mère de Protée
 Phénix, oiseau fabuleux
 Phéocome, centaure
 Phéria, mère d'Hécate
 Phéréenne, Diane
 Phéréplate, 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, triade
 Philammon, fils d'Apollon
 Philéie, chanson grecque en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Phileto, 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
 Philonaque, fille d'Amphion
 Philonèle, frère de Plutus; sœur de Progné
 Philonomé, femme de Cytus, compagne de Diane
 Philosophie (Iconol.)
 Philotis, fille de la Nuit
 Philyre, fille de l'Océan
 Philéthon, fleuve d'enfer
 Phlégon, cheval du Soleil
 Phlégyas, fils de Mars
 Phocus, fils de Neptune
 Phœbé, fille du Ciel; Diane en la Lune; sœur du Phaëton
 Phœbus, Apollon
 Pholoé, nymphe
 Pholus, centaure
 Phonolénis, Lapithe
 Phorbis, 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
 Phrasius, divin de Chypre
 Phrontis, argonaute

Phrygiennes, ou Phrygies, fêtes de Cybèle
 Phthas, ou Aphtas, Vulcain
 Phthonos, l'Envie, dieu
 Phylacis et Phylaudre, fils d'Apollon
 Phylactères, talismans juifs
 Phylandre, fils d'Apollon
 Phylas, petit-fils d'Hercule
 Phylax, Hécate
 Phylodoce, nymphe
 Phylodasiles, intendans des sacrifices à Athènes
 Physique (Iconol.)
 Phyzes, jongleurs de la Guiane
 Phylachia (Ind.), esprits follets
 Phyllus, divinité de la Prusse
 Phymnus, fils de Jupiter
 Phyz, fils de Saturne
 Phérides, filles de Piérus
 Phété, divinité
 Phapiens, 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
 Pirator, 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
 Plistorus, divinité des Thraces
 Pliaris, hyade
 Pliasure, océanide
 Pliie (Iconol.)
 Plioto, océanide
 Plioton, dieu des enfers
 Pliotoniens, gouffres
 Pliutus, dieu des richesses
 Pliutéries, fêtes de Minerve
 Pliadire, fils d'Esculape
 Pliarge, harpie
 Plième héroïque (Iconol.)
 Plième lyrique (Iconol.)
 Plième pastoral (Iconol.)
 Plième satirique (Iconol.)
 Pliena, déesse de la punition
 Pliésie (Iconol.)
 Pliade, Minerve
 Pliées, fête d'Apollon
 Pliitique (Iconol.)
 Pliikan, centaure des Slavons
 Pliikar, fils de Shiva
 Pliientia, déesse de la puissance
 Pliilux, fils de Jupiter
 Pliionnerie (Iconol.)
 Pliyalus, fils d'Hercule et d'Eurybie
 Pliybe, fils de Mercure
 Pliybee, Cérés
 Pliybotés, géant
 Pliyde, devin
 Pliydora, nymphe
 Pliydore, fils de Cadmus; fils de Priam
 Pliygone, fils de Protée

Polyhymno, hyade
 Polymèle, fils d'Eole
 Polymnie, Polymnie, Polyhymnie, muse
 Polydice, fils de Joeste
 Polyphème, cyclope
 Polyphidie, fameuse devin
 Polyxène, fille de Priam
 Polyzo, atlantide
 Pomone, nymphe; déesse des fruits
 Pontoporia, néréide
 Pontus, fils de Neptune
 Popes, ministres romains
 Populifuges, fête romaine
 Populonia, déesse champêtre
 Porévith, 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
 Potniades, déesses
 Poudreux, Jupiter à Mégare
 Poussa (Chin.), dieu de la porcelaine
 Præstites, 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.)
 Prono, divinité des Germains
 Proaroses, sacrifices à Cérés
 Procharistéries, fête de Minerve
 Procyon, constellation
 Prodice, hyade
 Prodigalité (Iconol.)
 Profers, déesse
 Profusion (Iconol.)
 Progué, changée en hirondelle
 Prologus, fêtes avant la récolte
 Promachies, fêtes des Lacédémoniens
 Prométhée, fils de Japet; dieu égyptien
 Prométhées, fête de Prométhée
 Proanylée, divinité des meules
 Prono, ou Prowe, divinité des Slavons
 Pronoe, néréide
 Prophtasie, fête à Cumès
 Prorsa, Porrina, ou Prosa, divinité
 Prosehaîtréries, réjouissances le premier jour du mariage

Proserpine, femme de Pluton
 Protée, dieu marin
 Protéles, sacrifices à Diane
 Protésiles, fêtes de Protésilas, 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
 Puri (dieux), divinités
 Pusillanimité (Iconol.)
 Puster, idole des Germains
 Puta, déesse romaine
 Puzza, divinité chinoise
 Pyanepies, fêtes d'Apollon
 Pygée, ronde
 Pygmalion, fameux statuaire
 Pylade, ami d'Oreste
 Pylagors, 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.)
 Quaute-Cong (Chin.), divinité
 Quénavadi, dieu indien
 Querquétulanes, nymphes
 Quey (Chin.), mauvais génies
 Quiaz-Frigau, divinité des Tartares
 Quiaz-Nivandel (Ind.), dieu des batailles
 Quiaz-Pimpoeau (Ind.), dieu des malades
 Quiaz-Ponveday (Ind.), divinité
 Quiaz-Paragay (Ind.), dieu
 Quichena, Wishnou
 Quics, déesse du repos
 Quietude (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
 Ramesché, bon génie des Parthes
 Ranail, ange des Madécasses
 Ranathytes, secte des Juifs
 Ranikail, ange des Madécasses
 Rapine (Iconol.)
 Rawil, ange à Madagascar
 Rat (Egypt.), symbole de la destruction
 Ratia, fille de Protée
 Ratjanias (Ind.), esprits maléfiques
 Ravendiah (Mah.), secte d'impiés
 Razezah, 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.)
 Reputacion (Iconol.)
 Résurrection (Iconol.)
 Rhaboun (Ind.), chef des anges rebelles
 Rhadamanthe, fils de Jupiter, juge aux enfers
 Rhahaans, 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
 Richeus, 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 enfans
 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
 Sabasies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Sabba, sybille
 Sacaras, anges des Madécasses
 Sacrilege (Iconol.)
 Sadasiva (Ind.), le vent
 Sadiail, 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 Bauians
 Sambethon, sybille
 Sambian-Pongo (Afr.), Etre suprême
 Samhaïl (Mah.), ange
 Samienne, Junon
 Sangarde, nymphe
 Sami (Ind.), Saturne
 Santé, divinité
 Sao, néréide
 Sapho, amante de Phaon

Sapiens (Iconol.)
 Sarassouadi (Ind.), déesse des sciences
 Sardorne (Celt.), Saturne
 Sari-Harabrama (Ind.), trinité Indienne
 Sarpédon, fils de Jupiter; fils de Neptune
 Satadévens (Ind.), caste religieuse
 Satialogam, paradis de Brahma
 Satibana (Chin.), déesse
 Satire (Iconol.)
 Saturne, fils d'Uranus
 Satyres, divinités champêtres
 Scabelles, 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
 Schritan (Arab.), génie
 Sheknak (Arab.), prince des démons
 Schinite, ou Schite, pariahs d'Ali
 Schisme (Iconol.)
 Schœ-Madou, divinité de Pégu
 Science (Iconol.)
 Seierica, fête de Bacchus
 Seire, dieu des Solymanes
 Seiron, vent furieux
 Seirophories, Seires
 Scopéliisme, espèce de sorcellerie
 Scorpion, signe du zodiacal
 Scrupule (Iconol.)
 Sculpture (Iconol.)
 Seylla, monstre de la mer à Sicile
 Seyron, fameux brigand
 Seytha, ou Seythés, fils d'Hercule
 Seater, divinité Saxonne
 Sébéthis, nymphe
 Seblil, ou Sebhail (Mah.), ange
 Sébucéus, sectaires juifs
 Séburéens, rabbins juifs
 Séchana'ga (Ind.), Pluton
 Secours (Iconol.)
 Secret (Iconol.)
 Sécurité (Iconol.)
 Sède, grand-prêtre des Persans
 Segetia, Segesta, divinité de la moisson
 Seia, divinité de blés
 Seine (Iconol.)
 Sējahs, moines mahométans
 Selamanés, Jupiter
 Sélasie, Diane
 Sélaspore, Diane
 Sélénitides, femmes qui possédaient des œufs d'où naissaient des géans
 Sellisternes, festins donnés aux déesses

Scamargle, ou Simaergla, divinité de Kiew
 Sémélé, fille de Cadmus
 Semendoun (Pers.), dieu ou géant
 Sementines, fées de semailles à Rome
 Semirales, dieux gardiens des chemins
 Sémnothées, Druides
 Sémon, 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
 Ser, divinités des semailles
 S'rapis, grand dieu des Egyptiens
 Sérénité du jour (Iconol.)
 Sérénité de la nuit (Iconol.)
 Serimmer (Scand.), sanglier miraculeux
 Serosch (Pers.), génie de la terre
 Serpent, symbole du soleil, de la médecine, de la réflexion
 Serpenteaire, constellation
 Serpenteoles, adorateurs des serpents
 Servitude (Iconol.)
 Sésies, déesse des semailles
 Sésères, les Furies
 Sérénité (Iconol.)
 Shakti (Ind.), déesse
 Shamavédam (Ind.), livres sacrés
 Shuis, 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
 Siceulus, fils de Neptune
 Sida, femme d'Orion
 Sicle (Iconol.)
 Siga, Minerve
 Sigalion (Egypt.), Harpocrate
 Sig, ami, esprit chez les Birmanes
 Sigée, promontoire sur lequel était le tombeau d'Achille
 Sicillaires, fête des Romains
 Silence (Iconol.)
 Silène, nourricier de Bacchus
 Silènes, vieux satyres
 Simois, fleuve d'Asie
 Sionie (Iconol.)
 Simplicité (Iconol.)
 Sine rité (Iconol.)
 Sioua (Celt.), déesse

Sipyllène, Cybèle
 Siréna, filles de Calliope
 Sisyph, fils d'Éole
 Sita, femme de Viahnou
 Sithnides, nymphes
 Sleiipner, 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 Suma, 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.)
 Souaa, ou So'iaa, 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
 Sténiade, déesse de la force
 Sténies, fêtes de Minerve
 Stéthno, gorgone
 Stilbé, fille de Pénéée
 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.)
 Succés, divinité
 Suldés, divinités champêtres
 Sulis, divinités gauloises
 Sum's, Mercure
 Suniade, 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'ha' (Ind.), femme d'Agui, dieu du feu
 Swerga (Ind.), premier ciel
 Switowid, Swiatowid, et Swiatowitch (Sl.), dieu du soleil et de la guerre
 Syc, nymphe
 Sycée, titan
 Sycités, Bacchus
 Syllus, nymphe
 Sylphe, génie de l'air
 Sylphides, sylphes femelles
 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
 Syrix, nymphe
 Syrmées, jeux à Sparte

T.

TAAUT, ou Taautus, Herminès
 Trismégiste
 Tacita, déesse du silence
 Tæquib (Mah.), fêtes
 Tænarus, fils d'Apollon

Tagès, petit-fils de Jupiter
 Taivuddu (Afr.), chef des démons
 Tanaïra, fille d'Éole
 Tanaïde, Vénus
 Tansana, déesse des Germainis
 Tangri (Mah.), dieu
 Tantale, 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
 Tarpéiens, 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
 Téléchins, nés du Soleil et de Minerve
 Télégone, géant
 Télémaque, fils d'Ulysse
 Téléphe, fils d'Hercule
 Télésmis, talismans chez les Perses
 Téléphore, 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.)
 Tempête (Iconol.)
 Temps (Iconol.)
 Ténacité (Iconol.)
 Ténéris, 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.)
 Tescatliputzin, ou Tlaloch, divinité des Mexicains

Téthys, fille du Ciel et de la Terre
 Tétratreiam, trinité Indienne
 Teut, Teutatès, Teatutès, Theut, Theuthus, Thot, Thoys, Thoyt, Tis, ou Tuis (Celt.), dieu suprême; Mercure
 Tevacyahua, dieu de la terre des Mexicains
 Thalassa, la mer, divinité
 Thalassius, Thalassus, Hymen
 Thalie, une des Muses; grâce; néreïde; nymphe
 Thalia, heure; divinité
 Thalysses, fête de la moisson et des vendanges
 Thammasade, Neptune des Scythes
 Thamuz, ou Thamuz, faux dieu, Adonis
 Thamno, divinité du Tunquin
 Thanatusies, fêtes des morts
 Thaon, géant
 Thargylices, fêtes d'Apollon et de Diane
 Thargilos, Soleil
 Tharops, aïeul d'Orphée
 Tharthaë, idole des Syriens
 Thaumias, 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
 Thémistades, nymphes de Thémis
 Thémisto, mère d'Homère
 Théonies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Theogonics, fêtes de Proserpine
 Théologie (Iconol.)
 Théonoe, fille de Protée
 Théophanies, fête d'Apollon
 Théorie (Iconol.)
 Théoxénies, jeux en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Thérapias, Pénates des Chalcéoniens
 Thérapiatides, 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, Theutatès (Celt.), Mercure
 Theuth, dieu des Egyptiens
 Thésathat, frère de Sommona-Codom

Thie-Ka, divinité des Tunquinois
 Thison, nymphe qui éleva Jupiter
 Thoë, nymphe, amazone
 Thonius, centaure
 Thoossa, nymphe
 Thoramis, Jupiter des Bretons
 Thoratès, Apollon
 Thirax, fils de Mars
 Thrisippe, 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
 Thyiads, 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
 Thyonæus, fils de Bacchus
 Thyonè, aïeule de Bacchus; seméle
 Tican (Chin.), Pluton
 Tiedebaik, divinité au Japon
 Tien (Chin.), le ciel suprême
 Tigris, fils d'Hercule
 Tikoua, 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
 Titandes, filles de Cœlus et de la Terre
 Titée, mère des Titans
 Titanies, fêtes des Titans
 Tithénidies, fêtes Lacédémoniennes
 Tithorée, nymphe
 Tichrambo (Égypt.), Hécate
 Tithroné, Minerve
 Tite, déesse des Milésiens
 Tityus, fils de la Terre
 Tlalocatéulhtli (Mex.), dieu de l'eau
 Télépolème, fils d'Hercule
 Télépolèmes, jeux de Télépolème, à Rhodes
 Tmolus, géant
 Toia (Amér.), auteur du mal
 Tolérance (Iconol.)
 Tonces, fêtes à Argos
 Tonnerre, dieu
 Topilzin, grand-prêtre Mexicain
 Torone, femme de Protée
 Tortue, symbole de Mercure
 Tositoku (Jap.), dieu de la prospérité
 Totan (Amér.), esprit favorable

Toucher (Iconol.)
 Toupan (Amér.), esprit qui préside au tonnerre
 Touqua, divinité malfaisante des Hottentots
 Tour, divinité de Kiew
 Tournevent d'esprit (Iconol.)
 Tourterelle, symbole de la fidélité
 Tourarides, solennité à Athènes
 Tozi (Mex.), divinité
 Tragédie (Iconol.)
 Tragocelès, Pan
 Tralison (Iconol.)
 Tranquillité (Iconol.)
 Travaill, fils de l'Érèbe et de la Nuit
 Trépid (Iconol.)
 Tréstonie, déesse des voyages
 Trève (Iconol.)
 Tribulation (Iconol.)
 Triéphale, Mercure; Diane
 Trietries, Trietres, fêtes de Mars
 Triétérides, Triétériques, Triéthnales, fêtes de Bacchus
 Tripla, Hécate des Vandales
 Triplantine, Hécate
 Triplava (Slav.), Diane
 Triplone, 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
 Trollen, 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, Tutia, ou Tutia, vestale
 Tiston (Celt.), dieu suprême
 Tivulte, dieu, fils de Mars
 Tivulus, fils d'Hercule
 Tivanus, dieu
 Tivulaires, dieux
 Tivèle (Iconol.)
 Tutelina, Tutulina, Tutulina, Tutela, divinité des moissons
 Tivélé, la Fortune; fille de l'Océan; hyade
 Tivélis, dieu Lare
 Tivelon, dieu de l'impureté
 Tivandarides, Castor et Pollux
 Tivapes (Iconol.)
 Tivaphée ou Typhoée, géant
 Tivaphis, fils de Neptune
 Tivaphon, géant
 Tivaphon (Celt.), divinité inférieure
 Tivannie (Iconol.)
 Tivarbé, fête de Bacchus

Tyrien, Hercule
 Tyriunus, 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
 Vanaprastis, solitaires Indiens
 Vanité (Iconol.)
 Vara (Scand.) déesse des sermons
 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
 Viasis, 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-les-Oby, idole des Tartares
 Vierge, signe du zodiaque
 Vigilance (Iconol.)
 Vigilance dans le péril (Iconol.)
 Villouna (Péruv.), grand pontife
 Vinaiguén (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.)
 Viriphaca, déesse de la paix dans le ménage
 Viswacarman (Ind.), l'ouvrier divin
 Vitellia, déesse d'Italie
 Vitesse (Iconol.)
 Vitrineus, duc de Northumberland
 Vittoffe (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 des Romains
 Vora (Scand.), déesse
 Voracité (Iconol.)
 Vrécaspaté (Ind.), gouverneur des bons génies
 Vroutarassour (Ind.), géant
 Vulcain, fils de Jupiter
 Vulcanaires, 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-Aeccha ou la Vieille de Lâvonie (Lap.), divinité
 Wishnou, 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

Xylolâtric, 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-Yang (Chin.), roi de l'enfer
 Ymc (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.)
 Zèmes, esprits maléfiques des Antilles
 Zend, bible des mages Zoroastriens
 Zéomébuch, mauvais génie des Vandales
 Zéphyre, vent d'occident, fils d'Éole
 Zéphyrus, divinités
 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.

A B B

A.

A. libraire hollandais
 agard (Nicolas), philos. (et Christian), poète
 alst, peintre hollandais
 alst (Guillaume), *idem*
 aron, grand-prêtre juif
 aron (S.), mart. anglais
 aron-Raschid, ou Harroun-al-Raschid, 5^{me} calife Abasside
 aron, méd. du 7^{me} 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
 aertgen ou Aertgen, peint. hollandais
 ba, roi de Hongrie
 baris, philosophe
 bas, I, II, rois de Perse
 basson, impoiteur
 bate, peintre italien
 baussit, histor. français
 badie, théol. français
 bbas, calife
 bbas, ou le Mage, méd. persan
 bbassa, sœur d'Aaron-Raschid
 biati, peintre italien
 bbou, moine, poète fr.
 bbou, sav. français
 bbot, archev. anglais
 bbot, prédic. anglais
 bbot, maire de Londres
 bbot, écrivain anglais
 bbot, écrivain allemand

A B N

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 Sasia
 Abdère, favori d'Hercule
 Abdias, prophète
 Abdias, auteur
 Abdias ou Ebed-Jesu, auteur assyrien
 Abdolmuman ou Abdalmon, roi de Maroc
 Abdlonysse, roi de Sidon
 Abdon, juge d'Israël
 Abeille, académ. français
 Abel, fils d'Adam
 Abel, médecin et poète allemand
 Abel, roi de Danemark
 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.
 Abereromby, médecin et auteur écossais
 Abererombie, général anglais
 Abernethy, écrivain irlandais
 Abgar, roi d'Edesse
 Abiathar, prêtre juif
 Abidgaard, savant danois
 Able ou Abel, écriv. ang.
 Abner, oncle de Saül

A C C

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
 Abulula-Ahmed, poète arabe
 Abu-Mozlem, gouverneur du Khorasan
 Abunowas, poète arabe
 Abuteinan, 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
 Aendémus ou Ecadémus, 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

Aecolti, légiste italien
 Accords, aut. ur 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
 Aconet, auteur arabe
 Acoluthus, écriv. allem.
 Acontius, auteur anglais
 Acosta, théol. espagnol
 Acosta, écrivain espagnol
 Acosta, sectaire portug.
 Aeron, méd. italien
 Aeron ou Aers, scholiaste
 Acropolis, aut. grec
 Acropolite, étane. grec
 Aetnarius, médecin grec
 Aetna, 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
 Adams, 1, 2, artistes fr.
 Adam de Brème, év. all.
 Adam (Billaut), poëte français
 Adam, écriv. irlandais
 Adam, éditeur allem.
 Adams, maire de Londres
 Adamson, auteur écossais
 Addison, écrivain anglais
 Addison, écrivain et poëte anglais
 Adelfard, traducteur latin
 Adelfot, histor. holland.
 Adeler, tit. finatique all.
 Adelmard, écriv. italien
 Adelphius, phil. platonien
 Ader, médecin français
 Adelmare, roi des Saxons
 Adimari, écrivain italien
 Adimari, poëte italien
 Adlerik, hist. suédois
 Adlzritter, historien allemand
 Ado, écrivain allemand
 Adorne, écrivain génois
 Adrets, fantatique français
 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.
 Aegastes, év. hist. grec
 Aegipète, médecin grec
 Aegidius, archit. grec
 Aegion, peintre grec
 Aëtius, évêque arien
 Aëtius, médecin grec
 Aëtius, gouvern. romain
 Aëtrius, auteur romain
 Atrianus, aut. de com. lat.

Africanus, auteur histor.
 Agapet, I, II, papes
 Agapet, év. de Constant.
 Agapius, écrivain grec
 Agard, antiquaire anglais
 Agatharceides, écriv. grec
 Agathareus, peintre grec
 Agathemur, auteur grec
 Agathias, historien grec
 Agathocle, tyran de Sicile
 Agathon, poëte trag. grec
 Agathon, pape
 Agelius, écrivain italien
 Agelnoth, arch. anglais
 Agéalaus, roi de Sparte
 Aggas, peintre anglais
 Agée, poëte prophète
 Agilulf, roi des Lombards
 Agis, III, IV, rois de Sparte
 Agnellus, écrivain italien
 Agohard, 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.
 Aguilon, math. flamand
 Agurre, compilat. espag.
 Agyée ou Agyleus, sav. grec
 Ahwardt, sav. allemand
 Aikman, peintre écossais
 Ailly, écrivain français
 Ailred, historien anglais
 Ainoon, histor. français
 Ainsworth, théologien anglais
 Ainsworth, lexicog. angl.
 Airault, légiste français
 Aiton, bouaniste écossais
 Aitzema, histor. anglais
 Ajala, écriv. de Valence
 Akukia, méd. trad. franç.
 Akenside, poëte, méd. angl.
 Akiba, rabbin 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
 Alazou, mathém. arabe
 Alban, martyr anglais
 Albane, peintres italiens
 Albane, jurisconsulte ital.
 Albatrogus, astron. arabe
 Albe, général espagnol
 Albenarle, fem. de Monek
 Albergot, juriscous. ital.
 Albric, historien franç.

Albérie, légiste italien
 Albréoni, cardinal
 Albert I, II, emp. d'Allem.
 Albert, écrivain français
 Albert, duc de Loynes
 Albert, écrivain allemand
 Albert, écrivain français
 Albert, théol. allemand
 Albert, aut. ur français
 Albert, historien allemand
 Albert, arch. de Mayence
 Albert, natural. français
 Alberti, incéanicien 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.
 Albinovanus, poëte latin
 Albinus, 3 médecins allem.
 Albinus, 2 consuls rom.
 Albinus, naturaliste
 Albinus, mathém. allem.
 Albizzi ou Albizzia, écriv. italien
 Albon, général français
 Alboni, roi des Lombards
 Albornos, arch. de Tolède
 Albricius, philosop. méd. arab.
 Albucaza ou Albucaasis, médecin arabe
 Albuquerque Coelba, écriv. espagnol
 Albuquerque, écriv. portug.
 Albuquerque, gén. portug.
 Alcasar, écriv. espagnol
 Alefe, poëte lyriq. grec
 Alehabitus, astrol. arabe
 Alehandus, méd. arabe
 Aleiat, 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
 Alegrin, cardinal français
 Aleiman, cardinal français
 Aleman, juriscons. franç.

Aembert, auteur français
 Aen, peintre hollandais
 Aeno, écriv. vénitien
 Aeothe, architecte ital.
 Mès ou Halès, sav. angl.
 Mès, théolog. écossais
 Messi, architecte français
 Messo, peint. grav. ital.
 Metino, 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'Arasfi
 Alexandre, po' te franç.
 Alexandre, écr. 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
 Ilyenus Varus, écriv. ital.
 Alford, auteur anglais
 Alfraganensis ou Alfraganus, astron. arabe
 Alfred-le-Grand, roi saxon
 Alfred, écrivain anglais
 Alfred, histor. anglais
 Alfridi, sculpt. italien
 Alfrotti, écrivain italien
 Alkali, écrivain arabe
 Al-Calife
 Al-Bey, sheik égyptien
 Almentus, hist. romain
 Alpe, géogr. asiatique
 Almar, poète allemand
 Almayal, poète français
 Almay, écrivain français
 Almay, théolog. anglais
 Almay, auteur français
 Almay, profess. italien
 Almay, sculpt. français
 Almay, mus. italien
 Almay, peintre italien
 Almay, voyageur anglais
 Almay, théologien anglais
 Almay, mathém. anglais
 Almay ou Allestrée, théol. anglais
 Almay, aut. anglais
 Almay comment. anglais
 Almay, théologiens angl.
 Almay, com-dien anglais
 Almay, théolog. français
 Almay, peintre italien
 Almay, peintre italien

Almagre, conq. espagnol
 Almagre le jeune, espagn.
 Almain, théolog. français
 Almamou ou Adulha, calife
 Almazor, calife
 Almazor, astronome et médecin arabe
 Almeida, vice-roi de l'Inde
 Almeida, fils du précéd.
 Almeida, écr. portugais
 Almelooven, méd. holland.
 Almelooven, écriv. holland.
 Almayada, écrivain
 Almodin, chef des Assassins
 Alp-Arslan, sultan
 Alphyer, 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
 Alpini, méd. et bot. italien
 Alpinus, poète latin
 Alsalaravius ou Abulcasem, médecin arabe
 Alsop, auteur anglais
 Alstedius, théol. allem.
 Alston, médec. écossais
 Althamensis, théol. allem.
 Althasius, écriv. allemand
 Althilius, poète latin
 Alting, auteur allemand
 Alting, théol. allemand
 Alting, auteur allemand
 Alvarès, ambassadeur port.
 Alvarez de Luna ou Alvaro, favori de Jean II
 Alvarez, écriv. portugais
 Alvarez de Paz, écr. espagn.
 Alvarotto, jurisc. italien
 Alvattes, roi de Lydie
 Alviano, général vénitien
 Alvinger, poète allemand
 Alype, philos. platonicien
 Alype, évêque chrétien
 Amadeddulat, génér. ture
 Amaia, jurisc. espagnol
 Amak ou Albuagib-al-Bolhari, poète persan
 Amalasonthe, fille de Théodoric
 Amalec, fils d'Eliphaz
 Amalric ou Amaury, roi des Visigoths
 Amalric, histor. italien
 Amalthée, sibile de Cumes
 Amalthée, arch. d'Athènes
 Amalthéo, 2 poètes ital.
 Amara, prof. d'hébreu holland.
 Amard (S.), po' te franç.
 Amasetus, trad. italien
 Amasis, roi d'Égypte
 Amat, médecin portugais
 Amauri I, roi de Jérusalem
 Amauri, sectaire français
 Amazias, roi de Juda
 Amboise, écriv. français
 Amboise, card. français

Amboise, écriv. français
 Ambroise, év. de Milan
 Ambroise, traduc. italien
 Ambroise, ami d'Origène
 Ambroise de Lombez, écr.
 Ambroise, théol. anglais
 Ambroise, comment. ital.
 Ambroise, roi des Bretons
 Ambrosini, 2 bot. italiens
 Amédée, V, VI, VIII, IX, comtes de Savoie
 Amédée, écr. portugais
 Amédée, év. de Lausanne
 Amélius, phil. platonicien
 Amelot de la Houssaie, écrivain français
 Amelot, trad. français
 Amerbach, impr. suisse
 Amez, théolog. anglais
 Amez, 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
 Ammanati, sculp. 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'Israël
 Amour (S.), 2 doct. franç.
 Amphiloehus, évêque d'Iconium
 Ampyngus, méd. anglais
 Amrou-ben-al-As, gén. ture
 Ansdorf, év. de Nuremberg
 Amurat I à IV, sultans tures
 Amy, avocat français
 Amyot, traducteur fran.
 Amyrat, théol. français
 Amyrites, philos. grec
 Anacharis, philos. scythe
 Anacler, évêque de Rome
 Anacler, antipape
 Anaéron, 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, écr. asiatique
 Anatolius (S.), math. égypt.
 Anatolius, patriar. 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
 écosais
 écosais
 ist. écos.
 at écosais
 écosais
 n. allemand
 h. anglais
 bers, gr. fr.
 . athénien
 portug.
 portugais
 portugais
 ois de Hongrie
 aples
 it. syrien
 talien
 allemand
 amosate
 ar italien
 s. peint. ital.
 allemand
 rabançon
 r français
 allemand
 te italien
 auresque
 allemand
 rabançon
 nglais
 . lanovrien
 italienne
 te italien
 idrewe, colonel
 . anglais
 français
 oteur asiatique
 méd. crétois
 III. emp. gr.
 tr. athén.
 te latin
 il. rhodien
 v. grec
 rceau, architecte
 aucais
 eph, traducteur
 tosalie, écrivain
 atin mod.
 n italien
 n italien
 tre italien
 italien
 oti. peint. toscan
 sicilien
 r. italien
 r grec
 du Mans
 de Noyon
 française
 français
 in français
 t. italien
 d. anglais
 in anglais

ANT

Anguier, 2 sculp. français
 Anguilliers, poète italien
 Angusciola, pein. italienne
 Amicet, pape
 Anich, math. allemand
 Anuand, théol. écosais
 Annat, auteur français
 Anne Comnène, 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
 Annesley, théol. anglais
 Annesley, sav. anglais
 Annibal, général carthag.
 Annius, écrivain italien
 Anselarius, 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'Occid.
 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 Polioreètes
 Antigone Sochaus, fondateur
 des Saducéens
 Antinique, poète grec
 Antinaco, 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
 Aphiouius, rhéteur syrien
 Apicius, 3 gourmands rom.
 Apien, astron. allemand
 Apien, écriv. allemand
 Apion, gramm. égyptien
 Apollinaire, gram. ecclési.
 Apollinaire, eer. platonien
 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
 Aprian, histor. romain
 Apriès, roi d'Egypte
 Aproso, savant italien
 Apulce, 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-
 enne
 Arbogast, mathém. franç.
 Arbogast, général gaulois
 Arbuckle, poète écosais
 Arbuthnot, théol. écos.
 Arbuthnot, méd. anglais
 Arcadius, emp. d'Orient
 Arcère, écrivain français
 Archilas, philos. grec
 Archelaüs, roi des Juifs
 Archélaüs, roi de Macéd.
 Archélaüs, philos. grec
 Archélaüs, trad. asiatique
 Archias, poète romain
 Archidamus, roi de Sparte
 Archigènes, méd. grec
 Archiloque, satirique grec
 Archimède, math. pythag.
 Archon, théologien fr.
 Archytas, philos. pythag.
 Areq, écrivain français
 Areudius, écrivain grec
 Areulhe, théol. français
 Arden, conspirateur angl.
 Areagathus, médec. grec

rona, poète français
 r'oli, écrivain italien
 r'ette, fille d'Aristippe
 r'ette, médecin grec
 r'ethas, comm. e-saréen
 r'etin, jurisc. italien
 r'etin, musicien italien
 r'etin, historien italien
 r'etin, poète obsc'ne
 reat, théolog. anglais
 reus, écrivain français
 reuson, magist. franc.
 reutier, médecin italien
 reutina, comment. fr.
 reenville, écriv. fran.
 reoli, mathém. italien
 reoli, poète italien
 reome, écrivain franç.
 reoli, mathém. français
 reophyle, com. grec
 reoathe I à IX, rois de Cap-
 padoce
 reas Montanus, sav. esp.
 reib, rab. d'Amsterdam
 reibzarane I à III, rois de
 Cappadoce
 rioste, poète italien
 riviste, rois des Germains
 rivastre, devin grec
 rivastre, philos. grec
 rivastre, critique grec
 rivastre, ami de S. Paul
 rivastre, historien grec
 rivastre, traducteur grec
 rivastre, mathém. grec
 rivastre, écrivain grec
 rivastre, gén'ral athénien
 rivastre, sophiste grec
 rivastre, peintre athénien
 rivastre, philosophe grec
 rivastre, phil. de Cyrène
 rivastre, philosophie grec
 rivastre, jurisc. romain
 rivastre I, II, rois des Juifs
 rivastre, philos. juif
 rivastre, lib'r. d'Athènes
 rivastre, gén. messén.
 rivastre, poète athén.
 rivastre, phil. macédonien
 rivastre, philos. grec
 rivastre, chef des ariens
 rivastre, écriv. suédois
 rivastre, manif. angl.
 rivastre, peintre genevois
 rivastre, bouffon italien
 rivastre, th'ol. holland.
 rivastre, chevalier rom.
 rivastre, poète, méd. anglais
 rivastre, th'ol. cosm.
 rivastre, th'ol. anglais
 rivastre, politique anglais
 rivastre, de Meyrville ou de
 Mercuil, poète prov.
 rivastre, auteur français
 rivastre, de Villa-Nova, méde-
 cin français
 rivastre, jurisc. franc.
 rivastre, d'Andilly, jurisc. fr.
 rivastre, écriv. français
 rivastre, év. d'Angers
 rivastre, abbess. de Port-Royal
 rivastre, th'ol. allemand
 rivastre, th'ol. allemand
 rivastre, musicien allemand
 rivastre, sav. irlandais

Arnisceus, médec. allem.
 Arnobe, rhét. numide
 Arnobe, th'ol. gaulois
 Arnold, discip. d'Abélard
 Arnold, th'ol. allemand
 Arnold, écriv. allemand
 Arnold, histor. allemand
 Arnold, traité am'ricain
 Arnoul, historien français
 Arntzenius, jurisc. 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
 Arrigon, fem. de Colonne
 Arria, femme de Pœtus
 Arriaga, th'ol. espagnol
 Arrien, historien grec
 Arrowsmith, th'ol. angl.
 Arsace I, II, rois des Parthes
 Arsace Tiranus, roi d'Armé.
 Arsène, év. de Constantinople
 Arsène, fils de Théodose
 Arsène, écrivain grec
 Artaban, I à IV, rois des Parth.
 Artabase I, II, rois d'Armén.
 Artalis, poète italien
 Artold, sav. français
 Artaxerce I à III, rois des Pers.
 Artaxerce Belogun ou Ardshir,
 roi de Perse
 Artaxias I à III, rois d'Ar-
 ménie
 Arteaga, auteur espagnol
 Artedi, natural. suédois
 Artemus 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
 Arvioux, écriv. français
 Arvingus, roi breton
 Arzachol, astron. espagnol
 Asa, roide Juda
 Asaph, music. hébreu
 Asaph (S.), écriv. gallois
 Asar-Haddon, roi d'Assyrie
 Ascelin, th'ol. 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 th'ol. anglais
 Ashwell, th'ol. anglais
 Ashwood, th'ol. anglais
 Ashworth, écriv. anglais
 Aspasia, courtis. grecque
 Aspasia, maîtresse de Cyrus
 Asselin, poète français

Asselyn, peintre hollandais
 Asser ou Assarius Menevensis, 2
 écriv. anglais
 Assheton, th'ol. anglais
 Assoucy, poète français
 Astell, savante anglaise
 Asténius, aut. asiatique
 Astérius, 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
 Attale, I à III, roi d'Asie
 Attale, martyr chrétien
 Atterbury, th'ol. anglais
 Atterbury, aut. anglais
 Atterbury, écriv. anglais
 Atticus, orat. athénien
 Atticus, chev. romain
 Atticus, patriar. arménien
 Attila, roi des Huns
 Aubert, avocat français
 Aubertin, th'ol. français
 Aubery, hist. français
 Aubery, méd. français
 Aubery, écriv. français
 Aubespine, chanc. franç.
 Aubespine, th'ol. français
 Aubespine, sav. française
 Aubigné, auteur français
 Aubrey, écrivain français
 Aubriot, maire de Paris
 Aubusson, card. français
 Audebert, poète français
 Audebert, 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, poète 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
 Auhaci Maragah, poète pers.
 Auhag-ille, gramm. latin
 Aumont, général fran. ais
 Aungerville, écriv. anglais

Aunoy, sav. fr.
 Aurélien, emp. romain
 Aurelius Victor, hist. rom.
 Aurelli *et* Ar.lli, poète lat.
 Aur ng-Zob, grand-mogol
 Auréolus, général romain
 Auria, aut. ur italien
 Auriféus, écriv.
 Auriigny, poète français
 Aursipa, auteur sicilien
 Aurogallus, prof. bohém.
 Aus ne. poète latin
 Authon, hist. français
 Autreau, peintre français
 Auvigny, écriv. français
 Auzout, math. français
 Avalos, aut. napolitain
 Avalos, parent du précéd.
 Avantio, jurisc. italien
 Avenpage, philos. maure
 Avenfin, hist. allemand
 Avenzoar, méd. espagnol
 Averani, écriv. italien
 Averani, mathém. italien
 Avenly, écriv. français
 Averroës ou Aven-Roch, philosophe arabe
 Ayrbury, histor. anglais
 Avicenne, médec. arabe
 Avil-mux, poète latin
 Avila, hist. espagnol
 Avila, écriv. espagnol
 Aviler, archit. français
 Aviron, juriscions. français
 Avitus, emp. d'Occident
 Avitus, écriv. français
 Anophœa, sav. grecque
 Axlel, gouv. irlandais
 Aylett, écriv. anglais
 Aylmer, savant anglais
 Aylmer, sav. anglais
 Aymar, imposteur franc.
 Aymon, écriv. piémontais
 Aymon, écriv. piémontais
 Ayrès, auteur français
 Ayscough, ecl. anglaise
 Ayscough, écriv. anglais
 Aysee, amiral anglais
 Azarias ou Ozias, roi de Juda
 Azarias, hist. juif
 Azaredo, mis. portugais
 Azorius, écriv. espagnol
 Azpilcueta, jurisc. espagnol
 Azzo, juriscions. italien

B.

BAADIN, doct. persan
 Baan, 2 peint. hollandais
 Baart, poète flamand
 Baha, imposteur turc
 Babaconschi, aut. turc
 Babin, théol. français
 Babinnton, sav. anglais
 Babouf, écriv. français
 Babylas, év. et martyr
 Baccal, auteur arabe
 Baccalau, aut. arabe
 Baccalary Sanna, écriv. ital.
 Baccali, écriv. musulman
 Baccchini, historien ital.
 Baccylides, poète grec
 Baccylus, év. corinthien
 Baccio, métr. italien
 Baccio, peintre italien

Bach, musicien allemand
 Bachaumont, poète fran.
 Bachaumont, auteur fr.
 Bache, aut. américain
 Bachevier, sculpteur franç.
 Bacci, peintre italien
 Backer, peintre français
 Backer, peintre allemand
 Backhuysen, peint. allem.
 Bacon, math. anglais
 Bacon, jurisc. anglais
 Bacon, politique anglais
 Bacon, 2de femme du préc. tra-
 duct. angl.
 Bacon, philos. anglais
 Bacon, peintre anglais
 Bacon, théol. anglais
 Baconthorpe ou Bacon, écrivain
 anglais
 Bacque, poète fr.
 Bacquere, méd. allemand
 Bacquet, avocat français
 Bacshua, 2 médec. pers.
 Badakachi, poète 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
 Bagdadin, mathém. arabe
 Bagford, antiquaire angl.
 Bagger, théol. danois
 Bazi Zadeh, écriv. mahom.
 Bagliani, géner. vénit.
 Bagliani, méd. ragusain
 Bagnoli, poète italien
 Bagshaw, théol. anglais
 Baguri, écriv. mahométan
 Bah-n-Haka u Aldin, ^{saint}
 mahométan
 Bahali, auteur arabe
 Bahur-al-Hellih, écriv. arabe
 Bahier, poète français
 Bahrau, général persan
 Bahrdt, écrivain allem.
 Baier, médecin allemand
 Baif, écrivain français
 Baif, poète 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
 Bains, 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
 Balaban, prophète
 Balamio, méd. sicilien
 Balassi, peintre italien
 Balati, auteur italien
 Balbi, écrivain génois
 Balbinus, empereur romain
 Balboa, voyag. castillan

Balbuena, poète espagnol
 Balderic, écrivain franc.
 Balderic, auteur français
 Baldi, savant italien
 Baldi de Ubalpi, jurisc. italie
 Baldi, poète allemand
 Baldi, peintre italien
 Baldini, savant italien
 Balducci, artiste ital.
 Baldoek, écriv. anglais
 Bale, théolog. anglais
 Balcchou, graveur franç.
 Balen, 2 peintres flamands
 Balès, maître d'écr. angl.
 Balestra, peintre italien
 Balguy, théolog. anglais
 Bali, écriv. mahométan
 Balkini, auteur mahomét.
 Bail, théol. anglais
 Ballanden, théol. écossais
 Ballard, biographe anglais
 Ballerini, savant italien
 Ballexoord, écriv. génois
 Balli, théolog. sicilien
 Balliani, écriv. génois
 Ballin, orfèvre français
 Balsamor, savant syrien
 Balthasar, écrivain franc.
 Balthazarini, mus. italien
 Baltus, savant français
 Balus, cardinal français
 Baluze, écrivain français
 Balzac, historiog. franc.
 Bamboche, peintre holland.
 Bambridge, ambass. angl.
 Banehi, évêque français
 Baneroff, arch. anglais
 Bandarra, fauqueur port.
 Banello, écriv. milanais
 Bandinelli, sculpt. flor.
 Banduri, savant grec
 Bangius, théolog. suédois
 Bangius, prof. danois
 Banier, écrivain français
 Bank, jurisc. suédois
 Banks, jurisc. anglais
 Banks, 2 écriv. anglais
 Bannier, général suédois
 Bannister, 2 méd. anglais
 Baptiste, peintre flamand
 Baptistin, mus. florentin
 Barach, juge hébreu
 Baradée, chef jacobite
 Baranzano, phil. piémont.
 Barathier, jurisc. italien
 Barathier, auteur flamand
 Barba, écrivain espagnol
 Barbodille, écrivain esp.
 Barbodino, savant portug.
 Barbaio, 4 savans vénit.
 Barbareux, républicain fr.
 Barbesan, écrivain franc.
 Barbatelli, peintre italien
 Barbs au de la Bruyère, écrivain
 français
 Barberino, poète italien
 Barberino, cardin. italien
 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
 Bard ou Mahomet-ben-Yezed,
 auteur arabe
 Bardas, patrice grec
 Bardas, général grec
 Bardesane, chef de secte
 Bardhadi ou Bazradi, aut. ma-
 hométan
 Bardin, 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
 Barle, poète allemand
 Barle, 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.
 Barot, théol. français
 Baroche, peintre italien
 Baron, auteur irlandais
 Barot, acteur français
 Barot, méd. fran. ais
 Barotius, écriv. napolit.
 Barot, lexicograp. franç.
 Barotier, botan. français
 Barot, méd. français
 Barot, peintre irlandais
 Barot, charur. américain
 Barot, pair d'Irlande
 Barros ou de Barros, sav. portu-
 gais
 Barrow, théol. anglais
 Barrow, acteur irlandais
 Barrow ou Barrow, écriv. asia-
 tique
 Barrow, poète français
 Barrow, comm. marin franç.
 Barrow, poète français
 Barrow my (S.), apôtre
 Barrow, 2 écriv. franç.
 Barrow, autiq. franç.
 Barrow, écrivain allem.
 Barrow, savant italien
 Barrow, 2 médec. allem.
 Barrow, théol. anglais
 Barrocci, écriv. napolit.
 Barrow, impost. anglaise
 Barrow, 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 Bassinge, sa-
 vant anglais
 Basire, sav. théol. anglais
 Baskerville, impr. anglais
 Baskerville, méd. anglais
 Baskin, 2 écrivains fran.
 Bassan, 4 peintres italiens
 Bassan, médecin italien
 Bassandine, imprim. ital.
 Bassantin, mathém. écoss.
 Basset, historien anglais
 Bassi, c. lèbre italienne
 Bassil-al-Kaith, auteur ma-
 hométan
 Bassonpierre, général fr.
 Bassuel, chirurgien franç.
 Bassus, poète romain
 Basta, 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
 Bathalmusi, auteur arabe
 Bathurst, médecin anglais
 Bathurst, Mécène angl.
 Batou, peintre italien
 Battaglini, historien
 Battely, théologien angl.
 Batteux, littérateur fran.
 Battyan, astron. saxon
 Battie, médecin anglais
 Batory, roi de Pologne
 Bauab, scribe arabe
 Bauden, écrivain fran.
 Baudelot de Dairval, écriv. 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, profess. d'hist. fr.
 Baulot ou Beaulieu, opérateur
 français
 Baumé, écrivain français
 Baur, peintre français
 Bauseh, auteur mahométan
 Bausseri, auteur musulm.
 Baura, sénéchalien fr.
 Bauvin, 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
 Baynes, juriste anglais
 Baynes, médecin anglais
 Bazzas, 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.
 Beau lieu, théologien fr.
 Beau lieu, ing. nieur fr.
 Beau lieu, 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, rouaicière fr.
 Beaume, mathém. fr.
 Beaume, traducteur fr.
 Beaumont, géographe fr.
 Beurieu, auteur fr.
 Beaubore, théolog. fr.
 Beaubore, écrivain fr.
 Beau-Soleil, astrilog. fr.
 Beauvais, histor. français
 Beauvais, orateur français
 Beauzée, acad. français
 Beaver, écrivain anglais
 Bebel, rhéteur allemand
 Bebedelli, écriv. 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, écriv. anglais
 Becquet, écriv. fran. ais
 Bectash, écriv. musulman
 Bectoz, savante française
 Beddoes, médecin anglais
 Bède, théologien franç.
 Bède, écriv. anglais
 Bedell, théol. anglais

beric, écrivain franç.
 Boud, regent de France
 Bort, théol. anglais
 Bort, écrivain anglais
 Bredin, méd. syrien
 Br, peintre hollandais
 ger, écriv. allemand
 Brayn, peint. hollandais
 Brn, savant français
 Brn, géogr. allemand
 Brn, savante anglaise
 Brn, juge persan
 Brn, écriv. flamand
 Brn, peint. piémont.
 Brn, peintre allemand
 Brn, écriv. africain
 Brn, peintre hollandais
 Brn, théol. hollandais
 Brn, écrivain français
 Brn, peint. holland.
 Brn, chirurg. anglais
 Brn, gouv. de Babylone
 Brn, écrivain fr.
 Brn, ingénieur fr.
 Brn, écriv. irlandais
 Brn, général romain
 Brn, écriv. hongrois
 Brn, historien américain
 Brn, antiquaire anglais
 Brn, actrice anglaise
 Brn, écriv. toscan
 Brn, 3 écrivains fr.
 Brn, poète fr.
 Brn, graveur italien
 Brn, peintre fr.
 Brn, poète fr.
 Brn, historien fr.
 Brn, écrivain fr.
 Brn, coméd. en fr.
 Brn, sav. écossais
 Brn, traducteur fr.
 Brn, écrivain fr.
 Brn, chancelier fr.
 Brn, ingénieur fr.
 Brn, 2 peint. vénitiens
 Brn, musicien italien
 Brn, écrivain fr.
 Brn, avocat fr.
 Brn, poète fr.
 Brn, antiq. italien
 Brn, peintre italien
 Brn, peintre italien
 Brn, médecin fr.
 Brn, auteur fr.
 Brn, écrivain fr.
 Brn, roi d'Assyrie
 Brn, écriv. vénitien
 Brn, écriv. italien
 Brn, 2 amir. anglais
 Brn, musie. allemand
 Brn, écriv. anglais
 Brn, ou Benoit Castiglione, peintre italien
 Brn, théol. anglais
 Brn, hom. d'état fr.
 Brn, négrophile américain
 Brn, écrivain italien
 Brn, fils de Jacob
 Brn, poète italien
 Brn, polit. anglais
 Brn, médecin anglais
 Brn, 2 théol. anglais
 Brn, fondateur
 Brn, voyageur anglais

Benot 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
 Berolco, 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 Autletés
 Bérénice, fem. d'Aristobule
 Bérénice, l'une des femmes de Mithridate Eupator
 Bérénice, fille d'Agrippa
 Bérénicius, écriv. hollandais
 Beretin, peintre italien
 Berg, peintre flamand
 Bergame, hist. italien
 Berg n, 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
 Bernia ou Berni, écrivain fr.
 Bernard, astron. anglais
 Bernard, écrivain fr.
 Bernard, savant franç.
 Bernard, anat. fr.
 Bernard, poète franç.
 Bernard, méd. anglais
 Bernard, théologien fr.
 Bernard, peintre flamand
 Bernard, peintre fr.
 Bernarhi, 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 Bernini, sculpteur italien
 Bernon, 1^r abbé de Cluni
 Bernouilli, 2 math. suisses
 Bernouilli, philos. suisse
 Bernstorff, hom. d'état dan.
 Béroald, écriv. italien
 B'roald, poète italien
 Berose, écriv. syrien
 Berquin, 2 écrivains fr.

Berriman, théol. anglais
 Berruyer, 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 Bérme, assassin de Coligni
 Besogne, historien fr.
 Besplas, écrivain fr.
 Bessarion, écriv. vénitien
 Best 1, écrivain fr.
 Bétis, gouverneur de Gaza
 Betterton, acteur anglais
 Bettini, peintre italien
 Betts, médecin anglais
 Beveridge, aut. anglais
 Beverland, écriv. holland.
 Beverwick, na. d. holland.
 Beuf, antiquaire fr.
 Beurs, peintre hollandais
 Beurlet, savant fr.
 Bezze, savant fr.
 Beziers, historien fr.
 B-zout, mathématic. fr.
 Bianeli, 2 peint. italiens
 Bianchini, savant italien
 Bianchini, écriv. italien
 Biard, sculpteur fr.
 Bias, sac. de la Grèce
 Bibbina, 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.
 Bigon, 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
 Biran, 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.
 Lanet, musicien fr.
 Lanck, peintre anglais
 Lang, peintre belge
 Langrie, écrivain fr.
 Langre ou Blethant, poète gal-
 lois
 Langsch, méd. nat. allemand
 Langsdorf, peintre allemand
 Langsland, peintre allem.
 Langsart, 3 peint. holl.
 Langsman, peint. flamand
 Langson, peintre fr.
 Langston, théologien fr.
 Langston, math. et arch. fr.
 Langston, architecte fr.
 Langston, médecin fr.
 Langston, écriv. italien
 Langston, aventurier anglais
 Langston, peintre flamand
 Langston, ou de Blois, écriv. fla-
 mand
 Langton, 4 écriv. anglais
 Langton, musicien anglais
 Langton, théol. anglais
 Langton, méd. et bot. irland.
 Langton, botaniste anglais
 Langton, écriv. toscan
 Langton ou Bocacino, peintre
 italien
 Langton, poète française
 Langton, satirique italien
 Langton, aut. sicilien

Boechus, roi de Mauritanie
 Boecardi, peint. génois
 Boceoni, écriv. sicilien
 Boceoris, roi d'Égypte
 Bochari, 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
 Boehler, historiogr. suéd.
 Boehmen, écriv. allemand
 Boel, peintre flamand
 Boerhaave, médecin holl.
 Boethie, traducteur fr.
 Boiffard, architecte fr.
 Bogoris, roi bulgare
 Bohadin, historien arabe
 Bohn, 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*, écri-
 vain 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.
 Boissi, 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
 Bonaventur. de Padoue, écri-
 vain italien
 Bond. F. Bon
 Bondi, médecin holland.
 Boneracio, peintre vénit.
 Bonet, médecin genevois
 Bonadio, écrivain italien
 Bonfinius, historien angl.
 Boniferius, écrivain fr.
 Bougars, écrivain fr.
 Bonifacio (S.), écriv. angl.

Bonifacio I à LX, papes
 Bonifacio, écrivain fr.
 Bonifacio, savant vénit.
 Bonjour, écrivain fr.
 Bonno, guerrière suisse
 Bonnefons, poète fr.
 Bonnet, prélat anglais
 Bonnet, écriv. nat. genev.
 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.
 Bordas, écrivain fr.
 Borden, médecin anglais
 Bordenave, chirurg. fr.
 Borden, médecin fr.
 Bordingius, poète danois
 Bordone, peintre italien
 Bore, femme de Luther
 Borel, écrivain fr.
 Borelli, mathém. napolit.
 Borgarutius, 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
 Boscovich, 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. turc
 Botteville, 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, écrivain fr.
 Bouchier, archev. anglais
 Boudewins, médecin 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.
 Boulliard, écrivain fr.
 Bouillaud, mathém. fr.
 Boulaï, historiographe fr.
 Boulaïnviillers, écriv. fr.
 Boulanger, philos. fr.
 Boulanger ou Boullanger, philosophe fr.
 Boulay, écrivain fr.
 Boulher, théol. holland.
 Boulogne, 2 peintres fr.
 Boulter, prélat anglais
 Bouquet, écrivain fr.
 Bourbon, famille royale en France
 Bourbon, poète fr.
 Bourbotte, conventionnel
 Bourdoulou, pr. dic. 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
 Bourn, théolog. anglais
 Bourne, poète anglais
 Bournotte, historien fr.
 Boursault, auteur fr.
 Bourrier, 2 écrivains fr.
 Bouvart, médecin fr.
 Bouvalla 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
 Boye ou Bois, théol. angl.
 Boye, poète anglais
 Boze, antiquaire fr.
 Bracciolini dell'Api, poète italien
 Brieton, 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.
 Brailhier, apothicaire fr.
 Brakenburg, peint. holl.
 Bramante d'Urbino, arch. rom.
 Brauer, peintre holland.
 Brauhall, écrivain irland.
 Brancas 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
 Bray-bo-us, traducteur fr.
 Breccout, acteur fr.
 Breda, peintre fr.
 Breda, peintre flamand
 Breckenberg, peintre flam.
 Brey, poète française
 Breymout, traducteur fr.
 Brennut, 2 g. nér. gaulois
 Brent, chevalier anglais
 Bregentius, théol. allem.
 Bre-revood, math. anglais
 Bretou, poète anglais
 Bretonneau, écrivain fr.
 Breugel, 4 peintres holl.
 Breul, écrivain fr.
 Brevai, 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.
 Brisson, 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, médecin holl.
 Brodeau, critique fr.
 Broek, peintre holland.
 Brogny, cardinal fr.
 Brokesby, histor. anglais

Brome, théol. anglais
 Brome, traducteur angl.
 Brome, écriv. com. anglais
 Brompton, écrivain angl.
 Bronchorst, peintre flam.
 Bronchorst, 2 peintres 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.
 Brosnier, démoniaque fr.
 Brostier, savant fr.
 Broughton, 2 théol. angl.
 Brouk hurus, savant holl.
 Broucker, écrivain irl.
 Broussou, 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.
 Brownrigg, 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'Abbas-court, médecin fr.
 Bruin, écrivain holland.
 Brulefer, écrivain fr.
 Brumoy, auteur fr.
 Bruu (le), peintre fr.
 Brun (le), écrivain fr.
 Brunehaut, femme de Sigeb.
 Bruni, écrivain italien
 Bruni, poète italica
 Bruno (S.), fondat. des ch. treux
 Brunfels, médecin
 Bruns-wiek (due de), gén. pr.
 Bruschini, 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

bucur, réformateur franc.
 buchan, visionn. irlandais
 buchan, médecin écossais
 buchan, écrivain écossais
 buckeld, ou Beucklin, pêcheur hollandais
 buckingham, V. Villiers
 buckingham, V. Sheffield
 buckeridge, écrivain anglais
 buckhold, fanatique hongrois
 buquet, méd. français
 bucius, philos. allemand
 buche, auteur français
 buche, auteur anglais
 buche, peintre italien
 buche, écrivain polonais
 buche, natural. français
 buche, peintre italien
 buche, musicien anglais
 buche, auteur anglais
 buche, théol. français
 buche, méd. anglais
 buche, naturaliste franc.
 buche, astronome franc.
 buche, réform. suisse
 buche, auteur français
 buche, écriv. anglais
 buche, peintre français
 buche, sav. français
 buche, 2 peintres holland.
 buche, ou Perrin del Vasa, peintre italien
 buche, histor. italien
 buche, poète italien
 buche, V. Angelo
 buche, Figlio, écriv. italien
 buche, Talenti, peint. ital.
 buche, sculpteur grec
 buche, poète italien
 buche, biblogr. fran.
 buche, ou Bourgeois, méd. de François I
 buche, poète allemand
 buche, écrivain irlandais
 buche, auteur anglais
 buche, auteur dramat.
 buche, savant français
 buche (l'Evêque de), historien fr.
 buche, auteur irlandais
 buche, théol. anglais
 buche, jurisc. genev.
 buche, comment. anglais
 buche, critique holland.
 buche, botan. holland.
 buche, juriscous. anglais
 buche, théol. écossais
 buche, théolog. anglais
 buche, médéc. écossais
 buche, poète écossais
 buche, général rom.
 buche, antiquaire angl.
 buche, théol. anglais
 buche, savant anglais
 buche, médéc. anglais
 buche, médéc. persan
 buche, voyageur holland.
 buche, Da Dulichio, architecte italien
 buche, géogr. allem.
 buche, écriv. allem.
 buche, écrivain français
 buche, médéc. anglais
 buche, médéc. anglais

Butler, écrivain anglais
 Butler, poète anglais
 Butler, auteur anglais
 Butler, duc d'Ormond
 Butler, amiral anglais
 Butterfield, ingénieur
 Buxton, mathém. anglais
 Buxton, gramm. suisse
 Buxton, traduct. suisse
 Buxton, 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
 Cabestan, ou Cabestaing, troubadour 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.
 Cæfflax, histor. français
 Cæffli, sculpteur it.
 Cagliari, peintre italien
 Cagliostro, impost. ital.
 Cagnacci, peintre italien
 Cahagnes, méd. français
 Cahune, auteur français
 Cahue, grand-prêtre juif
 Cahut, écriv. français
 Caille (la), mathém. fr.
 Cailly ou Aceilly, poète fr.
 Cain, fils d'Adam
 Cainan, fils d'Noch
 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
 Calcegnini, critique ital.
 Calcolari, natural. ital.
 Calcar, peintre allemand
 Caldéron de la Barca, écriv. espagnol
 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
 Caliste, théol. allemand
 Callard, lexicogr. fran.
 Callach, auteur grec
 Callistrate, sculpteur grec
 Callières, historien fr.
 Callimaque, poète grec
 Callinaque, archit. corin.
 Calliste, savant grec
 Callisthènes, phil. grec
 Callistrate, orateur grec
 Callot, graveur fr.
 Calmet, auteur fr.
 Caluso, 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, médéc. allem.
 Cameron, prof. fr.
 Camille, fille de Matabus
 Camille, dictat. rom.
 Camille-Desmoulins, conventionnel, écrivain fr.
 Camoens, poète portugais
 Campanella, écriv. napolit.
 Campanus, écriv. italien
 Campbell, marquis écoss.
 Campbell, arch. écossais.
 Campbell, sav. écossais
 Camper, médecin angl.
 Camphuyzen, peintre hol.
 Campi, 2 peintres italiens
 Campi, écrivain fr.
 Campian, écriv. angl.
 Campistron, écriv. fr.
 Campo, écriv. fr.
 Campora, music. fr.
 Campson-Gauri, sultan d'Égypte
 Camus, 2 écriv. fr.
 Camusat, écriv. fr.
 Canah ou Canjah, écriv. ind.
 Candaul, roi de Lydie
 Caudito, peintre flamand
 Cange (du). V. Fresne
 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 Moldavie
 Cantemir, écriv. russe
 Canterus, critique hollandais
 Cantou, philos. anglais
 Cantwel, médecin island.

Canulcius, tribun romain
 Canus, navig. portugais
 Canut, roi de Danemarck
 Canuti, peintre italien
 Capaccio, sav. italien
 Capaccio, poëte latin
 Capel, célèbre anglais
 Capell, édit. anglais
 Capella, poëte espagnol
 Capelle, théolog. fr.
 Capitoli, 2 éscr. italiens
 Capistran, écrivain italien
 Capisuechi, général rom.
 Capisuechi, vice-légat de Hongrie
 Capito, théol. allemand
 Capitoli, histor. latin
 Caporali, éscr. italien
 Capperonnier, 2 éscr. fr.
 Caracalla, emp. romain
 Caraccio, écrivain fr.
 Caraccioli, coméd. napol.
 Carache, nom de trois célèb. peintres italiens
 Carnatacus, roi breton
 Carafa, cardinal italien
 Caraffi, docteur mahométan
 Carameil de Lobkowitz, auteur espagnol
 Caranus, fondat. du roy. de Macédoine
 Caravaggio, peint. milanais
 Carausius, général breton
 Carcavi, mathém. fr.
 Carcan, médecin milanais
 Cardin, peintre italien
 Carel, écriv. fr.
 Carew, historien angl.
 Carew, auteur angl.
 Carew, écrivain anglais
 Carew, négociat. écossais
 Carew, célèbre mendiant
 Carey, poëte dram. angl.
 Carisus, petit-fils de l'empereur Carus
 Carleton, homme d'état ang.
 Carleton, prélat anglais
 Carlini, artiste italien
 Carlin. V. Bertinazzi
 Carione, peintre génois
 Carlos, infant d'Espagne
 Carnath, impost. arabe
 Carnichael, théol. écoss.
 Carnichael, auteur écoss.
 Carnéade, théol. africain
 Caroto, 2 peintres italiens
 Carpentier, mathém. irland.
 Carpentier, auteur irland.
 Carpi, 2 peintres italiens
 Carpione, peintre vénit.
 Carpostrate, hérétique d'Alexandrie
 Carpozovius, 3 auteurs allem.
 Carr, favori de Jacques I.
 Carranza, auteur espag.
 Carré, mathém. fr.
 Carréra, éscr. sicilien
 Carrier, conventionnel
 Carriéra, peintre vénitien
 Carrières, écrivain fr.
 Carrougea, mécanic. ita.
 Carstares, auteur angl.
 Carsughi, aut. toscan
 Cartalo, prêtre d'Hercule
 Carte, hist. angl.

Cartoil, offe. de mar. angl.
 Cartelletti, poëte italien
 Carter, éscr. angl.
 Cartier, navigat. fr.
 Cartouche, bandit renom.
 Cartwright, 2 éscr. angl.
 Cartwright, poëte angl.
 Carvajal, éscr. espagnol
 Carvalho, éscr. portugais
 Carver, éscr. américain
 Carvilius, capit. romain
 Carus, emp. romain
 Cary, 4 éscr. angl.
 Caryl, 2 théol. angl.
 Casa, éscr. italien
 Casali, auteur italien
 Casa-Nova, poëte latin
 Casa-Nova, archit. ital.
 Casas (las), éscr. espag.
 Casati, mathém. ital.
 Casaubon, 2 aut. genev.
 Caschi, auteur ture
 Cashiri, éscr. ture
 Caseneuve, écrivain fr.
 Casés, peintre fr.
 Casimir, I, III, V, rois de Pologne
 Casimir, poëte latin
 Caslon, fondateur anglais
 Casnodyn, poëte gallois
 Cassagne, auteur. fr.
 Cassan, roi de Perse
 Cassana, 2 peintres vénit.
 Cassandra-Fidèle, savante vénitienne
 Cassandre, roi de Macéd.
 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, mathém. fr.
 Cassini de Thury, astr. fr.
 Cassiodore, gouvern. de Sicile
 Cassius, meurt. de César
 Castaglione, poëte italien
 Castaglione, 2 peintres ital.
 Castagno, peintre italien
 Castaldi, poëte 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, poëte 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 Alexievna, femme de Pierre-le-Grand

Catherine II, impératrice de Russie
 Catilina, célèbre romain
 Catinat, général fr.
 Caton, 2 célèbres romains
 Caton, poëte romain
 Catrou, écrivain fr.
 Cattier, médecin fr.
 Catz, poëte hollandais
 Cauliac, anatomiste fr.
 Caurroy, musicien fr.
 Causin, savant fr.
 Caux de Montchebert, aut. français
 Cavalieri, mathém. fr.
 Casalini, peintre italien
 Cave, théol. angl.
 Cave, libraire angl.
 Cavedoune, peintre ital.
 Cavendish, navig. angl.
 Cavendish, biograp. angl.
 Cavendish, 2 éscr. angl.
 Cawton, auteur angl.
 Caxton, imprimeur angl.
 Caylus, 2 écrivains fr.
 Cayot, sculpteur fr.
 Cazaldi, antiquaire rossin
 Ceba, éscr. italien
 Cébés, auteur grec
 Cécrops, fond. d'Athènes
 Cedrenus, hist. grec
 Céliasti, peintre vénitien
 Céléstin, de I à V, papes
 Cellarius, savant d'Alton
 Cellini, sculpteur italien
 Celse, médecin romain
 Celse, philosophe épicur.
 Celles, poëte latin
 Cenant, ou Cemas, aut. fr.
 Censorin, sinateur rom.
 Censorin, consul romain
 Censorin, gramm. rom.
 Centlivre, aut. anglaise
 Centorio, éscr. italien
 Cerda, sav. espagnol
 Cerdon, sectateur
 Cerini, peintre italien
 Cerinthe, éscr. hébreu
 Cérissiers, auteur fr.
 Certaldo. V. Boccace
 Cérutti, auteur fr.
 Cervantes. V. Saavedra
 Cervetto, peintre génois
 Cervetto, médecin ital.
 Césalpin, médecin italien
 César, empereur rom.
 Cespedes, peintre espag.
 Cethegus, patricien rom.
 Chabrias, général atben.
 Chabrit, avocat français
 Chaduc, antiquaire franç.
 Chailon, médecin franç.
 Chais, auteur fr.
 Chaise, écrivain fr.
 Chalcidius, éscr. grec
 Chalcondyte, sav. grec
 Chalcondyle, hist. atben.
 Chaloner, traduct. angl.
 Chalotais, écrivain fr.
 Chamberlayne, sav. angl.
 Chamberlayne, trad. angl.
 Chambers, auteur fr.
 Chambers, dessinat. scd.
 Chambers, médecin fr.
 Chamier, savant fr.

hâmillard, écrivain fr.
hamouset, médecin fr.
hampagne, 2 peintres fr.
hampou, auteur fr.
hampfort, académ. fr.
hampion, arithmétique
hampionnet, général fr.
hamploin, officier fr.
hampmaest, actrice fr.
hamps, auteur fr.
händler, poète angl.
hantal, écriv. française
happelain, poète fr.
happelle, écriv. fr.
happman, poète angl.
happinat, théol. angl.
happe d'Auteroche, astr. fran-
çais
happell, écriv. angl.
harras, chimiste fr.
harrim, écrivain fr.
harrès, statuaire allem.
hariton, écrivain grec
harlongue, 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.
harrais, médecin romain
harpentier, auteur fr.
harrete, génér. vendéen
harron, écrivain fr.
harrier, écrivain fr.
hassé, acteur fr.
hatal, fanatique fr.
hatal, peintre flamand
hatelet, écrivain fr.
hatelet, math. française
hatterton, poète angl.
hauce, poète anglais
haulieu, poète fr.
hauncey, antiquaire angl.
hausse, écrivain romain
hauveau, 2 graveurs fr.
hauvin, théologien fr.
hazelles, mathém. fr.
hoke, savant anglais
hemin, peint. française
heminais, auteur fr.
hemnitz, théol. allem.
hémir, écrivain fr.
herite, poète grec
heron, peint. française
heron, peintre fr.
heselden, chirurg. angl.
hesne (du), médecin fr.
hesne (du), historien fr.
heswode, écrivain fr.
hervet, capitaine-général fran-
çais

Chevilly, écrivain fr.
Chevraux, polit. suédois
Chevrier, satirique fr.
Cheyne, médecin écoss.
Chezy, ingénieur fr.
Chibrera, 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
Childérie I à III, rois de France
Childhead, 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, écriv.
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
Chrysoleras, 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, préteur romain
Cienfuegos, écriv. esp.
Cignani, peintre italien
Cinabue, peintre florent.
Cimon, général athén.
Cincinnatus, 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.
Clairaut, 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 empereur rom.
Claudian, poète latin
Clavius, mathém. german.
Clayton, savant irlandais
Clanthe, philos. grec
Cleese, peintre flamand
Cleghorn, médecin écoss.
Cleland, consul anglais
Clémangis ou Claminges, écri-
vain fr.
Clément, écrivain fr.
Clément (S.), écriv. romain
Clément, auteur rom.
Clément II à XV, papes
Clément, assas. d'Henri IV
Clément, écrivain fr.
Clément, auteur génov.
Clénard, gramm. braban.
Cléobule, sage grec
Cléombrote, 2 rois lacéd.
Cléomène, 3 rois de Sparte
Cléon, général athénien
Cléopâtre, reine d'Égypte
Cléopâtre, astron. grec
Clere, écrivain génois
Clere (le), peintre fr.
Clere (le), artiste fr.
Cleveland ou Cliveland, poète
anglais
Clifford, navigat. anglais
Clifton, poète amer.
Clinton, général anglais
Clivot-Bliervache, aut. fran-
çais
Clisson, connétable fr.
Clitus, ami d'Alexandre
Clive, général anglais
Clive, actrice anglaise
Clodius, sénateur rom.
Clouts, conventionnel
Clopin, 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
Cocceus, archit. rom.
Cocceus, juriste allem.
Cocchi, médecin flor. nt.
Cocchi, médecin italien
Coccius, écrivain allem.
Cochet de S. Vallier, juris. fran-
çais
Coclin, juriste fr.
Cochin, graveur fr.
Cochise, écrivain allem.
Cochran, archit. écoss.
Cochran, peintre écoss.
Cochran, peintre anglais
Cockburn, sav. anglaise
Cocles, devin allemand
Cockington, capit. angl.
Codrus, roi d'Athènes

Coëffeteau, historien fr.
 Coeur, marchand fr.
 Coffin, écrivain fr.
 Coffinhal, juge révolut. fr.
 Coëter, écrivain fr.
 Coggeskalle, écriv. angl.
 Coëolin, poëte fr.
 Coëlern, ingénieur fr.
 Coëmet, peintre fr.
 Coënte, historien fr.
 Coëter, anatom. allem.
 Coëstin, écrivain fr.
 Coëke, écrivain anglais
 Coëlandau, 2 poëtes fr.
 Coëlasse, musicien fr.
 Coëbert, 2 hommes d'état fran.
 Coële, botaniste angl.
 Coëles, lexicographe angl.
 Coëlet, théol. anglais
 Coëgim, animalier nés.
 Coëgné, aut. fran. aise
 Coëllage, traducteur fr.
 Coëllatin, mari de Luëcée
 Coëlé, auteur fr.
 Coëlet, auteur fr.
 Coëlectet, écrivain fr.
 Coëlicet, historien angl.
 Coëllins, mathém. anglais
 Coëllins, auteur anglais
 Coëllins, méé. écin anglais
 Coëllins, poëte anglais
 Coëllinson, botan. angl.
 Coëllius, écrivain italien
 Coëllot, chirurgien fr.
 Coëllot-d'Herbois, coméd. fran-
 çais, juge révolut.
 Coëllman, écrivain ang.
 Coëllomb, navigat. génois
 Coëllomb, cosmograp. gén.
 Coëllomb, anatomiste ital.
 Coëllomban, écriv. irlandais
 Coëllombière, écriv. fr.
 Coëllomesius, savant fr.
 Coëllona, botaniste napol.
 Coëlloni, 2 peintres holl.
 Coëllonia, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonia, historien fr.
 Coëllone, auteur anglais
 Coëllon, philanthr. angl.
 Coëllonville, écrivain latin
 Coëllonna, histor. sicilien
 Coëlluthus, poëte grec
 Coëllwil, écrivain écossais
 Coëllwois, savant fr.
 Coëllwits, gramm. allem.
 Coëlliers, savant fr.
 Coëllines, his. écin flam.
 Coëllodin, math. italien
 Coëllolin, imprimeur fr.
 Coëllomendon, écriv. vén.
 Coëllomerson, médecin fr.
 Coëllonire, poëte fr.
 Coëllonish, peintre flor.
 Coëllomachus, poëte lat.
 Coëllomode, empér. rom.
 Coëllomont, courageux angl.
 Coëllomont, évêque angl.
 Coëllonte (de), voyageur fr.
 Coëllont, théologien angl.
 Coëllon, peintre napolit.
 Coëllonin, écrivain ital.
 Coëllonin, écrivain vénit.
 Coëllonin, florentin
 Coëllonius, mathém. fr.
 Coëllé, prince fr.

Coëllé, ministre fr.
 Coëllé, général fr.
 Coëllillac, metaphys. fr.
 Coëllondrec, philos. fr.
 Coëllondren, écrivain fr.
 Coëlloucius ou Coëlloutzé, philo-
 sophe chinois
 Coëllouve, poëte anglais
 Coëllomor, méd. anglais
 Coëllon, général athénien
 Coëllon, astron. de Samos
 Coëllon, auteur grec
 Coëllonrad I. II, roi de Germ.
 Coëllonrad III, duc de Franc.
 Coëllonrad IV, emp. de Germ.
 Coëllonradin ou Coëllonrad, fils du
 précèdent
 Coëllonard, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonarius, hist. allemand
 Coëllonance Cllore, père de
 Constantin-le-Grand
 Coëllonance, second fils de Con-
 stantin-le-Grand
 Coëllonance, min. siamois
 Coëllonantin, sav. méd. fr.
 Coëllonantin-le-Grand, emp. rom.
 Coëllonantin II, fils du préc.
 Coëllonantin III, fils du préc.
 Coëllonantin IV, succéda à son
 père Léon l'Isaurien
 Coëllonantin VII, fils de Léon le
 Sage
 Coëllonantin, méd. africain
 Coëllonantin, pape syrien
 Coëllonant, architecte fr.
 Coëllonarina, peint. vénitien
 Coëllonarini, écr. italien
 Coëllonte, peintre italien
 Coëllontenson, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonti, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonti, poëte italien
 Coëllonti, auteur vénitien
 Coëllonti Portana, poëte port.
 Coëllontzen, écr. allemand
 Coëllonbyre, écr. anglais
 Coëllon, voyageur anglais
 Coëllon, précepteur angl.
 Coëllon, poëte anglais
 Coëllon, 2 comtes de Shaftes-
 bury
 Coëllon, trad. anglais
 Coëllon, peintre anglais
 Coëllon, auteur anglais
 Coëllon, docteur anglais
 Coëllonmans, méd. anglais
 Coëllon, chevalier anglais
 Coëllonwich, aut. anglais
 Coëllonnie, astron. prussien
 Coëllonni, peintre italien
 Coëllonnet, auteur fr.
 Coëllonley de Chaussépierre, poë-
 te français
 Coëllons, peint. flamand
 Coëllonquillart, poëte fr.
 Coëllonquille, jur. hist. poëte fr.
 Coëllon, capitaine fr.
 Coëllon, poëte anglais
 Coëllonbière, antipape
 Coëllonbin, auteur fr.
 Coëllonbulon, gén. romain
 Coëllonday, française, a tué Marat
 Coëllondré, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonier, auteur fr.
 Coëllonius, méd. allemand
 Coëllonius, botan. allemand

Coëlloni, musicien italien
 Coëllonine, savante grecque
 Coëllonius, poëte grec
 Coëllon, histor. italien
 Coëllon, illustre romain
 Coëllonara Piscopia, savante ven-
 étienne
 Coëllonarius ou Haguenbot, eade-
 min allemand
 Coëllonaro, eccléb. vénitien
 Coëlloncelle (S.), pape
 Coëlloncelle, 2 tragiques fr.
 Coëlloncelle, peintre fr.
 Coëllonclie, dame romaine
 Coëllonclisz, 3 peint. holl.
 Coëllonclius, centurion rom.
 Coëllonclius, géog. vénitien
 Coëllonclini de Sezza, com. it.
 Coëllonclius, gram. italien
 Coëllonclius, peint. italien
 Coëllonclius, écrivain italien
 Coëllonclius, grav. hollandais
 Coëllonclius, 2 peintres fr.
 Coëllonclius, aventurier espag.
 Coëllonclius, savant italien
 Coëllonclius, voyageur angl.
 Coëllonclius, peintre flamand
 Coëllonclius, 2 peint. italiens
 Coëllonclius, chirurgien fr.
 Coëllonclius, 2 poëtes fr.
 Coëllonclius (Brissac), géner. fr.
 Coëllonclius, auteur fr.
 Coëllonclius, auteur italien
 Coëllonclius, théologien angl.
 Coëllonclius, 2 écrivains fr.
 Coëllonclius, peintre holland.
 Coëllonclius, traducteur grec
 Coëllonclius, écrivain fr.
 Coëllonclius, traduct. anglais
 Coëllonclius, mathém. anglais
 Coëllonclius, peintre anglais
 Coëllonclius, auteur fr.
 Coëllonclius, auteur fr.
 Coëllonclius, poëte latin
 Coëllonclius, jésuite fr.
 Coëllonclius, antiq. anglais
 Coëllonclius, écriv. anglais
 Coëllonclius, 4 rois de Thrace
 Coëllonclius, amant de Gabrielle de
 Verigi
 Coëllonges, auteur fr.
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, 4 musiciens fr.
 Coëllon, musicien fr.
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, traducteur fr.
 Coëllon, théol. grec.
 Coëllon, écriv. fran.
 Coëllon, nat. anglais
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, mathém. fr.
 Coëllon, savant fr.
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, 3 sculpteurs fr.
 Coëllon, poëte fr.
 Coëllon, auteur fr.
 Coëllon, écrivain fr.
 Coëllon, actrice fr.
 Coëllon, 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.
 Coysvoix, sculpteur fr.
 Coytier, médecin fr.
 Cozza, peint. sicilien
 Cozzandus, auteur fr.
 Crasbeck, peint. flamand
 Crab, prophète anglais
 Crabbe, écriv. flamand
 Cradlock, peint. anglais
 Cradock, théol. anglais
 Craig, savant danois
 Craig, légiste écossais
 Craig, auteur écossais
 Craikanthorp, théol. angl.
 Cramail, auteur fr.
 Cramer, sav. allemand
 Cramer, mathém. génev.
 Cramer, peintre flamand
 Cramoisy, imprimeur fr.
 Craonau, 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
 Cratès, 2 phil. athéniens
 Cratesipolis, reine de Sicyle
 Cratinus, poète athénien
 Cratippe ou Cratippus, philo-
 sophie athénien
 Craton 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
 Cresch, poète anglais
 Crellius, écriv. allemand
 Cremonini, aut. italien
 Cremonis, écriv. allemand
 Crepin et Crépinien, deux mar-
 tyrs chrétiens
 Créqui, 2 cécl. guerriers fr.
 Croscens, philos. cynique
 Croscentius, écriv. agron.
 Croscimbeni, poète italien
 Cropsy, écrivain fr.
 Crespi, 2 peint. italiens
 Crespi, auteur anglais
 Crest, prophétesse fr.
 Cresti, peintre italien
 Crestin, poète fr.
 Crestier, historien fr.
 Creston, évêque d'Oxford
 Crivon, célèb. écossais

Crillon, général français
 Crimessus, théol. boléan.
 Crinitus, écriv. italien
 Crispus, fils de Constantin-le-
 Grand
 Crispus, évêque d'Egine
 Crispus, théol. italien
 Crisus, 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
 Croxiall, 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
 Cuerenkert, 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 Cumata, 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.
 Cynicus, philos. athénien

Cypriani, peintre italien
 Cypricu, écriv. carthaginois
 Cyrano de Bergerac, écriv. fr.
 Cyriades, tyran de Rome
 Cyrille (S.), 2 écriv. syriens
 Cyrillus-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
 Dagoumer, 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
 Danton, philos. grec
 Dampier, ou Dampierre, poète
 français
 Dampier, navigateur anglais
 Dampierre, général fr.
 Dan, fils de Jacob
 Daneer, avare anglais
 Danclet, poète français
 D'Angeourt, auteur franç.
 Dandini, philos. italien
 Dandini, 2 peintres ital.
 Dandini, juriscions. 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
 Dancann, 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
 Dargomme, 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.
 Davenne, 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'Hirasuc, poète gal.
 David, emp. de Trébisonde
 David, médecin juif
 Davidis, écriv. français
 Davies, poète anglais
 Davies, savant gallois
 Davies, 2 théol. anglais
 Davies, acteur 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. all.-m.
 De e, mathém. anglais
 De fesch, music. allemand
 De fœc, aut. de Robinson Crusô
 De ghuy, graveur français
 De ider, juéf. e. 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. camaldule
 Delrio, théol. français
 Demades, orateur athén.
 Demaugre, auteur franç.
 Demeste, méd. liégeois
 Démétrius Poliorcète, général athénien
 Démétrius I à III, rois syr.
 Démétrius, philos. athén.
 Démétrius, philos. cyniq.
 Démussy, théol. allemand
 Democède, médec. grec
 Démochare, orateur ath.
 Democrite, philos. grec
 Demouivre, mathém. fran.
 Demon, gouv. à Athènes
 Démonax, philos. crétois
 Démosthènes, orat. athén.
 Démosthènes, gén. ér. ath.
 Demoustier, poète fran.
 Demoustier, ingénieur fr.
 Dempster, 2 écriv. eoss.
 Denham, poète irlandais
 Denisart, écrivain franç.
 Denner, peintre allemand
 D'Entrecolles, écriv. fr.
 Denys I, II, tyraus 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. ér. laécéd.
 Berham, théol. anglais
 Deryke, ou Derick, 2 peint. hollandais
 Desaguilliers, écriv. franç.
 Desau, général français
 Desault, chirurgien fr.
 Desbarreaux, aut. fr.
 Desbillons, poète fr.
 Desbois, auteur fr.
 Descurtes, mathém. fr.
 Desforges-Maillard, poète français
 Des, abets, écriv. fr.
 Desgodets, archit. fr.
 Desgrouais, auteur fr.
 Deshayes, peintre fr.
 Deshoulières, poétesse fr.
 Deslandes, écriv. fr.
 Deslauriers, aut. fr.
 Destyons, aut. fr.
 Desmali, 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.
 Deusingius, médec. hol.
 Devaux, chirurgien fr.
 D'Evereux, officier angl.
 D'Evereux, général angl.
 D'Evres, 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
 Diecto, auteur angl.
 Dick, médecin écossais
 Dickinson, médecin angl.
 Dickson, aut. angl.
 Diets 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, boum. allemand
 Dinaric, orateur athén.
 Dinocrate ou Diocles, architect. macédonien
 Dinostrate, mathém. fr.
 Dinot, écriv. fr.
 Ditouart, auteur fr.
 Dioclès, géom. grec
 Diocletien, emp. rom.
 Diocère, chanteur de Paris
 Diodati, theolog. 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.
 Diophante, mathém. grec
 Dioscoride, médec. rom.
 Dippel, médecin allemand
 Dirois, auteur fr.
 Dithmar, écriv. allemand
 Ditton, mathém. anglais
 Divini, mécanicien
 D'jany, poète persan
 Djeptnebeck, peintre braban.
 Diugoss, écriv. polonais
 Dobson, peintre anglais
 Doiard, médecin fr.
 Doddridge, théol. angl.
 Dodonius ou Dodonius, botaniste brabançon
 Dodsley, libraire angl.
 Dodsworth, écriv. angl.

Dodwell, aut. irlandais
 Does, 3 peintres holland.
 Dogget, poëte dramat.
 Dollin, poëte latin
 Dolabella, consul romain
 Dolce, peintre italien
 Dolce, écr. vénitien
 Dolé, savant fr.
 Dolomien, naturaliste fr.
 Donat, jurisecons. fr.
 Donemichi, aut. italien
 Dominique, hermite
 Dominique, inquisit. fr.
 Dominique, égl. act. fr.
 Dominiquin, peintre ital.
 Dominis, écr. italien
 Domitien, empereur rom.
 Donatus Donitianus, général romain
 Donat, chef de secte
 Donat, évêque carthagin.
 Donat, gramm. fr.
 Donato, archit. italien
 Donato, écr. italien
 Donato, ambassad. vénit.
 Donato, écr. italien
 Doucker, peintre holland.
 Doudis ou Dedoudis, médecin italien
 Douau, écr. fr.
 Doué, auteur italien
 Doué d'Attichi, écr. 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, écr. allemand
 Dornavius, médec. saxon
 Dornival, écrivain fr.
 Dorsanne, écrivain fr.
 Dorscher, fanatique
 Dosthée, 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
 Dowham, théol. angl.
 Dabricius, fanatique holl.
 Dracon, législateur athén.
 Dragon-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, écr. fr.
 Drevet, 3 graveurs fr.
 Drexelius, écrivain allem.
 Drinket, centenaire amér.
 Driverer, médecin flam.
 Drolinger, poëte allem.
 Drouais, peintre fr.
 Drouet, éditeur fr.
 Drouin, écrivain fr.
 Drummond, poëte écoss.
 Drumceus ou Drunée, nat.
 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.
 Dœe, 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, historigr. 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.
 Duulop, écrivain écoss.
 Dunlop, gramm. autric.
 Duun, mathém. anglais
 Dunod de Charnage, hist. français
 Dunod, écrivain fr.
 Dunois, commandant fr.
 Duns, 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-Bedaecier, aut. française
 Durand, 3 écrivains fr.
 Durant, auteur fr.
 Duranti, magistrat fr.
 Durbach, savante allem.
 Durall, écrivain anglais
 Durar, peintre fr.
 Duret, médecin fr.
 Duréy, 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 Clo-taire III et Thierry II
 Eecard, historien allem.
 Echellensis, trad. latin
 Eechel, musicien anglais
 Echele, écrivain fr.

Eduse, botaniste holl.
 Eduse des Loges, écriv. fr.
 Edouard, graveur flam.
 Edouard, peintre holland.
 Edler, juricons. allemand
 Edgar, roi d'Angleterre
 Edgar, roi d'Écosse
 Edme ou Edeker, 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'Angl.
 Edouard I à VI, rois d'Angleterre
 Edouard, roi d'Angleterre
 Edwards, archit. gallois
 Edward Is, auteur angl.
 Edwards, écrivain angl.
 Edwards, natural. angl.
 Edwards, savant anglais
 Edwards, théol. anglais
 Edwards, théol. amér.
 Eckhout, peintre flam.
 Eckhout, peintre holl.
 Eckerl, roi d'Anglet.
 Egeking, écrivain allemand
 Egnard ou Eginhard, écriv. allemand
 Egnont, général allem.
 Egnont, peintre holland.
 Egnace, savant vénitien
 Egnan, auteur fr.
 Eisen, dessinateur fr.
 Eisen, artiste belge
 Eisen 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 junc.
 Elie, historien italien
 Eliot, écrivain anglais
 Elliot, général anglais
 Elisabeth, reine d'Anglet.
 Elisabeth, femme de Charles IX, roi de France
 Elie de la fille de Pierre-le-grand
 Elizee, disciple d'Elie
 Elizée, prédicateur fr.
 Eller de Brookhusen, méd. prussien
 Elliger, 2 peintres allem.
 Ellis, 2 écrivains anglais
 Elmanin, auteur égyptien
 Elmenhorst, entique all.
 Elmenhorst, auteur all.
 Eloy (S.), évêque fr.
 Elshimar, peintre allem.
 Elstor, théologien irland.
 Elstor, savante irlandaise
 Elsygys, écrivain anglais
 Elvas, avare anglais
 Elvai ou Elvaus, fondat. d'une secte de juifs
 Elzévir, 5 imprim. holl.
 Emelact, peintre flamand
 Emersson, 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
 Emmius, 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
 Engelmanse, peintre flam.
 English, célèbre anglaise
 Enjeun, savant hongrois
 Ennius, poète latin
 Ennodius, savant italien
 Ensenada (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'), insituteur des sourds et muets
 Ephraim, fils de Joseph
 Ephrem (S.), écriv. grec
 Epicharme, poète grec
 Epicharis, romaine courageuse
 Epicier, graveur fr.
 Epictète, phil. phrygien
 Epicure, 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.
 Eratosthène, écriv. grec
 Erchenbert, écriv. lombard
 Erchinoald ou Archambaud, maire du palais
 Erekern, écrivain allem.
 Ercola, peintre italien
 Eremita, 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
 Erizzo, écrivain vénitien
 Erkvius de Steinbach, archit. allemand
 Erlach, commandant fr.
 Erostrate, fou d'Ephèse

Erpenius ou d'Erp, écrivain hollandais
 Erskine, écrivain angl.
 Eryceira, historien port.
 Eryceira, écrivain portug.
 Erythrophyle, aut. allem.
 Es, peintre flamand
 Esau, 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
 Esope, fabuliste phrygien
 Esope, rouancier grec
 Esope, auteur romain
 Espagne (d'), géogr. fr.
 Espagnandel, sculpt. fr.
 Espagnet, écriv. français
 Espagnolet, peintre esp.
 Esperson, écriv. provenç.
 Espeme, écrivain français
 Espen, théol. hollandais
 Esperente, 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'Angl.
 Ethelred, roi d'Angleterre
 Ethelwolf, roi d'Angl. t.
 Ethereg ou Etheridge, méd. anglais
 Etherège, 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 Phares
 Eubulides, 2 phil. grecs
 Eubulus, poète athénien
 Eubulus, philos. athénien
 Euclide, histor. latin
 Eucharis ou Houcharius, théologien français

ucher (S.), écrivain fr.
 Lucile de Mégare, disciple de
 Socrate
 Lucile, mathém. grec
 Lucemon, auteur italien
 Luc de Moutreuil, architecte
 français
 Luc, prédicateur franç.
 Lucus, philosophe grec
 Lucus, patriarche de Constanti-
 nople
 Luc de Cnide, astronome
 asiatique
 Lucius, sav. athénienne
 Lucius, impératrice rom.
 Lucius, femme de Pierre-le-
 grand
 Lucie, princesse de Savoie
 Lucien I à IV, papes
 Lucie, rhéteur, usurpa l'em-
 pire d'Occident
 Lucius, écrivain, originaire
 de la Norique
 Lucius, antipape
 Luc, mathém. suisse
 Luc, patriarche d'Alexand.
 Luc, archev. de Tolède
 Lucianus, écrivain grec.
 Lucius, général macéé.
 Lucius I, II, rois de Pergame
 Lucius, orateur latin
 Lucianus, ou Eupape, écr.
 Lucius, sectaire syrien
 Lucie, femme de Justin I
 Lucianus, patriarche de Con-
 stantinople
 Lucianus, poète grec
 Lucianus, peintre ath.
 Lucianus, sectaire
 Lucius, poète athénien
 Lucius, tragique grec
 Lucie, fem. d'Amintas II
 Lucie, fille d'Amintas
 Lucius, poète anglais
 Lucius, historien ecclés.
 Lucius, général grec
 Lucie, év. de Boryte
 Lucie, év. d'Éphèse
 Lucie, év. de Verceille
 Lucie, év. de Samosate
 Lucie, fem. de Constance
 Lucie, abbesse de S. Sauveur
 Lucius, méd. italien
 Lucius, év. d'Antioche
 Lucie, comment. grec
 Lucianus, ou Eustochie, sa-
 vante romaine
 Lucie, comment. phil.
 Lucie, sculpt. grec.
 Lucius, patriarche de Con-
 stantinople
 Lucius, écrivain grec.
 Lucius, mathém. syrien
 Lucius, historien latin
 Lucius, minist. d'Acade
 Lucius, sectaire grec
 Lucius, pape
 Lucius, ou Eutyque, patri-
 arche de Constantinople
 Lucius, méd. égypt. n
 Lucius, év. d'Antioche
 Lucius I, II, rois de Chypre
 Lucius, écrivain grec
 Lucius, écrivain grec
 Lucius, 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
 Everdenghen, 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
 Fabriano, peintre franç.
 Fabricius, consul romain
 Fabricius, poète allem.
 Fabricius, médecin italien
 Fabricius, savant allem.
 Fabricius, poète latin
 Fabricius, écrivain allem.
 Fabricius, peintre hollan.
 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.
 Fagus, sav. allemand
 Fagon, médecin français
 Fahrenheit, physicien all.
 Fabel, homme cruel fr.
 Faible, historien français
 Fairfax, poète anglais
 Fairstenberger, peintre all.
 Faithorne, peintre angl.
 Falbaire de Quincey, auteur
 dramatique franç.
 Falconus, historien
 Falconberg, fem. de Thomas
 Cromwel
 Falconer, poète écossais
 Falconet, méd. franç.
 Falconet, sculpteur fr.
 Falconia, hist. romaine
 Falda, graveur italien
 Falletti, 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
 Fauschaw, traduct. angl.
 Fardella, naturaliste ital.
 Farel, savant français
 Faret, écrivain français
 Faria, auteur portugais
 Farinaccio, juricons. ital.
 Farinato, peintre 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.
 Favrin, philos. français
 Favros, 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.
 Feck-nham, sav. anglais
 Feijoo, auteur espagnol
 Feithius, écrivain allem.
 Felicien, 2 histor. fr.
 Felicien, écrivain franç.
 Felicien, 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.
 Fenouillet, auteur franç.
 Fenton, écrivain anglais
 Fenton, poète anglais
 Ferrajuoli, peintre italien
 Ferdinand I à II, rois de Hon-
 grie
 Ferdinand I à VI, rois de Cas-
 tille
 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.
 Ferté, général fr.
 Fesou ou Sauvage, écriv. all.
 Festus, proconsul de Judée
 Festus, ancien. gramma.
 Fetta, peintre italien
 Feuillée, écrivain fr.
 Feuillet, écrivain fr.
 Feutry, poëte flamand
 Fevadentius, 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
 Filescac, écrivain fr.
 Filicaja, auteur italien
 Filmer, écrivain anglais
 Finch, 2 écriv. anglais
 Finé, ou Finzeus, écriv. fr.
 Fiorelli, 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
 Flamel, peint. li. géois
 Flamel, 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
 Flechier, hist. provençal
 Fleecknoe, 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.
 Flinck, peint. hollandais
 Flodart, ou Frodoart, hist. fr.
 Floquet, auteur fr.
 Florentin, peintre italien
 Florian, écrivain, poëte, traducteur français
 Florimond de Rimon, 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
 Foigni, auteur fr.
 Fojnard, écrivain fr.
 Foa, général fr.
 Folard, auteur fr.
 Folenco, auteur fr.
 Folkes, écrivain fr.

Foncecagne, écrivain fr.
 Font, poëte fr.
 Font, auteur fr.
 Fontaine, 2 poètes fr.
 Fontaine, écrivain fr.
 Fontaines, traducteur fr.
 Fontana, archit. milanais
 Fontana, fille du pape
 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, bibliothécaire italien
 Foote, aut. et act. anglais
 Forbes, 2 auteurs anglais
 Forbes, écriv. anglais
 Forbin, écrivain fr.
 Forbonnois, auteur fr.
 Forcadell, 2 écrivains fr.
 Force, maréchal de France
 Force, fille du pape d'Avignon
 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
 Fortesque, 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
 Foucault, 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
 Fontaine, sav. antiq. angl.
 Fouquieres, peint. flam.
 Foureroux, écrivain fr.
 Fournier, 3 auteurs fr.
 Fournier, sondeur et grav. de caractères fr.
 Fourny, écrivain fr.
 Fourquevaux, écriv. italien
 Fournier de Mathincourt, 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.
 Fraue, auteur suisse
 Francesca, peintre italien
 Franceschini, peint. ital.
 Franchi, peint. italien
 Francia, peintre italien
 Franckenstein, 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. naiss. espagnol
 François de Sales (S.), écrivain génevois
 François, auteur anglais
 François, auteur fr.
 François, 2 peint. flamands
 François, peintre fr.
 François, fond. romain
 Francowitz, théol. grec
 Franco, écriv. allemand
 Frank, ou Franken, 2 peint. flamands
 Frank, médecin allemand
 Frank, théol. allemand
 Franklin, écriv. américain
 Frank's, 2 peint. flamands
 Franzini, théol. allem.
 François-Paolo, sav. vénitien
 Fratellini, peint. italienne
 Fratellini, peint. italien
 Frauchenlof, aut. allem.
 Frédéric, 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
 Francesco, peint. anglais
 Regoro, doge de Venise
 Reber, écriv. allemand
 Reig ou Reigius, sav. all.
 Reid, méd. anglais
 Reischmuis, écriv. suisse
 Reine de Andrada, auteur portugais
 Reimmet, peintre fr.
 Reibel, poète fr.
 Reule de Bessy, arith. fr.
 Reus, peintre allemand
 Reut, écrivain fr.
 Réron, écrivain fr.
 Reymye, poète fr.

Fresne, célèbre fr.
 Fresne, 2 auteurs fr.
 Fresne, cél. acteur fr.
 Fresnoy, peintre fr.
 Fresny, poète fr.
 Fréteau, magistrat fr.
 Frézier, écrivain fr.
 Friart, architecte fr.
 Friche, écrivain fr.
 Freschlin, écriv. allem.
 Frioza, 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.
 Fulgins, 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 mayerçais
 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
 Gadois, 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
 Galatei Ferrari, méd. nap.
 Galatin, savant allemand
 Galba, empereur romain
 Gale, chirurgien anglais
 Gale, écrivain anglais
 Gale, savant anglais
 Gale, antiquaire anglais
 Galeano, médecin sicilien
 Galo, théologien holl.
 Galotti, écrivain romain
 Galeotti, écrivain italien
 Galien, médecin grec
 Galiza, fem. de Conciui
 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
 Galloteche, peintre fr.
 Gallois, savant fr.
 Gallonius, écrivain rom.
 Gallucci, Galluzzi, ou Galluccio (Tarquin), écrivain italien
 Galucci, astronome ital.
 Gallucci, écrivain rom.
 Gallus, capit. et poète rom.
 Gallus, empereur romain
 Gallus, écriv.
 Gally, auteur anglais
 Galvani, physicien italien
 Galvano, gouvern. indien
 Gama, officier anglais
 Gama, navigateur port.
 Gamaches, auteur fr.
 Gamaliel, disciple de Jésus
 Gambarà, poète latin
 Gambarà, poète. italienno
 Gumbold, écrivain angl.
 Gandi, peintre holland.
 Garamond, graveur et fondeur français
 Garasse, écrivain fr.
 Garbini, 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.
 Gasconne, poète anglais
 Gasparini, 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.
 Gaurindi, historien fr.
 Gaudi, peintre génois
 Gaulmin, écrivain fr.
 Gaurie, 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
 Gazon-Dourxigné, aut. fr.
 Gazzoli, peintre fr.
 Gebel, méd. et astr. arabe
 Ged, artiste écossais
 Gedalah, talmux rabbin
 Geddes, écrivain écoss.
 Gedicus, écrivain holl.
 Gedoy, traducteur fr.
 Geinoz, écrivain suisse
 Gehais (S.). V. Melin
 Gelase, traducteur grec
 Gelase, écrivain grec
 Gelase I, II, papes
 Geldenbaur, histor. holl.
 Gelder, peintre holland.
 Geldorp, peintre flamand
 Gelee, peintre fr.
 Gelee, 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.
 Gemre, 2 écrivains fr.
 Gendre, sculpteur fr.
 Gendron, médecin fr.

Genebrard, auteur fr.
 Genesis, 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.
 Gennari, 2 peintres bolon.
 Gennes, oratorem fr.
 Genocls, peintre flamand
 Genesric, roi des Vandales
 Genoumé, républic. fr.
 Gentil, historien fr.
 Gentile, peintre flamand
 Gentileschi, 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.
 Gerhards, auteur allem.
 Gering, imprimeur allem.
 Germain, savant fr.
 Germain, 2 orfèvres fr.
 Germanicus, génér. rom.
 Germyn, 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
 Ghirlandajo 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.
 Gibbsou, 2 peintres angl.
 Gibson, mathém. angl.
 Giffen, crit. et juris. all.
 Gigot d'Orcy, natur. fr.
 Gilbert, méd.-ém. anglais
 Gilbert, navigateur angl.
 Gilbert, écrivain écoss.
 Gilbert, poète fr.
 Gildas, écrivain breton
 Gilson, aut. dram. angl.
 Gilmert, ou Geinact, auteur vatalde
 Gill, v. voyageur fr.
 Gilles (S.), v. poète fr.
 Gilles d'Arthènes, médecin fr.
 Gules 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.
 Gioucho-Greco, taub. d'échees
 Gioia, pilote napolitain
 Giolito, imprimeur vénit.
 Giordano, peintre napol.
 Giorgione, peintre vénit.
 Giottino, peintre florent.
 Giotto, peintre, sculpteur, et architecte italien
 Gioldi, historien italien
 Giraldi, écrivain italien
 Giraldus, savant génois
 Girard, prédicateur fr.
 Girard, auteur fr.
 Girard de Villethierry, taub. français
 Girard, écrivain fr.
 Girardon, sculpteur fr.
 Girardeau, écrivain fr.
 Giron, vice-roi de Naples
 Naples
 Giroust, prédicateur fr.
 Giry, traducteur fr.
 Gisbert, écrivain flamand
 Giselinus, médéc. sass.
 Giulano, sculpteur ital.
 Giusti, peintre italien
 Glaber, poète français
 Glain, traducteur fran.
 Glindorp, médecin holland.
 Glanvil, écrivain anglais
 Glanville, jurisconsulte
 Glaphorne, poète anglais
 Glaphyre, fem. d'Arcture
 Glas, apothicaire fran.
 Glass, écrivain écossais
 Glauber, chimiste allem.
 Glauber, 3 peintres holl.
 Glen, imprimeur holl.
 Glendower, évêq. gallois
 Gleias ou Glycas, histor. fr.
 Glisson, médecin anglais
 Gloucester, poète anglais
 Glover, poète anglais

nek, musicien allem.
 lin, 2 naturalis. allem.
 adoy, imprimeur angl.
 ur, savant français
 bby, 2 peintres ital.
 bel, théol. suisse.
 belin, teinturier fran.
 bin, écrivain franç.
 binet, écrivain franç.
 brzas, seigneur persan
 clemius, écrivain ang.
 clemius, méd. allem.
 clemius, écrivain alle.
 dard (S.) arc. de Rouen
 dard, méd. anglais
 dard, écrivain franç.
 deroi de Bouillon, chef des
 rosés français
 d'oot, famille de sav.
 diecard, traduct. fran.
 ewick, peintre hollandaise
 dlin, mathématique fran.
 dnot, théologien fr.
 dya, femme généreuse
 dwin, 2 auteurs angl.
 d'rée, savant libraire
 ertz, seigneur suédois
 es, peintre flamand
 estus, écrivain holland.
 ez, trad. portugais
 év, écrivain anglais
 eka, méd. allemand
 dory, mathématicien
 d'ast, juriscôn. suisse
 dhagen, traduct. all.
 dman, écrivain allem.
 dmoni, aut. dram. ital.
 dsmith, ou Goudsmith, tra-
 ducteur anglais
 dsmith, écriv. irland.
 dms, grammair. holland.
 dms, écrivain holland.
 d'zius, peintre allem.
 d'zius, antiquaire hol.
 dyidan, barde gaulois
 ebar, théolog. holland.
 ombaud, poète franç.
 omberville, poète fran.
 omral, poète anglais
 ommez de Ciudad-Réal, poète
 latin esp.
 ommez, auteur française
 omli, carlin. de Retz
 ordin, courtisan fran.
 ordet, théologien franç.
 ongora, poète espagn.
 omelli, sculpteur ital.
 omalva, capitaine esp.
 onthier, 2 peintres fr.
 onthier, poète latin
 onzagae, écr. italienne
 onzales, écrivain espag.
 oocall, antiquaire irlan.
 oodwin, républic. ang.
 ood peintre hollandais
 oodien, 2 consuls rom.
 ordien, empereur rom.
 ordon, écrivain écoss.
 ordon, marin anglais
 ordon, politique écoss.
 ordon, antiquaire écoss.
 ordon, savant écossais
 ord, auteur latin
 ordli, écrivain italien
 orgias, orateur sicilien

Gorgias, orateur grec
 Gorius, ou Gorio, sav. ital.
 Gorlée, antiquaire flam.
 Gorlée, philosophe holl.
 Gorpuius, méd. brabant.
 Gorree, médecin
 Gosselin, natural. franç.
 Gosselin, écriv. italien
 Gotescale, théolog. allem.
 Gothofred, juriscôn. fr.
 Gothofred, écrivain fran.
 Gotthead, poète allem.
 Gotti, cardinal italien
 Gottheber, sav. critique
 Goud lin, ou Goudouli, poète
 guseon
 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
 Graaw, 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 ang.
 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, mathémat. ital.
 Grandval, acteur franç.
 Grandval, poète français
 Granet, écrivain proven.
 Grange (la), aut. franç.
 Grange (la), écrivain fr.
 Grainger, ou Grainger, méd.
 écossais
 Grant, juriscôn. 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
 Gratiani, philos. italien
 Gratien, capitaine rom.
 Gratien, 2 emp. romains
 Gratinus, poète latin
 Gratinus, savant allemand
 Graunt, 2 aut. anglais
 Gravelot, graveur fr.
 Graverol, juriscôn. 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 à XV (S.), papes
 Grégoire, écr. syrien
 Grégoire, aut. syrien
 Grégoire, évêque syrien
 Grégoire, écrivain fr.
 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.
 Grevenbroeck, 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, *F.* Alford
 Grigman, savante fr.
 Grignon, graveur fr.
 Grimaldi, *F.* Bolognese
 Grimaldi, peint. holland.
 Grimairest, auteur fr.
 Grimmer, peint. flamand
 Grimoux, peintre fr.
 Gringonneur, peintre fr.
 Gringore, auteur fr.
 Grissault, astron. angl.
 Grove, *e. l.* géogr. fr.
 Grocy, théol. anglais
 Groditijs, aut. polonois
 Gronovius, histor. allem.
 Gronovius, aut. allemand
 Gropper, écriv. allemand
 Gros (le), sculpteur fr.
 Gros (le), aut. fr.
 Gros de Besplas, théol. fr.
 Grose, antiquaire anglais
 Groseley, écrivain fr.
 Grosse-Tête, aut. anglais
 Grotius, aut. hollandais
 Grotius, sav. jurisc. holl.
 Grouais, *F.* Desgrouais
 Grouchi, ou Gracchius, auteur 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, écriv. 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. crit. allem.
 Gudius, auteur allemand
 Guédier de S. Aubin, éc. 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.

Guesclin, conné. de Fr.
 Guillard, médecin fr.
 Guéudeville, écrivain fr.
 Guéullette, auteur fr.
 Guevara, hist. espagnol
 Guevara, poète com. esp.
 Guglielmi, 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
 Guiston, 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
 Gusanvillan, 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. *F.* Arétin
 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, maitr. de Charles II
 Gwinne, méd. anglais
 Gyzen, peintre flamand

H.

HAAMBERGEN, peint. hol.
 Haaz, imprimeur suisse
 Habacuc, prophète
 Habert, 2 écrivains fr.
 Habert de Cérisi, aut. fr.

Habert, 3 auteurs fr.
 Habert, savante française
 Habicot, chirurgien fr.
 Habington, écriv. anglais
 Hachette, h-rotine franç.
 Hackaer, peint. holland.
 Hacket, fatiastique anglais
 Hacket, évêque anglais
 Hackspan, écriv. allemand
 Haddon, animal anglais
 Haen, écrivain allemand
 Haer, écrivain flamand
 Haerlem, peintre holland.
 Hagedorn, poète allemand
 Hagen, peintre allemand
 Hagenbot, éc. alk. suédois
 Hagenier, poète fr.
 Haguénor, écrivain fr.
 Hahn, historiogr. allem.
 Haillan, auteur fr.
 Hakewill, écriv. anglais
 Hakem, callig. persicoteur
 Hakluyt, écriv. anglais
 Halde, écrivain fr.
 Hale, écrivain anglais
 Halès, *F.* Alès
 Halès, écriv. anglais
 Halès, écriv. anglais
 Halil-Beigi, 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.
 Halifax, écrivain anglais
 Hals, 2 peintres flamands
 Halv-Bey, bey d'egypte
 Hamberger, math. alle.
 Hamberger, écriv. allemand
 Hamel, écrivain fr.
 Hamel du Monceau, écriv. fr.
 Hamilton, écriv. irlandais
 Hamilton, 2 ducs anglais
 Hamilton, poète anglais
 Hamilton, jurisc. consulte. h. ét. d'état Amer.
 Hamlet, écriv. danois
 Hammelmann, théol. all.
 Hammond, ministre angl.
 Hammond, 2 écriv. anglais
 Hamon, maître d'écriture fran.
 Hamou, écrivain fr.
 Hampden, patriote angl.
 Hausa, écrivain arabe
 Hanckius, auteur silésien
 Handel, music. allemand
 Hangst, écrivain fr.
 Hanner, écrivain anglais
 Hanneken, 2 auteurs all.
 Hanneman, peintre holl.
 Hannibal, *F.* 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.
 Larly, 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'Alexandrie
 Larpocration, rhéteur grec
 Larrington, 2 écriv. anglais
 Larris, méd. anglais
 Larris, 2 auteurs anglais
 Larrison, capitaine angl.
 Larrison, aut. anglais
 Larrison, mécanicien angl.
 Lartley, médec. anglais
 Larthe, poète anglais
 Lartman, théol. allemand
 Lartzein, savant allem.
 Lartzerker, 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
 Laustead, aut. dram. angl.
 Loute-Feuille, mécan. fr.
 Loute-Roche, act. aut. fr.
 Loute-Serre, écriv. fr.
 Loute-Ville, écrivain fr.
 Averscamp, sav. holland.
 Avers, médecin anglais
 Awke, chev. du Bain
 Awkesworth, écriv. anglais
 Awkins, amiral anglais
 Awkins, écriv. anglais
 Awkwood, géo. anglais
 Ay, écrivain anglais
 Ay, fanatique français
 Ay, écrivain écossais
 Aydn, musicien allemand
 Aye, auteur français
 Ayer, écriv. allemand
 Ayres, savant math. fr.
 Ayton, ou Ayton, écrivain armenien
 Ayward, hist. anglais
 Azael, roi de Syrie
 Azon, médecin fr.
 Badley, écrivain anglais
 Barmis, antiquaire angl.
 Bath, écriv. anglais
 Bath, jurise. anglais
 Bathcote, ministre anglais
 Benstret, méd. anglais
 Über, fils de Salé
 Fébert, journaliste fr.
 Fecht, écriv. allemand
 Feck, 2 peintres flamands
 Fequet, médecin fr.
 Fedelin, écrivain fr.
- Hederich, ou Hedericus, lexicographe allemand
 Hedlinger, écriv. suisse
 Heede, 2 peint. flamands
 Heem, peintre hollandais
 Heere, peintre flamand
 Heeg-sippe, hist. ecclésiast. juif
 Heidegger, théol. suisse
 Heidman, profess. allem.
 Heil, 3 peintres flamands
 Hein, marin hollandais
 Heineccius, jurise. allem.
 Heinecken, enfant merveille. all.
 Heinsius, critique flamand
 Heinsius, poète holland.
 Heister, aut. allemand
 Hèle, écrivain anglais
 Hélène, mère de Constantin-le-Grand
 Hélogabale, emp. romain
 Hélicenne, sav. française
 Hellanienus, hist. grec
 Hellot, chimiste anglais
 Helmbreker, peintre holl.
 Helmont, peintre flam.
 Helmont, méd. flamand
 Héloïse, épouse d'Abélard
 Helsum, méd. irlandais
 Helst, peint. hollandais
 Helvétius, 2 médec. holl.
 Helvétius, philosophe fr.
 Helvicus, théol. allemand
 Helvyot, auteur angl.
 Hemelar, écrivain holl.
 Heméré, 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. ur 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
 Henri, imprimeur anglais
 Henrion, écrivain fr.
 Henriot, révolutionn. fr.
 Henriquez, aut. portugais
 Henry, savant français
 Henrys, juriseconsulte fr.
 Henschenius, savant flam.
 Héraclite, philos. grec
 Héraclius, emp. de Rome
 Héraclius Constantin, fils du précédent
 Héraclius, patriarche de Jérusalem
 Hérauld, ou Hérauld, écriv. fr.
 Héraud de Sèches, écriv. fr.
 Herbelot, écrivain fr.
 Herberay des Essarts, traducteur français
 Herbert, trad. anglaise
 Herbert de Cherbury, aut. anglais
 Herbert, poète anglais
- Herbert, écrivain anglais
 Herbinus, écriv. allemand
 Hercyllay-Zuniga, poète espagnol
 Herdrich, aut. flamand
 Hérédals, auteur fr.
 Hèrebach, auteur allem.
 Héricourt, juriseconsulte fr.
 Hérisant, 2 écrivains fr.
 Héritier, poète fr.
 Héritier, poète française
 Héritier de Brutelle (l'), naturaliste fr.
 Herbieus, astrologue all.
 Herman, écrivain allem.
 Herman, botaniste allem.
 Hermann, mathém. suisse
 Hermant, bibliog. fr.
 Hermant, historien fr.
 Hermas, écrivain romain
 Hermès, philosop. égypt.
 Hermias, hérét. de Galatie
 Hernilly (l'), hist. fr.
 Herminier (l'), écriv. fr.
 Hermogène de Tarse, écriv. asiatique
 Hermogène, hérét. afric.
 Hernandez, médec. espag.
 Hernandez, trad. espagn.
 Hérode-le-Grand, roi de Galilée
 Hérode Antipas, roi de Galilée
 Hérodiade, épouse d'Hérode Antipas
 Hérodis, historien grec
 Hérodote, histor. grec
 Héroet, ou Hérouet, poète français
 Hérophile, médecin de Chalcédoine
 Herrera Tordesilas, historiographe espagnol
 Herreras (de), poète esp.
 Hervent, ou Herveau, écriv. fr.
 Hertius, juriseconsult. 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.
 Heschelus, gramm. syrien
 Heurnius, médecin holl.
 Heuter, peintre holland.
 Heuterus, écrivain holl.
 Hevelius, ou Hevelik, 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
 Hhargry, écriv. persan
 Hicetas, phil. syracusan
 Hieckes, ou Hieckesius, écriv. anglais
 Hiéroclès, écriv. syrien
 Hiéron I, II, rois de Syracuse

Héronime, tyran de Sicile
 Hiffermand, écrivain angl.
 Higgins, chroniqueur angl.
 Higgins, théologien angl.
 Higsons, 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 l., savant juif
 Hill l. commentat. juif
 Hilliard, peintre écossais
 Himerius, sophiste grec
 Hinecius, écrivain angl.
 Hincmar, écrivain fr.
 Hipparchie, femme de Cratès
 Hipparque, tyran d'Athènes
 Hipparque, astron. grec
 Hippocrate, médec. grec
 Hipponax, poète grec
 Hiram, roi de Tyr
 Miram, archit. asiatique
 Hire (la), peintre fr.
 Hirz, 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.
 Hocht, écrivain allem.
 Hochtetter, écriv. allem.
 Hodges, médecin angl.
 Hody, savant anglais
 Hoc, luthérien allem.
 Hoeck, 2 peintres holl.
 Hoel, peintre hollandais
 Hoetzlinus, 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.
 Holder, écrivain anglais
 Holdsworth, littérat. angl.
 Holinshead, chron. angl.
 Holl, écrivain allemand
 Holland, médecin
 Hollar, graveur bohém.
 Holmes, éditeur
 Holstein, peintre holland.
 Holstein, ou Holstenus, écri-
 vain allemand
 Holt, magistrat anglais
 Holwel, gouvern. du Bengale
 Holyday, traducteur angl.
 Holyoke, 2 lexicogr. angl.
 Hollywood, mathém. angl.
 Homberg, chimiste asiat.

Horne, écrivain écossais
 Horne, 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 (la), écriv. impost. fr.
 Honthelm, écrivain all.
 Honthorst, 2 peint. holl.
 Hooft, auteur hollandais
 Hoogveen, savant holl.
 Hoogstraten, peintre flam.
 Hoogstraten, écriv. holl.
 Hoogue, 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 (les), 3 généraux frères
 romains
 Horapollo, ou Horus-Apollo,
 grammair. égyptien
 Horati, savant romain
 Hormisdas (S.), pape
 Hormisdas 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, F. Motte (la)
 Houdry, écrivain fr.
 Houlières, F. Deshoulières
 Housman, 2 peint. flam.
 Houteville, écrivain fr.
 Hoveden, historien angl.
 Howard, animal anglais

Howard, écrivain angl.
 Howart, 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 géom.
 Hubert (S.), évêque holl.
 Hubert, pr. dicat. ur fr.
 Hubner, hist. et géog. all.
 Hudson, navigateur angl.
 Hudson, bibliothèque. ang.
 Hudson, peintre anglais
 Huet, savant français
 Hughes, poète anglais
 Hughes, traducteur angl.
 Hugo, ou Hugon, savant fr.
 Hugtenburg, 2 peintres hol-
 landais
 Hugues-Cl. Grand, fils de Le-
 bert, roi de France
 Hugues-Capet, roi de France
 Hugues de Ciumy, 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.
 Huismann, savant all.
 Hultz, peintre holland.
 Hume, phil. et hist. écoss.
 Humphry, écrivain angl.
 Humides, général hongr.
 Hunneric, roi des Vandals
 Hunnius, écrivain ail. m.
 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.
 Huyson, 4 peintres holl.
 Hyacinthe (S.), F. Saint-Hy-
 acinthe
 Hyde, historien anglais
 Hyde, savant anglais
 Hygin, auteur latin
 Hygin (S.), pape
 Hyll, médecin gallois
 Hypacie, ou Hygatie, femme
 grecque
 Hypérides, orateur athén.
 Hypérides, théolog. allem.
 Hypsicles d'Alexandrie, mathé-
 maticien grec
 Hyvean, prince des Juifs

I.

IARRA, imprim. espagn.
 us, évêque d'Edesse
 ycus, poëte grec
 tinus, architecte grec
 ncicus, auteur espagnol
 nace (S.), év. d'Antioche
 nace de Loyola (S.).
 Loyola
 ve, imprim. anglais
 yricus, sav. allemand
 bert, avocat fr.
 bert, peintre fr.
 bert, poëte fr.
 bert, avocat allemand
 periali, 2 médec. ital.
 periali, cardinal italien
 chofr, écrivain allem.
 zombouss, méd. anglais
 ghen, peintre holland.
 zombarti, écrivain fr.
 gule, écrivain angl.
 nocent I à XIII, papes
 tapherne, seign. persan
 tarian de Ayala, ér. esp.
 vngès, écriv. sicilien
 hinate, génér. athén.
 ne, impérat. grecques
 ént. év. de Lyon
 on. général anglais
 revisa, traduct. anglais
 rnius, Wernerus, ou Guarne-
 rus, juriscous. allem.
 urosque, écriv. navarr.
 ac, fils d'Abraham
 ac, 2 empereurs grecs
 ac Karo, comm. esp.
 ble de Castille, reine d'Es-
 pagne
 ac, prophète
 mbert, commentat. fr.
 ure, demois. de Toulouse
 ac, orateur grec
 lin, naturaliste suisse
 ore de Charax, aut.
 dre de Cordou., écriv. espa-
 gnol
 dre (S.), écriv. syr.
 dre de Séville, écriv. esp.
 dre Mercator, ou Peccator,
 auteur espagnol
 dre de Isolami, écriv. italien
 maël, fils d'Abraham
 uel I, II, sophis de Perse
 orate, orateur grec
 uel, médecin juif
 ugus, théolog. allem.
 tuantius, histor. hongr.
 uy, ou Yves, écriv. fr.
 ves, antiquaire anglais
 veteaux, poëte fr.

J.

JAAPHAR ERN TOPHAIL,
 philosophe arabe
 abilly, auteur fr.
 ablonski, théol. polon.

Jablonski, lexicoгр. all.
 Jablonski, écrivain pruss.
 Jacetius, écrivain florent.
 Jachais, 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.
 Jaqu. s de Vitri, card. fr.
 Jacques de Voragine, écrivain
 français
 Jaquet de la Guerre, musi-
 cienne française
 Jaquet, écrivain fr.
 Jaquier, savant fr.
 Jaeger, écrivain allem.
 Jazo, poëte anglais
 Jaillot, géographe fr.
 Jambouque, 2 philos. grecs
 James, théolog. anglican
 James, écrivain anglais
 James, médecin anglais
 Jamini, écrivain sic.
 Jambon, poëte fr.
 Jambou, auteur fr.
 Jansinius, év. d'Ypres
 Jansinius, év. de Gand
 Janssens, 5 peintres hol.
 Janssens, écrivain flam.
 Janvier, écrivain fr.
 Japhet, fils de Noé
 Jarchas, philos. indien
 Jarchis, 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'Evangéliste, apôtre
 Jean, discip. des apôtres
 Jean, secret. d'Honrius
 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 ry, poëte anglais
 Jehu, roi d'Israël
 Jeniskius, écrivain flam.
 Jenkin, théolog. anglais
 Jenkins, homme extraord.
 Jenkins, écrivain anglais
 Jenkens, musicien angl.
 Jenson ou Janson, impr. véné-
 tien
 Jéjrus, poëte anglais
 Jérémib, prophète
 Jérôme 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
 Jewel (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.
 Jouas, prophète
 Jonas, astron. irlandais
 Jonas, écrivain allemand
 Jonathas, fils de Saül
 Jonathas, général juif
 Jones, architecte anglais
 Jones, mathématic. 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, célèbre homme 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
 Josephin, V. Arpino
 Josias, roi de Juda
 Josselin de Vierzy, écr. fr.
 Josué, succ. a. de Moïse
 Joubert, médecin fr.
 Joubert, écrivain fr.
 Joubert, général fr.
 Joueune, écrivain fr.
 Jouin, poète fr.
 Jousse, juriconsulte fr.
 Jouvenet, auteur fr.
 Jouvet, peintre fr.
 Jove, historien italien
 Jove, poète italien
 Jovien, empereur romain
 Jovinien, hérétique grec
 Joyeuse, amiral fr.
 Joyeuse du Bouehage, 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, emp. romain
 Julien (S.), écriv. espag.
 Julien, peintre fr.
 Julienne, vision. ligénoise
 Julio, peintre italien
 Juncker, médaill. allem.
 Jungerman, sav. allem.
 Jungerman, botan. allem.
 Junlius, écriv. africain
 Junius, médecin hollandais
 Junius, écrivain hollandais
 Junta, méd. vénitien
 Juntas, 2 imprim. suisses
 Jure-t, poète fr.
 Jurieu, écrivain fr.
 Jurin, médec. anglais
 Jussieu, 2 botanistes fr.
 Justel, 2 magistrats fr.
 Jurieu, 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, emp. rom.
 Justinien II, emp. rom.
 Jufura, 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, mathém. écoss.
 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
 Kendrick, littér. anglais
 Kent, peintre anglais
 Kepler, astron. allemand
 Kepler, médecin allemand
 Keppel, amiral anglais
 Kerekhove, peintre flam.
 Kerekring, 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, teneur anglais
 Kettlewell, ou Kettleville, théologien anglais
 Keulen, peintre anglais
 Keyser, antiquaire angl.
 Kheraskof, poète russe
 Khilkof, s. igneur russe
 Kiek, peintre hollandais
 Kidder, écrivain russe
 Kierling, peintre hollandais
 Kilian, écriv. brabançon
 Kilian, graveur allemand
 Killigrew, sav. anglaise
 Kil igrew, aut. ur anglais
 Killigrew, écriv. anglaise
 Kimber, 2 écr. anglais
 Kimchi, comm. rabbin
 King, 5 écriv. anglais
 King, écrivain irlandais
 King, médecin anglais
 Kipping, ou Kippengius, sav. allemand
 Kirchoff, astron. allemand
 Kircher, 3 sav. allemands
 Kirchnan, sav. allemand
 Kirchman, phys. russe
 Kirchmayer, V. Naugorze
 Kirchmayer, sav. allem.
 Kirchemeyer, théol. all.
 Kirkland, médec. écos.
 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
 Knigh, biogr. anglais
 Knolles, gramm. anglais
 Knorr, natural. allemand
 Knorr Von Rosenrot, sav. allemand
 Knott, théol. anglais
 Knowler, trad. anglais
 Knox, réformat. écos.
 Knox, libraire anglais
 Knupper, peintre allemand
 Knutzen, philos. prussien
 Knuzen, athée allemand
 Kodde, 3 visionnaires
 Koebiger, peintre flam.
 Koempler, méd. allemand
 Koenig, traduct. suisse
 Koenig, juricons. suisse
 Korthen, lein. artiste hollandais
 Koetz, peintre hollandais
 Konig, philos. allemand
 Konig, médec. suisse
 Kopatua, roi d'Egypte
 Korumann, juricons. allem.
 Kortholt, 2 théol. allem.
 Kotter, visionn. allem.

lotzebue, aut. dram. allem.
 ou li, peintre hollandais
 outi Khan, conq. pers.
 rantz, histor. allemand
 rause, peintre allemand
 russen, grav. allemand
 romayer, prédicat. all.
 romayer, théol. allem.
 roust, théol. allemand
 ruger, acteur allemand
 uhniun, visoun. allem.
 uhniun, écriv. allemand
 uhurat. *V.* Kunraht
 ueck, peintre hollandais
 ulinski, écriv. polonais
 ulpius, jurisc. allemand
 unidus, théol. allemand
 unckel, chimiste allem.
 unraht, chimiste allem.
 upieski, peintre allem.
 uster, écriv. allemand
 vuy, peintre hollandais
 yd, auteur fran.
 ydermyuster, écriv. all.
 ymarton, écriv. anglais
 zyle, Angl. charitable

L.

ABADIE, enthous. fr.
 abat, écrivain fr.
 abbe, philosophe fr.
 abbe, écriv. français
 abnon, consul romain
 abertus, chevalier rom.
 aberthonie, écrivain fr.
 abourcur, 2 auteurs fr.
 abourcur, poète fr.
 accarry, écrivain fr.
 acombe, écrivain fr.
 acombe de Pezel, écriv. fran-
 çais
 acance, écriv. latin
 acy, poète fr.
 acyde, philosophe grec
 advocat, lexicograp. fr.
 adius, consul romain
 aer, ou Laor. *V.* Bamboche
 aet, auteur fr.
 avinus Torreninus, ou Ter-
 rentius, poète fr.
 evius, poète romain
 asare, poète fr.
 asitau, écrivain fr.
 asitau, historien fr.
 asgerloof, sav. suédois
 asgrau, philos. hermét.
 asguille, historien fr.
 aguna, méd. espagnol
 agusa, théolog. allemand
 a Harpe, poète écriv. fr.
 ainez, écriv. espagnol
 amez, poète fr.
 airc, écrivain fr.
 aircesse, peintre liégeois
 airuclz, écrivain fr.
 aiss, courtisane grecque
 aistré, ou Laiss, rhét. ital.
 a Lande, jurisc. fr.
 a Lande, écrivain fr.
 a Lande, musicien fr.
 a Lanne, poète fr.
 allemant, 3 écrivains fran.

Lalli, poète italien
 Lalli, capitaine fr.
 Lallouette, auteur fr.
 La Minon, voyageur fr.
 La Mare. *V.* Mare
 Lambecius, écriv. allem.
 Lambert, aut. française
 Lambert, capitaine angl.
 Lambert, écrivain fr.
 Lambert, peintre anglais
 Lambert, matém. 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
 Lanie, courtis. grecque
 Lamoignon, 2 avocats fr.
 Lamoignon. *V.* Malesherbes
 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.
 Lancisi, médec. italien
 Lancret, peintre fr.
 Lanerinch, peintre flam.
 Landa, sav. italienne
 Landais, trésorier anglais
 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.
 Langlaise, théol. angl.
 Lange, auteur suisse
 Lange, natural. suédois
 Lange, poète allemand
 Langeland, poète angl.
 Langhorue, 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 savans grecs
 Lascena, savant napolit.
 Lascne, graveur fr.
 Laticier, réformateur angl.

Lattaiguant (de), poète fran-
 çais
 Laubrusel (de), écriv. fr.
 Laud, archevêque angl.
 Lauder, écrivain anglais
 Laudohn (de), général allem.
 Laugier, écrivain fr.
 Launay, jurisc. 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
 Laurens (de), auteur fr.
 Lauri, peintre fr.
 Laurière (de), jurisc. fr.
 Lavater, théol. suisse
 Lavater, physion. suisse
 Lavaur, historien fr.
 Lavirotte, 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
 Lebid, poète arabe
 Leblanc, missionnaire fr.
 Lebrija, ou Lebrixa (de), savant
 espagnol
 Le Clerc, général fr.
 Le Clerc, géographe fr.
 Lectius, poète genevois
 Ledyard, voyageur angl.
 Ledran, chirurgien fr.
 Lee, auteur anglais
 Lee, général amér.
 Leechman, écriv. écoss.
 Leep, peintre flamand
 Leeuw, 3 peintres hollandais
 Leeuwen, ou Leewius, jurisc.
 suite 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.
 Lemoukier, 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'Allemagne
 Leotaud, mathém. fr.
 Leowicz, astrol. bohém.
 Lepaute, horloger fr.
 L'Épicière, 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
 Leshe, 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.
 Leuwelhoeck, méd. 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'Huid ou Lhuud, antiq.
 Libanius, sophiste syrien
 Libère, pape
 Liberti, peintre italien
 Liceti 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.
 Lilienthal, écrivain prussien
 Lillo, écriv. dram. angl.
 Lilly, astrologue anglais
 Lily, grammairien angl.
 Lily, écrivain anglais
 Limborch, écrivain hollandais
 Linnæus, médecin angl.
 Linnat, poète fr.
 Lind, médecin anglais
 Ländanus, écrivain flam.
 Lindenbruck, 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 amér.
 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 Drevetière (de), auteur dramatique fr.
 L'Isola (de), polit. fr.
 Lissoir, écrivain fr.
 List, 3 médecins angl.
 Littleton, ou Lyttleton, juriconsulte anglais
 Littleton, gramm. allem.
 Littleton, poète anglais
 Live, historien romain
 Live, femme de Néron
 Livineius, traduct. flam.
 Livius, poète com. rom.
 Lävoy (de), lexicogr. fr.
 Lloyd, savant anglais
 Lloyd, poète anglais
 Lobe-l, méd. et bot. angl.
 Lobiueau, historien fr.
 Lobo, écrivain portugais

Lobo, poète portugais
 Loccénius, prof. allem.
 Loekart, écrivain écos.
 Locke, philosophe angl.
 Lockman, auteur fr.
 Lockman, P. 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
 Loghenstein, 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
 Loménie, écrivain fr.
 Lomonozof, poète russe
 Londe (de la), savant fr.
 Long, V. Leleug.
 Long, astronome anglais
 Longliard, séditieux angl.
 Longe-Pierre (de), traducteur français
 Longin, célèbre athlète
 Longonontanus, astron. écos.
 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), architect. fr.
 Lorme (de), 2 méd. fr.
 Lorrain, V. Gelle
 Lorrain (le), sculpteur fr.
 Lorraine (de), archev. fr.
 Lorris, V. Michaut
 Lorris (de), poète fr.
 Lorry, 2 juriconsultes fr.
 Loten, peintre suisse
 Loth, neveu d'Abraham
 Lothaire, emp. d'Allem.
 Lothaire II, roi de Germanie
 Lothaire, roi de France
 Lothaire, roi de Lorraine
 Lotichius, auteur allem.
 Louis I à V, emp. d'All.
 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.
 ave, théolog. anglais
 ave, comédien anglais
 avilace, poète anglais
 avibond, poète anglais
 ower, médec. anglais
 ower, auteur anglais
 owith, poète anglais
 oyola, fonda les jésuites
 oyer, écrivain fr.
 oysau, juriscensul. fr.
 ubinetski, écriv. polonais
 ubin, théolog. allemand
 ubin, géographe fr.
 ubinetsky, peintre polonais
 uc (S.), évangéliste
 ucain, poète latin
 ucus, écriv. espagnol
 ucus de Bruges, théol. fr.
 ucus, auteur anglais
 ucus, voyageur fr.
 ucus de Muyn, prémontré
 ucena, médec. espagnol
 ucien, écrivain grec
 ucil r, év. de Cagliari
 ucillus, chevalier rom.
 ucins I à III, papes
 ucricce, chaate romaine
 ucricce, 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
 uneau de Boisjermain, auteur
 français
 usignan. V. Luzignan
 ussan, aut. française
 uthcr, réformat. allem.
 utti, peintre italien
 uxembourg, capitaine fr.
 uzignan, roi de Jérusal.
 yeophron, roi de Corinthe
 yeophron, poète grec
 yeurgue, légsl. de Sparte
 ydgate, poète anglais
 ydrat, mathém. anglais
 ye, antiquaire anglais
 yson, mathém. anglais
 ysandre, génér. spartiat.
 yserus, 3 écriv. allem.
 ysias, orateur athénien
 ysinuque, général grec
 ysippe, sculpteur grec
 yttelton, auteur anglais
 yttelton, sav. anglais
 yttelton, év. de Carisle

M.

IAAS, peintre hollandais
 labillon, éditeur fr.
 lably, auteur fr.
 labuse, peintre hongrois
 lacaire (S.), 2 anachorètes
 égypt.
 lacaulay, hist. anglaise

Maccé, écrivain fr.
 Maccé, musicien anglais
 Macédo, sav. portugais
 Macédonius, arien grec
 Macer, poète latin
 Macc-r, pro-préteur 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, juriscens. 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.
 Maërs, peintre flamand
 Mærtlinus, astron. allem.
 Maffei, poète latin
 Maffei, sav. cardinal
 Maffei, biogr. italien
 Maffei, poète italien
 Magalhæens, physie. angl.
 Magalhæens ou Magellan, navi-
 gateur espagnol
 Maganza, peintre italien
 Magius, sav. italien
 Magliabecchi, sav. ital.
 Maguan, savant fr.
 Maguener, soklat germ.
 Magnon, 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.
 Mainères, auteur fr.
 Maître (le), 3 avocats fr.
 Maître (le), traduct. fr.
 Maitland, poète écossais
 Maitland, écrivain écossais
 Maittaire, biogr. anglais
 Maus 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.
 Malinger, 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
 Manassés, fils de Joseph
 Manassés, roi de Juda
 Mancinelli, auteur italien
 Mancini. V. Nivernois
 Mandeville, voyag. angl.
 Mandville, méd. hollandais
 Manès, fonda une secte
 Manethon, histor. égypt.
 Manetti, peintre italien
 Manfredi, tyran de Sicile
 Manfredi, mathém. italien
 Manfredi, peintre hollandais
 Mangeart, aq. uaire fr.
 Mangenot, poète fr.
 Manget, méd. genevois
 Mangey, éditeur anglais
 Manlius, poète latin
 Manley, aut. anglaise
 Manlius Torquatus, diet. ro-
 main
 Manlius, célèbre romain
 Manozzi, 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
 Mapletost, 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
 Marca, 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
 Marcèle, sav. allemand
 Marcion, empereur
 Marcion, emp. d'Occident
 Marcuville, auteur fr.
 Mardochée. *V. Esther*
 Mardonius, général grec
 Mar, 2 écrivains fr.
 Marschal, chirurgien fr.
 Marets, auteur fr.
 Marets, théologien fr.
 Margaritone, 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
 Marianna, femme d'Hérode-le-Grand
 Marians, hist. espagnol
 Marie, reine d'Angleterre
 Marie Stuart, reine d'Écosse
 Marie, reine d'Angleterre
 Marie-Thérèse, imp. d'All.
 Marigny, int. des finances
 Marillac, mar. de France
 Marin, 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.
 Martier, 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.
 Massy, écrivain fr.
 Martel, chirurgien fr.
 Martelli, poète italien
 Martenne, savant fr.
 Martial, écrivain fr.
 Martual, poète fr.
 Martianay, 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
 Marucelli, 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.
 Mascius, auteur allem.
 Masius, savant flamand
 Maso, orfèvre italien
 Maso, écrivain anglais
 Masse, médecin fr.
 Massac, peintre italien
 Massanello ou Aniello, révolution. napolitain
 Massari, peint. italien
 Massaria, médecin italien
 Massius, écrivain fr.
 Massillon, prédicateur fr.
 Massinger, poète anglais
 Massinissa, roi numide
 Massino, peintre italien
 Masson, écrivain fr.
 Masson, historien fr.
 Masson, 2 écrivains fr.
 Mastus, savant fr.
 Matany, médecin italien
 Materius 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 Cantabrigne, 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
 Mauvois, traduct. fr.
 Mauduit, savant fr.
 Maugin, écrivain fr.
 Mauteruis, 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
 Mayenne, méd. génois
 Maynard, poète fr.
 Mayow, méd. anglais
 Mazaria, ministre fr.
 Mazéas, savant fr.
 Mazières, auteur fr.
 Mazzochi, antiquaire ital.
 Mazzucchelli, écriv. italien
 Mazzucchelli, peintre italien
 Mazzuoli, 2 peintres italiens
 Mend, médecin anglais
 Meadowcourt, théol. anglais
 Mede, savant anglais
 Médicis, gouverneur de Florence
 Médicis, écriv. italien
 Médicis, peintre italien
 Médina, peintre flamand
 Mehegan, historien fr.
 Meibomius, médecin grec
 Meibomius, écrivain suédois
 Meibomius, savant suédois
 Meier, auteur allemand
 Mela, poète latin
 Melancthon, réform. polon.
 Meletthal, libraire 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, luxurieux 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.
 Mendès, poète anglais
 Mendoza, trad. espagnol
 Mendoza, hist. espagnol
 Mendosème, 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. allemand
 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.
 Mersula, 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.
 M. II, ingénieur anglais
 Miller, écrivain
 Miller, lexicogr. écoss.
 Miller, savante anglaise
 Milles, antiquaire angl.
 Millet, bibliographe fr.
 Millet, ou Milet, auteur et poète français
 Millelière (la), avocat fr.
 Millot, historien fr.
 Milly (de), savant all.
 Milon, athlète de Cratone
 Milon, écrivain fr.
 Miltiade, génér. athénien
 Milton, poète anglais
 Minuscine, 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.
 Modrevin, écriv. polon.
 Moine (de), théol. holl.

Moine (de), poète fr.
 Moine (de). 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 italien
 Molsa, savante italienne
 Molyneux, mathém. irland.
 Monbricieux, écriv. milan.
 Monuldeschi (de), cœuyer fr.
 Monamy, peintre anglais
 Monantheuil (de), math. fr.
 Monardes, médecin esp.
 Monbodo, écrivain écossais
 Monceaux (de), écriv. fr.
 Monconys (de), voyageur fr.
 Monerit (l'arabe de), écrivain 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.
 Monro, médecin écoss.
 Monro, 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
 Moutalban, 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. Angeunes 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.
 Montgailard (de), ligueur fr.
 Montgeron (de), jurise. fr.
 Montgolfier, inventeur fr.
 Montgomery, génér. amér.
 Montgomery (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 connéta-bles 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 Moutross (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.
 Morabès, historiogr. esp.
 Morand (de), écriv. fr.
 Morand, chirurgien fr.
 Morandi, peintre italien
 Morant, antiquaire angl.
 Morata, célèbre italienne
 Mordant, 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.
 Morier, 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.
 Morivot, écrivain fr.
 Morland, ambassadeur angl.
 Morland, peintre anglais
 Morley, évêque anglais
 Morlin, auteur polonais
 Mornac, juricons. 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 (Mouart de la), écriv. français
 Motteville (de), auteur française
 Motteux, traducteur fr.
 Motteley, auteur anglais
 Moucheron, peintre holl.
 Mouchi, ou Monchi (de), écrivain fr.
 Moufet, auteur anglais
 Moulin (du), jurist. 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
 Mus (le), comment. fr.
 Müller, astronome allem.
 Müller, 2 graveurs allem.
 Müller, savant allemand
 Mummius, consul rom.
 Muzer, sediti 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.
 Murinini, républicain fr.

Murner, 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
 Myrapsus, médecin grec
 Myron, sculpteur grec
 Myson, sage de la Grèce
 Myteus, peintre flamand
 Myteus, peintre suédois

N.

NABONASSAR, roi de Babylone
 Nabuchodonosor I, II, rois de Babylone
 Nadal, auteur fr.
 Naevius, 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), géométr. alg.
 Naorgorgus, 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, chroniq. 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-dhant, 2 écrivains angl.
 Needler, auteur anglais
 Neefs, peintre flamand
 Néhémie, célèbre juif
 Nelson, écrivain anglais
 Nelson, auteur anglais
 Nelson, célèbre amiral ang.
 Némésius, poète latin
 Némésius philosop. grec
 Nénours (de), savante française
 Nénours, général fr.
 Nennius, écrivain angl.
 Néper. V. Napier
 Népos, historien latin
 Népeux, 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 fr.
 Nestor, écrivain russe
 Nestorius, sectaire
 Netseher, peintre bohém.
 Neuf-Germain, poète fr.
 Neuville, prédicateur fr.
 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.
 Nieandré de Colophon, médecin grec
 Niclaus, reine de Saba
 Nicéphore I à III, emp. d'Or.
 Nicéphore, 2 hist. grecs
 Nicéphore, écriv. asiatique
 Nicéron, mathématic. fr.
 Nicérou, prédicateur fr.
 Nicéus, historien grec
 Nicéus, év. d'Héraclée
 Nicéus Achouinates, historien grec
 Nichols, écriv. anglais
 Nichols, médecin anglais
 Nieias, 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, mathématic. 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.
 inus, fils de Bélus
 ipus, philos. italien
 isbet, avocat écossais
 isbet, théol. amér.
 ivcrois, auteur fr.
 izolius, gramm. italien
 oailles (de), prélat fr.
 oble (le), écrivain fr.
 oc, patriarche
 olcius, théol. danois
 ollet, physicien fr.
 ollet, peintre flamand
 ollikina, peintre flamand
 ommius, grammairien ital.
 onnius, m^de.c. flamand
 onnius, mathém. port.
 onnius, poète gr.-c
 oodt, juricons. holland.
 orbert (S.), prédicateur allem.
 orbert, écrivain fr.
 orberg, biogr. suédois
 orden, voyag. danois
 ordon, géogr. anglais
 ortos, philos. grec
 ortgate, numérateur ang.
 ortis, écrivain irlandais
 orth, 2 écrivains angl.
 orth, orateur anglais
 orth, antiquaire anglais
 orton, jurisc. anglais
 orton, écrivain anglais
 ostradamus, astrolog. fr.
 ôtre ou Nostre (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.
 erna, médec. hollandais
 erna Pompilius, roi rom.
 umerien, emp. romain
 yce, mathém. anglais

O.

ADATÈS, infâme anglais
 Odias ou Abdias, proph.
 Orrecht, écriv. allemand
 Obsequens, auteur latin
 Odam ou Oekam, théol. ang.
 Ocellus, philos. grec
 Odin, écrivain italien
 Octavie, fem. d'Antoine
 Orazio, peintre italien
 Odeat, pr. de Palmyre
 Odin, héros du Nord
 Odon (S.), écrivain fr.
 Odon de Kent, ér. ang.
 Odoran, écrivain fr.
 Ocolampade, réform. allem.
 Oecumenius, écriv. grec
 Ossa, roi de Mercie
 Ogilby, éditeur écossais
 Oisel, juricons. allem.
 Okley, théol. anglais
 Okulski, histor. polonais
 Olaf, roi de Norwège

Olatrus, écriv. allemand
 Olafus 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, califs 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
 Oppède, magistrat fr.
 Oppian, poète grec
 Oppopée, critique allem.
 Optat, écriv. africain
 Orcey (d'). V. Gigot
 Orclana, voyag. espagn.
 Orésme, 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
 Osnorio, 2 théolog. port.
 Ossat (d'), cardinal fr.
 Osmian, barde écossais
 Ostade, peintre allemand
 Osterwald, théolog. fr.
 Osterwiek, peintre hollandais
 Oswald, roi de Northstrab.
 Oswald, traduct. suisse
 Othymandrias, roi d'Egypt
 Othe, peintre hollandais
 Othon, empér. romain

Othon I à IV, emp. d'All.
 Ott, savant suisse
 Otter, savant suédois
 Otway, auteur anglais
 Oudenarde, peintre flam.
 Oudin, 2 savans fr.
 Oudinet, avocat. fr.
 Oudry, peintre fr.
 Oughtred, mathém. angl.
 Ouwaler, 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
 Pachymère, histor. grec
 Pacificus, 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.
 Palaeus, poète italien
 Palemon, poète latin
 Paléologue, gouvern. d'Asie
 Palfu, 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
 Pallat, affranc. de Claude
 Pallavicini, 2 cardin. italiens
 Pallavicini, écrivain italien
 Palliot, imprimeur fr.
 Palliser, amiral anglais
 Palme, 2 peintres italiens
 Palmer, acteur anglais
 Palgrave, écrivain anglais
 Pamèle ou Pamelius, écriv. fr.
 Pamphyle, peintre macéé.
 Panagioti, écrivain turc
 Panard, poète fr.
 Panecollo, jurisc. italien
 Panetius, philos. stoic.
 Panius, peintre italien
 Panopton, Romain célèbre

Panormita, poète sicilien
 Pansa, consul romain
 Pantenus, philos. stoïcien
 Pantin, médecin flamand
 Paurvini. *V. Onuphre*
 Pausanias, peintre italienne
 Paoli, magistrat corse
 Paoluccio, doge de Venise
 Papias, écrivain phrygien
 Papillon, écrivain fr.
 Papin, théologien fr.
 Papinien, juriste romain
 Papire. *V. Masson*
 Pappus, philos. grec
 Parabosco, 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
 Parnain, traducteur fr.
 Parant, mathématique fr.
 Parlat, savant fr.
 Parthe, auteur dram. anglais
 Paris, savant anglais
 Paris, pieux fr.
 Parisot, écrivain fr.
 Parisot. *V. Norbert*
 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
 Pateil, peintre fr.
 Pater, mathém. allemand
 Pateroulas, 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, jurisconsulte fr.
 Pattison, poète anglais
 Patu, auteur dramat. fr.
 Pauton, mathématicien fr.
 Paul (S.), apôtre
 Paul I à V, papes
 Paul de Samosate, prélat grec
 Paul, voyageur vénitien
 Paula, savante romaine
 Paulet, magistrat anglais
 Pualet. *V. Holybrooke*
 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.
 Peps, écrivain dram. anglais
 Pearce, écrivain anglais
 Pearson, écrivain anglais
 Péchantré, écrivain fr.
 Pechmeja, littérateur fr.
 Peck, écrivain anglais
 Peccquet, médecin fr.
 Peccquet, savant fr.
 Peelle, poète dram. anglais
 Peirest, savant fr.
 Pélage I, II, papes
 Pélagie, réformateur ang.
 Pelater, magistrat fr.
 Pelissier, savant fr.
 Pellisson-Fontanier ou Pellisson, savant fr.
 Pell, mathém. anglais
 Pella-grin, écrivain fr.
 Pellegrini, peintre italien
 Pellegrino, peintre italien
 Pellerin, médailliste fr.
 Pelletier, écrivain fr.
 Pelletier, chimiste fr.
 Pelloutier, savant allemand
 Pélouidas, 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.
 Perefise, écrivain fr.
 Perez, écriv. espagnol
 Pergolèse, musie. italien
 Pérandre, tyran de Corinthe
 Périclès, illustre athénien
 Pérzonius, théolog. hol.
 Perneti, historiogr. fr.
 Perneti, 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.
 Perneton, ingénieur fr.
 Perrot, savant fr.
 Perry, ingénieur anglais
 Perse, poète latin
 Persée, roi de Macédoine
 Pertinax, empereur romain
 Perugino, peintre italien
 Peruzzi, peintre italien
 Pesacier, poète fr.
 Petau, érudit astron. fr.
 Peters, peintre holland.
 Peters, 3 peintres flamands
 Petter, 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.
 Pey ère, médecin allemand
 Peyrère, bibliothéc. fr.
 Peyronie, chirurgien fr.
 Pezay, écrivain fr.
 Pézénas, physicien fr.
 Pezron, écrivain fr.
 Pfanner, archiviste allem.
 Pfeffel, graveur holland.
 Pfeffel, juriscous. 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
 Philémon, comique grec
 Philéas, 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
 Philostorius, hist. syrien
 Philostrate, auteur grec
 Philoxène ou Polixène, poète grec
 Philonée, 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
 Piccolo-nini, 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'Arragon
 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.
 Pipol, 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 bramine
 Pin (du). V. Dupin
 Pinas, peintre holland.
 Pinelisme (de), poète fr.
 Pindare, poète grec
 Pineau, chirurgien fr.
 Pineda, savant espagnol
 Pinelli, célèbre napolit.
 Pingolan ou Puyguillon (de), poète provençal
 Pingré (Gui), astron. fr.
 Pison, 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.
 Pitiscus, 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.
 Planudes, 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.
 Pline l'Ancien, nat. latin
 Pline 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 manéges 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
 Polemberg, peintre ital.
 Polémone, jeune athénien
 Polidoro di Cavaggio, 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), littérateur 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.
 Pontion, pape
 Pontoppidan, gram. dan.
 Pontoppidan, hist. dan.
 Poole, peintre hollandaise
 Poole, peintre holland.
 Poole, théolog. anglais
 Pope, poète anglais
 Popelinière (de la), hist. fr.
 Popple, auteur dram. angl.
 Porchères d'Arbaud (de), auteur français
 Porcheion, éditeur fr.
 Porée, savant fr.
 Porphyre, philos. grec
 Porquet, écrivain fr.
 Porrette, fanat. française
 Porsema, roi d'Etrurie
 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-thwate, lexic. angl.
 Post. impr. et impr. angl.

Potemkin (de), général russe
 Potemou, philos. grec
 Potenger, auteur anglais
 Pothier, jurisconsulte fr.
 Pott, chirurgien anglais
 Potter ou Pater, peintre holl.
 Potté r, archev. anglais
 Poustier, fondateur fr.
 Pouget, écrivain fr.
 Poulle, prédicateur fr.
 Poulletier, médecin fr.
 Pourbus, 2 peintres flam.
 Pousin, 2 peintres fr.
 Powel, antiquaire gallois
 Powel, auteur anglais
 Powel, cécl. piéton anglais
 Pownal, antiquaire angl.
 Prades (de), écrivain fr.
 Pradon, auteur fr.
 Praxagore ou Praxagoras d'A-thènes, écriv.
 Praxitéle, 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.
 Proccæmi, 2 peint. bolon.
 Proclus, philos. grec
 Proclus (S.), patriarche grec
 Procopé, empereur rom.
 Procopé 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, juriste anglais
 Præciovius, 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 Philadelphé, 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, juriste allem.
 Puget, le Mischel-Ange fr.
 Puisseux, avocat fr.
 Puisieux, savant fr.
 Pujos, peintre fr.
 Pulchérie, fille d'Arcadius
 Pulei, poète italien
 Pulman ou Paelman, corr. allemand
 Pultney, comte de Bath
 Puntorno, peintre italien
 Purbach, écriv. allemand
 Purcell, comp. de musique
 Purchas, théol. anglais
 Pure, écrivain fr.
 Purver, quaker anglais
 Putæanus, ou Van de Putte, ou Dupuy, littér. flam.
 Putschius, gramm. flam.
 Puy (du). V. Puteanus
 Puy, auteur français
 Puy-Herbault, auteur fr.
 Pyrrhégur, 2 capitaines fr.
 Pyle, auteur anglais
 Pynaker, peint. holland.
 Pyrrhon, philos. grec
 Pyrrhus, roi d'Épire
 Pythagore, philos. grec
 Pythæas, phil. marseillais
 Pythæas, orateur athénien

Q.

QUADRATUS (S.), évêq. d'A-thènes
 Quadrio, savant suisse
 Quaini, peintre italien
 Quarles, poète anglais
 Quarré, savant français
 Quatremaire, cécl. bénédic.
 Quellin, 2 peint. italiens
 Quenstedt, 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, auteur 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, législateur fr.
 Rabirius, poète latin
 Rabrius, archit. romain
 Rabousson, écrivain fr.
 Rabutin. V. Bussy
 Racan, poète fr.
 Rachetti, peintre italien
 Racine, 2 poètes fr.
 Racine, historien fr.
 Racle, architecte fr.
 Ræconis, 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.
 Rancé, auteur fr.
 Ranchin, auteur fr.
 Ranconet, savant fr.
 Randolp, auteur anglais
 Randolph, 2 poètes angl.
 Rannequin, tachein. bég.
 Rantzan, 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
 Ratraunce, auteur fr.
 Raulin, auteur fr.
 Raulin, médecin fr.
 Rauwolf, méd. allem.
 Ravaiillac, ass. d'Henri IV
 Ravenius, auteur fr.
 Ravenscroft, aut. allem.
 Raveuyn, 3 peint. holl.
 Rawleigh, voyageur anglais
 Rawlins, aut. anglais
 Rawlinson, biblion. angl.
 Rawlinson, antiq. anglais
 Ray, cécl. botaniste angl.
 Ray, écrivain anglais

Raymondis, auteur fr.
 Raynal, historien fr.
 Raynaud, oratorien fr.
 Read, médecin anglais
 Real, historien fr.
 Real, écrivain fr.
 Reaumur, naturaliste fr.
 Reaulet, auteur fr.
 Rebuffat, jurisconsulte fr.
 Records, méd. anglais
 Rele, math. anglais
 Rele, médecin toscain
 Rele, peintre italien
 Reed, comment. anglais
 Reigmon, auteur fr.
 Reigis-Montan, astr. pruss.
 Reigis, philosophe fr.
 Reigis, savant allemand
 Reigard, poète fr.
 Reigmault, auteur fr.
 Reigier, poète fr.
 Reigis-des-Marais, trad. fr.
 Reigulus, consul romain
 Reid, auteur écossais
 Reineccius, hist. allemand
 Reinhold, savant saxon
 Reisk, médecin allemand
 Reiland, savant holland.
 Rembrandt, peint. holland.
 Renaudie, conspirateur fr.
 Renaudot, médecin fr.
 Renaudot, historien fr.
 René de France. *V. Ferrare*
 Renesius, écriv. danois
 Resnel, traducteur fr.
 Ressius, savant flamand
 Restaut, grammairien fr.
 Restout, 3 peintres fr.
 Reutz. *V. Gondi*
 Reuchlin, savant allem.
 Reuven, peintre holland.
 Revely, archit. anglais
 Revet, auteur anglais
 Revillon, médecin fr.
 Reyn, peintre fr.
 Reyneau, auteur fr.
 Reynolds, peintre anglais
 Reyac, auteur fr.
 Rhadamiste, fils de Charnas-
 bane, roi d'Ibérie
 Rhazis, médecin arabe
 Rheanus, sav. allemand
 Rhodiginus, crit. vénitien
 Rhodius, méd. danois
 Rhodoman, trad. allem.
 Rhodenamer, peint. vénit.
 Rhadeneyra, écr. espag.
 Rhallier, théologien fr.
 Rherra, poète espagnol
 Rhéard, trad. poète fr.
 Rheaut ou Ryeaut, tr. anglais
 Rhecati, math. italien
 Ricci, 2 peintres fr.
 Ricci, 2 écriv. italiens
 Ricci, peintre italien
 Riccioli, astron. italien
 Riccoboni, 2 act. italiens
 Riccoboni, actr. italienne
 Riccoboni, aut. française
 Richard I à III, roi d'Angle-
 terre
 Richard, avocat fr.
 Richard, théologien fr.
 Richards, auteur anglais
 Richardson, écrivain anglais

Richardson, auteur irlandais
 Richardson, peintre anglais
 Riche, médecin fr.
 Richelet, lexicographe fr.
 Richelieu, ministre fr.
 Richelieu, maré. de France
 Richeôme, écriv. fr.
 Richer, théologien fr.
 Richer, auteur fr.
 Richer, mathém. fr.
 Richer d'Aube, auteur fr.
 Ricci, 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
 Rieng, sénateur romain
 Rigaud, peintre fr.
 Rigault, écrivain fr.
 Rigole 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, mus. 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. ux jacobin
 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 Batière, homme
 d'état fr.
 Roland, savante française
 Roland, écrivain fr.
 Roland, philologue allem.
 Roman, che. norvégien
 Roman, J. T. évêque 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. gènevois
 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
 Romamode, maîtresse de Hen-
 ri I
 Roscius, auteur 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.
 Rouillé, 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, incanicien 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
 Ruggles, auteur anglais
 Ruhnkenius, littérateur hollan-
 dais
 Ruinart, écrivain fr.
 Rulle, médecin écossais

Rulhière, académicien fr.
 Rulland, méd. allemand
 Russel, duc de Bedford
 Russel, médecin anglais
 Ruth, femme moabite
 Rutille, égl. dame romaine
 Rutilius Rufus, consul rom.
 Ruyshull, 2 peintres holl.
 Ruysh, anatomiste holl.
 Ruyter, amiral hollandais
 Ryckhaert, 2 peint. flam.
 Rycer, savant fr.
 Rycer, auteur dram. fr.
 Rycner, antiquaire anglais
 Rysbrack, 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.
 Sabelius, chef des Sabellics
 Sabine, femme de l'empereur
 Adrien
 Sabinus, 2 poètes latins
 Sabinus, écriv. latin
 Sabinus, écrivain fr.
 Saelia, peintre italien
 Sacchini, mus. napolitain
 Saechtlevan, peintre holland.
 Sackville, écriv. anglais
 Sacrobosco, V. Holywood
 Sacy, V. le Maître
 Sacy, égl. 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-Hyacinthe, 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. Maretz
 Sainte-Beuve, savant fr.
 Sainte-Marthe, auteur fr.
 Saladin, sultan d'Égypte
 Salario, peint. milanais
 Salé, auteur fr.
 Salier, auteur fr.
 Salimboni, peint. italien
 Salisbury, hist. anglais

Salisbury, grand trésorier d'Angleterre
 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. espagnol
 Salomon ben Job Jalla, prince africain
 Salomine, femme de l'empereur Gallien
 Salvator Rosa, peint. ital.
 Salvi, peintre italien
 Salvi, architecte italien
 Salvati, peintre florentin
 Salvati, peintre vénitien
 Salven, écrivain fr.
 Salvini, traduct. florentin
 Saubucus, méd. hongrois
 Sampson, écrivain anglais
 Saunon, fils de Manue
 Saunuel, proph. d'Israël
 Samuel, 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
 Sandys, prélat anglais
 Sandys, 2 écrivains angl.
 Sanleaque, auteur fr.
 Sannazar, poète latin
 Sannyrion, poète athénien
 Sanson, géographe fr.
 Sansovino, sculpt. italien
 Sauten, poète hollandais
 Santerre, peintre fr.
 Santeuil, auteur fr.
 Santi di Titi, peintre ital.
 Sanz, év. de Mauricastre
 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
 Saülx, 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. Ferrus
 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.
 Savery, peintre fr.
 Saville, astron. anglais
 Saville, écriv. anglais
 Savonarole, prédicat. ital.
 Savot, chirurgien fr.
 Saxo, capitaine allemand
 Saxo, écrivain fr.
 Say, poète anglais
 Scala, écrivain italien
 Scaliger, littérat. italien
 Scaliger, savant fr.
 Scamozzi, archit. italien
 Scanderberg ou Alexandre Scanderberg, roi d'Albanie
 Scapula, savant hollandais
 Scarborough, méd. angl.
 Scarron, poète burlesque fr.
 Schaepe, 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 allemand
 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 polonais
 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*
 Scribonius, *médec. rom.*
 Scribnerius, *aut. holland.*
 Scudery (de), *auteur fr.*
 Scudery (de), *romancière française*
 Sexllax, *géogr. et math. asiatique*
 Seba, *apothicaire hollandais*
 Sébastien, *roi de Portugal*
 Sébastien, *peintre vénitien*
 Seckendorf (de), *écriv. allem.*
 Secondat, *V. Montesquieu*
 Secondus, *poète latin*
 Seconde, *écrivain fr.*
 Seours, *médecin anglais*
 Seolaine, *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.*
 Seguyer, *écrivain fr.*
 Seguyer, *homme d'état fr.*
 Seguyer, *savant fr.*
 Seguyer, *jurisconsulte fr.*
 Séjan, *favori de Tibère*
 Séjour (du), *V. Dionis*
 Seiden, *écrivain anglais*
 Séleucus II à VI, *rois de Syrie*
 Séleucus, *roi de Syrie*
 Selim I, II, *empereurs turcs*
 Selis, *écrivain fr.*
 Selle, *médecin allemand*
 Sellius, *historien polon.*
 Selimamis, *reine d'Assyr.*
 Sempronina, *dame rom.*
 Sénac, *médecin fr.*
 Senault, *écrivain fr.*
 Senecay ou Senegré, *poète fr.*
 Sénèque, *philos. romain*
 Sennacherib, *roi de Syrie*
 Sennert, *médecin allem.*
 Sennert, *savant allem.*
 Spher, *traducteur fr.*
 Sepulveda, *écrivain esp.*
 Serapion, *médecin arabe*
 Serenus, *médecin rom.*
 Sereus 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*
 Sertorio, *architecte bolon.*
 Sertorius, *célèbre rom.*
 Serwardoni, *architecte et peintre florentin*
 Servet, *médecin espagn.*
 Servez (de), *écrivain fl.*
 Servius, *gramm. latin*
 Servus Tullius, *roi des Romains*

Sésostris, *roi d'Égypte*
 Sesto, *peintre italien*
 Seth fils 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*
 Sévigné (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, *juriste angl.*
 Shaw, *2 écrivains anglais*
 Shaw, *2 auteurs anglais*
 Shebban, *médecin angl.*
 Sheffield, *poète anglais*
 Sheldon, *archev. angl.*
 Shenstone, *poète anglais*
 Shepreve, *savant angl.*
 Sherburn, *traduct. angl.*
 Sherebatof, *savant russe*
 Sheridan, *ministre irlandais*
 Sberidan, *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.*
 Sicius, *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*
 Silvēre (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.*
 Simonneau, *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*
 Sisinnius, *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, *fil 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.*
 Smitz, *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*
 Soleysel (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
 Solmanville, écriv. anglais
 Solmanville, auteur fr.
 Solmanville, antiq. anglais
 Soplotele, poëte trag. grec
 Soranus, médecin grec
 Sorbaix, 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
 Sosstrate, archit. grec
 Sotade, poëte thrace
 Sotire, pape
 Soto, savant espagnol
 Soubise, V. Parthenay
 Soubise, capitaine fr.
 Souffray, conventionnel
 Souhai, auteur fr.
 Soucier, bibliothec. fr.
 Souciot, auteur fr.
 Soufflot, archit. fr.
 South, théol. anglais
 Southern, aut. irlandais
 Souverain, auteur fr.
 Sozomène, hist. syrien
 Sozomenus, jurise. vénitien
 Spagnolotto, peint. esp.
 Spallanzani, sav. nat. ital.
 Spahnheim, théol. allem.
 Spahnheim, aut. genevois
 Spahnheim, 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
 Spencer, poëte anglais
 Spelling, méd. allemand
 Spérone, écriv. italien
 Spersippe d'Athènes, phil.
 Spiceman, méd. allemand
 Spierings, peint. flamand
 Spiers, peint. hollandais
 Spilame, év. de Nevers
 Spiculus, anat. flamand
 Spilberg, peint. allemand
 Spilberg, peint. hollandaise
 Spindolo, 2 peintres ital.
 Spinola, général espagnol
 Spinosa, aut. hollandais
 Spon, 2 médecins fr.
 Sponde, 2 écrivains fr.
 Spotswood, écriv. anglais
 Spranger, peint. flamand
 Sprat, écrivain anglais
 Squarçione, 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.
 Stabimberg, gouverneur de
 Vienne
 Stabimberg, général allem.

Stalheert, peint. flamand
 Stampart, peint. flamand
 Stanhope, écriv. anglais
 Stanhope, militaire angl.
 Stanhope, écriv. anglais
 Stanislas Leezinski, roi de Po-
 logne
 Stanislas Auguste Poniatsowski,
 roi de Pologne
 Stanley, 2 auteurs anglais
 Stanley, music. anglais
 Stamma, peint. italien
 Stanyhurst, écriv. irlandais
 Stapleton, théol. anglais
 Staphylton, 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, 3 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
 Stersichore, poëte grec
 Stevens, auteur anglais
 Stevens, archit. anglais
 Stevers, peintre anglais
 Stevin, mathem. flamand
 Stewart, écrivain anglais
 Stiellius, théol. allemand
 Stillingfleet, prélat angl.
 Stillingfleet, natural. angl.
 Stillson, philos. de Mégaré
 Stobée, auteur grec
 Stoek, 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
 Streok, peintre hollandais
 Strong, mécanique. 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

Sturmias, savant allem.
 Sturmias, philos. allem.
 Stuvén, peint. hollandais
 Suarez, théol. espagnol
 Subleyras, peintre fr.
 Subtmanus, peint. flam.
 Suckling, poëte anglais
 Sue, 2 chirurgiens fr.
 Sufone, hist. italica
 Sueur, traducteur fr.
 Sueur, auteur fr.
 Sueur, peintre fr.
 Sueur, savant fr.
 Sufren, auteur fr.
 Suger, ministre d'état
 Suicer, théol. suisse
 Suidas, lexicographe
 Sully, homme d'état fr.
 Sulpice Sévère, écriv. fr.
 Sulpicis, poëte romaine
 Sulzer, philos. suisse
 Sumorokof, auteur russe
 Surenhovius, savant holland.
 Suteliste, théol. anglais
 Sutton, fondateur anglais
 Sutton, inventeur anglais
 Suvaroff, général russe
 Suze, V. Coligny
 Swanmerdam, natur. holland.
 Swanesfeld, 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. Pic II
 Sylvius ou Dubois, théol. fr.
 Sylvius, médecin fr.
 Symnaque, 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
 Taffli, peint. italien
 Tagueron, avocat fr.
 Tahureau, auteur fr.
 Taille, auteur fr.
 Taille, militaire fr.
 Taillepiet, théol. fr.
 Taix, écrivain fr.
 Talbot, général anglais
 Talbot, auteur fr.
 Talia 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
 Amévoit, écrivain fr.
 amér. prélat anglais
 Ansillo, poète italien
 Anin, médecin fr.
 Anleton, acteur anglais
 Anpa, critique romain
 Anquin, 2 rois de Rome
 Anrini, musicien italien
 Anruffi, peintre italien
 Anrantius, philos. rom.
 Anrtaglia, math. italien
 Anse, poète italien
 Anssin, auteur français
 Anssoni, poète italien
 Anste, écrivain fr.
 Anste, poète irlandais
 Anstien, écrivain syrien
 Anstishef, auteur russe
 Anstius, roi des Sabins
 Anstius, écrivain syrien
 Anstman, critique allem.
 Ansvri, médec. fr.
 Anvarone, peintre génois
 Anverruer, voyageur fr.
 Anvlor, prélat anglais
 Anvlor, poète anglais
 Anvlor, écriv. anglais
 Anvlor, critique anglais
 Anvlor, mathém. anglais
 Anvssier, auteur fr.
 Anvli, libérat. de la Suisse
 Anvlier (le), ministre fr.
 Anvlier, écrivain fr.
 Anvlus, savant grec
 Anvlllo, ecclésiast. anglais
 Anvppsta, p. intre floren.
 Anvple, politique anglais
 Anvplé, ministre anglais
 Anvpleman, médec. angl.
 Anvpleman, math. angl.
 Anvplein, archev. d'Embrun
 Anvplein, auteur fr.
 Anvrs, 3 peintres flam.
 Anvrburgh, peintre holland.
 Anvrcier, savant irlandais
 Anvrence, poète romain
 Anvrepandre, poète grec
 Anvresson, famille célèbre
 Anvresson, 2 avocats fr.
 Anvrray, magistrat fr.
 Anvstre (du), voyageur fr.
 Anvstre (du), écrivain fr.
 Anvstre (Duport du). V. Duport
 Anvstrulien, écriv. africain
 Anvswerton, peintre holland.
 Anvsta, peintre italien
 Anvstu, écrivain fr.
 Anvtais, courtisane grecque.
 Anvthalès, sage de la Grèce
 Anvthlusion, négociant fr.
 Anvthmistius, philos. grec
 Anvthmistoele, général ath.
 Anvthobald, aut. anglais
 Anvthoerite, poète grec
 Anvthodore, roi de Corse
 Anvthodoret, écriv. syrien
 Anvthodoric, 2 rois des Goths

Théodose, emp. romain
 Théodose II, emp. d'Occ.
 Théodulphe, év. d'Orléans
 Théognis, poète grec
 Théophrase, histor. russe
 Théophile, écriv. ecclés.
 Théophile, écrivain fr.
 Théophilacte, écriv. ecclés.
 Théophraste, phil. grec
 Thérémène, 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.
 Thiery, auteur fr.
 Thivot, horloger fr.
 Thirlby, critique anglais
 Thirlin, 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
 Thorndike, théolog. angl.
 Thornhill, peintre angl.
 Thou (de), historien fr.
 Thourat, juriconsulte fr.
 Thrasvule, général athén.
 Thucydide, histor. grec
 Thuillier, écrivain fr.
 Thurlow, écrivain angl.
 Thyssius, savant holland.
 Tiarini, peintre italien
 Tibère, emp. romain
 Tibère, emp. d'Orient
 Tibulle, poète latin
 Ticho-Brahé. V. Brahé
 Tiekell, traduct. anglais
 Tiekell, poète anglais
 Tideman, peintre allem.
 Tiferne ou Tifernus, sav. ital.
 Tigrane, roi d'Arménie
 Tiltingius, médecin allem.
 Tilladet, théologien fr.
 Tillemans, peintre flamand
 Tillmont, historien fr.
 Tili (de), général flamand
 Tillotson, prélat anglais
 Timagène, rhéteur syrien
 Timoléon, général corinth.
 Timoto-o da Urbino, peintre
 italien
 Timothée, disciple de S. Paul
 Timothée, poète grec
 Tindal, 2 écriv. anglais
 Tindels, peintre vénitien
 Tintoret, peintre italien
 Tiphaigne de la Roche, médec.
 ein 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.
 Tompion, 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, milit-
 taire fr.
 Tour-du-Pin (la), prédicateur
 français
 Tournesfort, botaniste fr.
 Tournely, théologien fr.
 Tournemine, savant fr.
 Tourneur (le), traduct. fr.
 Tourneux (le), écriv. fr.
 Tourneil (de), traduct. fr.
 Tourville, marin fr.
 Toussaint, écrivain fr.
 Tousaint-Louverture, général
 nègre
 Toussaint, savant fr.
 Towers, historien anglais
 Toyras. V. Rapin de Thoyras
 Tozzelli, botaniste ital.
 Tradescant, savant holl.
 Trajan, emp. 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
 Tristan, 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
 Trubbet, écrivain fr.

Trodaine, 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.
 Tyranion, 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.
 Urceus, savant italien
 Urfee (d'), écrivain fr.
 Urrus, mathém. all.
 Usher ou Usserius, chronologiste irlandais
 Uspers, écrivain allem.
 Utenhove, critique allemand

V.

VACHÈRES, troubad. fr.
 Vaide, poète fr.
 Vaillant de Guethis, aut. fr.
 Vaillant, antiquaire fr.
 Vaillant, 2 médecins fr.
 Vaillant, peintre flamand
 Vaissott, savant fr.
 Valady, républicain fr.
 Valart, grammairien fr.
 Valazé, républ. 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
 Valette (la), capit. fr.
 Valette (la), amiral fr.
 Valette (la), capitaine fr.
 Valincourt, écrivain fr.
 Valkenburgh, peintre holl.
 Vallà ou Vallé, aut. ital.
 Vallà, médecin italien
 Vallier, poète fr.
 Valois (de), critique fr.
 Valois (de), historiogr. fr.
 Valsalva, médecin ital.
 Valverde, anatom. ital.
 Vanaken, peintre flam.
 Vanbrugh, écriv. dram. ang.
 Van-Clève, sculpteur fr.
 Vancouver, 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, géom. 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
 Vauxelles, écrivain fr.
 Vavasseur, écrivain fr.
 Vega (de), poète espagnol
 Végèce, écrivain latin
 Veil, 2 écrivains fr.
 Veisière, écrivain fr.

Velasquez, peintre esp.
 Velléius Paterculus. V. Pater-
 culus
 Velly, historien fr.
 Velsler, juriconsulte allem.
 Venanee Fortunat, aut. ital.
 Venée (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, républ. 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.
 Verstegen, antiq. angl.
 Vertot d'Aubeuf (de), histo-
 riographe fr.
 Vertue, ingén. grav. angl.
 Verus, empereur romain
 Vesale, anatomiste flam.
 Vespasien, emp. rom.
 Vespucce, 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
 Vignand, 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.
 Villalpando, auteur ital.
 Villaret, historien fr.
 Villars, capitaine fr.
 Villedieu (Mad. de). V. Jadin

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
 illius, auteur anglais
 illiers (de), écriv. fr.
 ilion, poëte fr.
 imcent de Lérimus, écriv. fr.
 imcent de Beauvais, aut.
 imcent de Paul (S.), Français charitable
 inci, peintre italien
 im r, banquier anglais
 imius, juriscens. holl.
 intimille (de), archev. de Paris
 jot, *V. Cajetan*
 jot, savante française
 jret, écrivain fr.
 jrigile, poëte latin
 jrigile, historien italien
 jrginine, fille du centurion Luc-
 jrginius
 jisceldè, académicien fr.
 jidolou, historien fr.
 jisé, poëte fr.
 jitalien, pape
 jitelio ou Vitelio, opticien pol-
 lonais
 jitelius Aulus, emper. rom.
 jitré, imprimeur fr.
 jitringa, savant
 jitruve, architecte ital.
 jittement, professeur fr.
 jivars, graveur fr.
 jives, écrivain espagnol
 jiviani, mathém. flor.
 joct, théologien holl.
 joisenson, auteur fr.
 join, célèb. magistrat fr.
 jouture, écriv. fr.
 jolkof, acteur russe
 jolmar, juriscens. all.
 joltaire (Arouet de), auteur et poëte fr.
 jonck, jurisc. brabant.
 jondel, poëte holland.
 jopiscus, histor. syracus.
 joragine, *V. Jacques*
 joratus, 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.

WADING, 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
 Warwiek, 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, 2 cél. imprim. fr.
 Weever, auteur anglais
 Welles, théol. anglais
 Wells, professeur anglais
 Welsled, auteur anglais
 Welwood, méd. irland.
 Weneelas, emp. de Germanie
 Wentworth (Strafford), géné-
 reux 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
 Wikman, 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, mathémat. 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 hollandaise
 Wood, hist. anglais
 Wood, auteur anglais
 Wood, écriv. anglais

Woodall, chirurg. 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, poëte anglais
 Wycherley, poëte anglais
 Wycke, 2 peintres holland.
 Wynantz, peintre holland.
 Wytman, peintre holland.

X.

XANTIPPE, femme de Socrate
 Xantippe, général lacédém.

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, poëte 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 Lisieux, écriv. fr.
 Zacutus, méd. portugais
 Zahn, écriv. allemand
 Zakueus, 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 bavar.
 Zimmerman, méd. suisse
 Zinke, peintre allemand
 Zinzendorf, chef des Hérétiques
 Zisca ou Ziska, husnite
 Zizim, emp. des Turcs
 Zoé, femme de Léon VI
 Zoile, critique thrace
 Zonaras ou Zonare, hist. grec
 Zonca, math. italien
 Zoppo, peintre italien
 Zopyre, fils de Mégabise
 Zoroastre ou Zerdusht, philos. indien
 Zosime (S.), pape
 Zosime, hist. romain
 Zouch, auteur anglais
 Zunga, *F. Herveylla*
 Zucchero, 2 peintres italiens
 Zuingle, auteur suisse
 Zumbo, sculpteur sicilien
 Zurlauben, capit. suisse
 Zust, peintre allemand
 Zwinger, 3 méd. suisses
 Zypheus ou Vanden Zyp, sc. flamand

DICTIONNAIRE

DE

GÉOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE,

SUIVANT L'ANCIENNE ET LA NOUVELLE DIVISION DE LA FRANCE, DE L'ALLEMAGNE, DE L'ITALIE, &c.

RÉDIGÉ D'APRÈS LES MEILLEURS AUTEURS ET LES ACTES PUBLIÉS
PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS.

A B E

A.

AACH ou Achs, *Aacha*, v. et r. du cercle de Souabe
 Aahus ou Ahaus, *Aahusium*, v. de Westphalie
 Aar, île de Danemark dans la mer Baltique
 Aas, *Aasa*, port de Norwège
 Aba ou Mont-Arménien, mont. de la grande Arménie
 Abach ou Abbach, *Abacum*, v. de la basse Bavière
 Abacoa, *Abacoa*, l'une des îles Luciais
 Abano, *Aponus*, v. du Padouan
 Abanwiwar, c. de la h. Hongrie
 Abaramer, *Abaranum*, v. de la grande Arménie
 Abascie, *Abascia*, contrée de la Georgie
 Abbeville, *Abbatis Villa*, v. de Picardie, sous-préf. Somme
 Abensberg, *Abensperga*, v. de Bavière
 Aberdeen, *Aberdonia*, prov., v., et comté d'Ecosse
 Abergavenni, ville du comté de Monmouth
 Abbergement (le grand), b. Ain
 Abernacty, Aberlorn, *Abernethum*, v. d'Ecosse

A B R

Aberystwith, *Aberystyviom*, v. de la province de Galles
 Abeskoun, île, r., et v., dans la mer Caspienne
 Abex (la côte d'), *Abecis ora*, contrée sur le bord occid. de la Mer-Rouge
 Abher, v. de l'Iraqou Persienne
 Abiad, v. sur la côte d'Abex
 Abingdon, Abendon, ou Abington, *Abindonia*, b. et comté d'Angleterre
 Abiscas, *Abisci*, peuple de l'Amérique méridionale
 Abissinie, *Abissinia*, grand pays et roy. d'Afrique
 Ablai, contr. de la gr. Tartarie
 Ablis, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Abnakis ou Abnaquis, *Abnaquii*, peuples du Canada
 Abo, *Abaa*, v. cap. de Finlande
 Abocra, v. sur la côte d'Or de Guinée
 Abondance, *Abundantia*, ville. Mont-Blanc
 Aboutige, Abutich, ou Abouhibe, *Abydus*, v. de la haute Egypte
 Abramboe, Abrambou, petit pays et v. de la côte d'Or d'Afrique
 Abrantes, *Abrantus*, v. de l'Estremadure portugaise
 Abrets, b. Isère
 Abrobania, Abrucbania, *Au-*

A C H

tariarum, v. de Transilvanie
 Abruzzi, *Aprutium*, prov. du roy. de Naples
 Abs, *Alba Herviasum*, v. Ardèche
 Absperg, v. du marq. d'Anspach
 Abuyo, *Abuia*, l'une des îles Philippines
 Acadie, Accadie, ou Nouvelle Ecosse, *Accadia*, presqu'île de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Acalziké, forteresse sur le mont Caucase
 Acambou, roy. sur la côte de Guinée
 Acanes, *Acana* (le grand et le petit), villes de la côte de Guinée
 Acapulco, *Acapulcum*, v. du Mexique
 Acara ou Acra, pays et vil. du roy. d'Acambou
 Acarnanie, prov. de l'Epire
 Acaram ou la Nativité, *Acaraia*, v. du Paraguay
 Acerno ou Acerno, *Acernum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Acerra, *Acerra*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Ache', b. canton. Meuse-Infér.
 Achem ou Achen, *Achemum*, roy. et v. dans l'île de Sumatra

Achéron, fleuves de la gr. Grèce et de Bithinie
 Acheux, vil. canton. Somme
 Achonri, *Achada* ou *Achonrita*, b. d'Irlande
 Achstett ou Akstett, *Acsteda*, v. du duché de Brême
 Achyr, Achiai, *Achgram*, v. de l'Ukraine
 Ackren ou Achen, *Acona*, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 Acoma, *Acoma*, v. capitale du nouveau Mexique
 Açores, des d'Afr.; il y en a 9
 Acous, vil. cant. B.-Pyénées
 Acquapendente, *Acula*, v. de l'état romain
 Acquaria, *Aquarium*, v. du duché de Modène
 Acquaviva, v. du royaume de Naples
 Acqui, *Aque Satiellr*, ville du duché de Monterrat, évêché. sous-préf. Tanaro
 Acre (S. Jean d'), *Aceo*, ou Ptolemaïde, *Acra Ptolemais*, Colonia Claudia, v. de la Palestine
 Acon, petit roy. sur la côte d'Or de Guinée
 Acarai, *Azara*, b. de la Cilicie
 Actamar ou Van, *Manrianus lacus*, lac et v. d'Arménie
 Actiar ou Sevastopol, port de la Crimée
 Acy, b. Aïme
 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 Quauas, 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 Akenbourg, *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
 Aduzzo, *Addizze*, ou Ajaccio. V. Ajaccio
 Adige, *Athesis*, riv. d'Italie
 Adja ou Agga, v. de Guinée
 Adlersberg, *Postoina*, bourg et château de Caruiole
 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, *Adria*, 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
 Affrique (S.), v. de Rouergue, sous-préf. Aveyron
 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, *Agatenus portus*, petit port près de Fréjus. Var.
 Agde, *Agatha*, v. du bas Languedoc, cant. Hérault
 Agen, *Aginnum*, 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, *Aggerhusus*, gouvernement et chât. de Norvège
 Agher, v. dans la prov. d'Ulster
 Aghams, 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
 Agostin, *Agnettinum*, v. de Transilvanie
 Agnons, b. canton. Sésia
 Agnone ou Anglone, 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
 Agréda, *Agreda*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Agreda, v. du roy. de Popaïan
 Agrève (S.), *Fanum S. Agripam*, v. canton. Ardèche
 Agria, *Abicta*, ville et r. de la haute Hongrie
 Aigle, l'une des îles des Larrons ou Mariannes
 Agris, b. Charente
 Agspach, v. de la b. Autriche

Aguas, peuple de l'Amérique mérid.
 Agustaleo, ou Aquatleco, v. Guatleco, v. et port de la nouvelle Espagne
 Aguisa ou Agle, v. du roy. de Fez
 Aguilar del Campo, *Jubela*, *Aguilaria campestris*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Ahrveillber, v. Roër
 Ahusa, v. du Chiristan
 Ahun, *Agedunum*, v. cant. Creuse
 Ahus ou Ahuis, *Ahus*, v. et port de la Gothlande
 Aichaeh, Aich, Aicha, v. de la haute Bavière
 Aichheim, ville du comté de Reehberg
 Aichstat, Aichstaedt, ou Fests-tett (l'évêché d'), *Aurens*, *Alla maria*, *Aichs*, v. de Franconie. Bavière
 Aiolo, *Thyelia*, b. de l'Abrozze
 Aigle (1^o), *Aquila*, *Aquas*, v. de la haute Normandie. canton. Orne
 Aigle, *Aquila*, *Aquila*, b. du canton de Berne
 Aignai-le-Duc ou Aignai-le-Macum, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Aignan (S.) ou S. Agnain, v. de 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. Lot-et-Garonne
 Aigre-feuille, b. cant. Charente Inférieure
 Aigremont, *Agramontis*, v. Haute-Marne
 Aiguebelle, *Aquibella*, v. de Savoie. canton. Mont-Bianc
 Aigue-Perse, *Aqua spartana*, 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*, v. de Savoie, montagne dans le Dauphiné
 Aiguilles (le cap des), à l'extrémité méridionale d'Alger
 Aiguilles, b. cant. Haute-Corse
 Aiguillon, *Ardis*, *Aguillon*, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Aigurande, b. canton. Indre
 Ailah, *Elama*, v. de l'Arabie pétrée
 Ailebury, *Aglesburgum*, b. comté d'Angleterre
 Aillant-sur-Tholon, b. cant. Yonne
 Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, b. cant. Somme

ly-sur-Noye, bourg. canton-
 somme
 u, lie 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, *Ara*, v. et r. de
 a prov. d'Air
 agucs, b. Vauluse
 aine, b. Soume
 s, *Aturum, Vicus, Julius,*
Martianum, v. cant. Landes
 s, *Ala*, v. de l'Artois. cant.
 as-de-Calais
 vault, *Aurea Vallis*, v. cant.
 Deux-Sèvres
 ay-le-Duc ou Aizey-le-Duc,
 et château. Côte-d'Or.
 Adam-Gilon, *Haix domini*
Antonis, b. Cher
 s, v. b. Côte-d'Or
 aille-Château, v. Cher
 ne, 2e département de Fr.,
 formé dans l'île-de-France et
 a Picardie
 s, *Aquit Sextius*, v. cap. de la
 Provence. archev. sous-préf.
 Bouches-du-Rhône
 s, *Aqua gratiana*, v. canton.
 Mont-Blanc
 s, lie 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
 ceo, v. de l'île de Corse.
 ché. préf. Liamone
 n, côte orientale d'Afri-
 que
 sur ou Ak-Isaar, *Thyatira*,
 de Natolie
 adulie, *Adulia*, province de
 a Turquie asiatique
 gon, *Alba bona*, v. du roy.
 Aragon
 s, v. Haute-Garonne
 aigne, vil. canton. Aude
 s, *Alesia*, v. a-préf. Gard
 n, v. du Turkestan
 and, *Alandia*, île de Suède,
 ans la mer Baltique
 anguer, *Alanguera*, ville de
 l'Estramadure portugaise
 acac, v. Corrèze
 atri, *Alatrium*, anc. v. de la
 campagne de Rome
 aya ou Alaba, *Alaba*, prov.
 l'Esp. dans la vieille Cas-
 tille
 ayrac, *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 Albara-*
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. Aveyr.
 Albie, *Albia*, v. Mont-Blanc
 Albin, (S.), v. canton. Aveyron
 Albinah, 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'Isère
 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. Corrèze
 Alca, *Talca, Talga*, île dans la
 mer Caspienne
 Alcaçar Ceguer, ou Petit Palais,
 v. du roy. de Fez
 Alcaçar do Sal, *Salacia Alcaria-*
rum Salinarum, v. et chât.
 dans l'Estramadure espa-
 gnole
 Alcaçar-Quivir ou Alcazar-Qui-
 vir, ou Grand Palais, v. du
 roy. de Fez
 Alcala de Guadaira, *Hienipa*, 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 Cassarea*, v. de
 l'Estramadure espagnole
 Alcaraz, *Alcaratum*, v. de la
 nouvelle Castille
 Alegen, *Præfectura Alkensis*, v.
 et château. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Alckhausen, v. de Souabe
 Alémaer, *Alcmaria*, v. de la
 Hollande septentrionale
 Alcoi, v. et r. du roy. de Val-
 lence
 Aldborough, *Iaurium*, b. du e.
 de Suffolck
 Aldborough, b. d'Angleterre
 Alcknau, *Aldenaria*, v. canton.
 Rhin-et-Moselle
 Alcknoeven, v. Roër
 Algrette, v. de l'Alentejo
 Alemparvé, v. sur la côte de
 Coromandel
 Alen, Aulen, ou Aalen, *Ala*,
Ola, Alena, 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, *Alepim*, 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
 Kamtehatka
 Alexandrette, Scanderoun, *A-*
lexandria minor, v. de Syrie
 Alexandrie, ou Scanderia, *Ale-*
xandria, v. d'Égypte
 Alexandria de la Paule, *Alexan-*
dria Statiellorum, v. de Pié-
 mont. évêché. préf. Marengo
 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
 Alguet, v. de la prov. d'Hebe
 Alhama, *Artigis*, v. du roy. de
 Grenade
 Alicante, *Aloniam*, v. du roy. de
 Valence
 Alcata, v. de Sicile
 Alidé, v. du roy. de Naples
 Alignan-du-vent, b. Hérault
 Alixau, ou Allisan, *Alexianum*,
 v. Drôme
 Alluire, vil. canton. Morbihan
 Allanches, v. canton. Cantal
 Allas-Champagne, b. Charante
 Allasne ou Allasud, b. Corrèze
 Allègre ou Alligre, v. canton.
 Haute-Loire
 Alknungie, *Germania*, gr. pays
 d'Europe, avec titre d'empire
 Alkendorf, *Alendorfum*, v. dans
 le landgraviat de Hesse-Cas-
 sel
 Alkendorf, 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
 Alloune, 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
 Almisia, *Almidum*, ville de la
 Dalmatie
 Almouchiquois, peuples qui habi-
 tent au Canada
 Almuneçar, *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 Suevicae*,
 chaîne de montagnes
 Alp-Su-in, *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
 Alstid, *Alfelda*, v. du landgravi-
 at de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Alta-Mura, *Altus-Murus*, v. du
 roy. de Naples
 Alteia, *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
 Altenbourg, *Aldenburgum*, v. de
 Misnie
 Altenbourg, v. de la b. Hongrie
 Altern, v. et château dans le
 comté de Mansfeld
 Althem ou Althau, b. de la haute
 Bavière
 Altin, *Altinium*, roy. et v. dans
 la grande Tartarie
 Altkirch, b. a-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, *Amadabatum*, v. ca-
 pitale du roy. de Guzarate
 Amadam, v. de Perse
 Amadia, *Amadia*, v. dans le
 Kurdistan
 Amalfi, *Amalphia*, v. du roy. de
 Naples
 Amance, *Amantia*, b. Meurthe
 Amancey, b. canton. Doubs
 Amand (S.), Montroind, *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. c. Loir-et-Cher
 Amand-de-Bouex (S.), b. cant.
 Charente
 Amans (S.), b. canton. Tarn
 Amas-des-Coptes (S.), b. cant.
 Aveyron
 Amant-Roches-Savine (S.), b.
 canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Amant-Tallende (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
 Amberg, *Amberg*, v. de Bavière
 Amberieux, b. canton. Ain
 Amberc, ville, sous-préf. Puy-de-Dôme
 Ambez, b. Gironde
 Ambérie, *Amberta*, v. Loire
 Ambletouse, *Amblesau*, v. P.
 de-Calais
 Amboine, *Amboina*, l'une des
 Molouques
 Amboise, *Ambasis*, v. canton.
 Indre-et-Loire
 Ambournay ou Ambrois, *Am-
 broniacum*, v. Ain
 Amboy, v. des Etats-Unis
 Ambres, v. Tarn
 Ambrières, v. cant. Mayenne
 Amboix (S.), v. canton. Indre
 Amclaud, île dans le Zéland
 Amélia, *America*, v. de la
 Roumanie
 Amérique, *America*, le plus
 grand monde, New-
 York, l'une des quatre parties
 du monde connu
 Amersford, *Amisforda*, ville de
 la prov. d'Utrecht
 Amiens, *Amobianum*, v. capi-
 tale de la Picardie, crée préf. de
 pet. pays dans la Picardie
 Amilly, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ammerschvir ou Amerscht,
 b. Bas-Rhin
 Amol, v. du pays des Usbes
 Amorgos, *Amorgus*, île de la
 chypre, l'une des Cyclades
 Amou, b. canton. Languedoc
 Amoullins, b. Ariège
 Amour (S.), v. canton. Jura
 Amour, *Amura*, gr. fleuve de
 l'Inde, et détruit en Asie
 Ampatras, *Ampara*, peuple
 de l'île de Madagascar
 Anapaza, pays et v. sur la b.
 de Zanguebar
 Amplepuis, 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 Sardaigne
 Ansterdam, *Amstelredamum*,
 capitale de Hollande
 Ansterdam, 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, *Ancaronum*, v. de
 la Marche d'Ancone
 Ancenis, *Ancresium*, v. de la
 Loire-Inférieure
 Ancerville, b. canton. Mayenne
 Anchediva, v. sur la côte de
 Décan
 Anelame, *Anclonum*, ville de
 Poméranie prussienne

Robert, roy. et riv. de la côte
 Or de Guinée
 Côte (la Marche d'), prov.
 Italie dans l'état romain
 cône, *Ancon*, ville de l'état
 omain
 cre, ou Enere, ou Albert, *An-*
ora, v. Somme
 ctoville, b. Manche
 ctoville, b. Calvados
 y-le-Franc, *Anciacum*, v. ou
 canton. Yonne
 Adousie, *Andalusia Vanda-*
 lusie, prov. d'Espagne
 dalousie (la nouv.), contrée
 l'Amér. m. en Terra-Ferme
 Amans (île des), île dans le
 golfe de Bengale
 annee, v. Ardèche
 dart, b. Mayenne
 aive, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 lot, *Andclous*, b. canton.
 Haute-Marne
 delys (les), *Andetiacum*, v.
 sous-préf. Eure
 enne, b. canton. Sambrevet-
 Meuse
 déol (St.), *Fanum Sancti*
Andeoli, v. Ardèche
 nör-lecht, b. canton. Dyle
 nclernach, *Autenacum*, v. cant.
 Rhin-et-Moselle
 ndes (les), *Andes* ou *las Cordil-*
leraz, chaîne de mont. dans
 le Pérou, le Chili, &c.
 ndlaw, b. Bas-Rhin
 ndolsheim, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 ndover, *Andoverum*, b. dans le
 Southampton
 ndouillé, b. Mayenne
 ndré (S.), groupe d'îles ou ar-
 chipel entre l'Amér. s. et l'A-
 s. e.
 ndré (S.), pet. port d'Espagne
 ndré (S.), ou *Santander*, *Sancti*
Andree Fanum, v. d'Écosse
 ndré (côte de St.), v. Isère
 ndré (S.), v. Héralut
 ndré (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 ndré (S.), b. canton. B.-Alpes
 ndré (S.), b. canton. Eure
 ndré-de-Cubsac (S.), b. cant.
 Gironde
 ndré (S.), d'Herbetot, b. Calv.
 ndre (S.), de Valborgne, b.
 canton. Gard
 ndrías (S.), b. Gironde
 ndríasberg, ou Montagne de
 St.-André, v. de Saxe
 ndrézé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 ndria, *Nelium*, v. du roy. de
 Naples
 ndriropole, *Adrianopolis*, v. de
 la Romanie
 ndros, *Andros*, île et v. de la
 Turquie eur. une des Cyclades
 nduxar, *Illiturgis*, v. de l'An-
 dalousie
 nduze, *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 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-*
varum, 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
 Anglsey, *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 Natio-
 lie
 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 Anhalimus*,
 princip. dans la haute Saxe
 Anhalt, 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. chât.
 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
 Annecy, *Annesium*, 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, *Anzianum*, roy. d'Afr.
 Anso ou Christiania, *Ansoia*,
 v. de Norwège
 Anspach, ou Olmspach, *Anspa-*
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, *Antibarum*, 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
 Antriguës, v. cant. Ardèche
 Antrain ou Entrains, *Interam-*
nes, v. Nièvre
 Antrain, v. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Antrim, b. et comté d'Irlande
 Anvers, *Antuerpia*, 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 Pra-*
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'Ab-
bruzze
Aquilée, *Aquilina*, 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 Pyréné-
ennes
Arauda de Duero, *Randa*, v.
dans la vieille Castille
Ararath, b. 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
Arav, *Aravia*, *Aravia*, *Araugia*,
v. de l'Argow
Arbe, *Arba*, île et v. près les
côtes de la Dalmanie
Arberg, *Arolæ mons*, v. du canton
de Berne
Arboga, v. de la Westmanie
Arbois, *Arborosa*, v. cant. Jura
Arbon, *Arbor felix*, v. de la
Turgowie
Arbourg, *Arolæ 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
Archinae, b. cant. Charente-Infé-
rieure
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-*
bam, v. de Champagne. sous-
préf. Aube
Arco, *Arco*, v. du Tyrol

Arcos ou Arch, *Arcobriga*, v. de
l'Andalousie
Arcs, b. Var
Arlagh, 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.
Escout
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
Ardécar ou Artécar, *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
Aravallo, v. de la viell. Castille
Arezzo, *Aretium*, 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'), *Argentaria*, île
de l'Archipel
Argentièrre (l'), *Argentaria*, 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
Argenté, b. canton. Mayenne
Argenté, 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'), *Arga*, *Argonia*, *Ar-*
grove, 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
Argyle, *Argy-helia*, prov. de
l'Écosse méridionale
Argyro (San Filippo d'), *Argy-*
rium, v. dans le val de Den-
na
Arhus ou Arhusen, *Arhusen*,
dans le Nord-Jutland
Ariano, *Arianum*, v. du roy. de
Naples
Ariano, *Arianum*, b. dans le
Ferrarois
Arica, *Arica*, v. et port de Pé-
rou
Aricouri (les), peuples dans la
Guianne
Arinthod, v. canton. Jura
Aripo, fort de l'île de Ceylan
Arjusans, v. canton. Land-
Ariant, v. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Ariant-Bourg, b. Puy-de-Dôme
Arles, *Arelate*, v. de Provence
canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
Arles, *Arabe*, v. du Roussillon
canton. Pyrénées-Orientales
Arlesheim, v. Haut-Rhin
Arleuf, b. Nièvre
Arleux, *Arledium*, v. cant. Nord
Arloan, *Oranlanum*, v. dans le
de Luxembourg, canton. Nord
Armagh, *Armagh*, v. d'Irlande
Armagnac, *Arminiacum*, v.
capitale, prov. de France. Gers
Arménie, *Armenia*, grand pp.
d'Asie
Armentières, *Armentaria*, v.
canton. Nord
Arnieu, v. Isère
Armiro (l'), *Armiros*, golfe et
de la Macédoine
Armuyden, *Armissa*, v. dans
l'île de Walchereen
Arnac-la-Porte, b. H.-Vienne
Arnay-le-Duc, ou Arnauld-le-
Duc, *Arnetum*, v. d'Orléans
Côte-d'Or
Arpeberg, *Arpeburgum*, v. de
viell. Marche de Bourgogne
Arpedum, v. de l'île de
Arneval, b. canton. Sarre
Aruehim, *Aruehima*, v. de
Hollande
Arno, *Arnus*, fleuve de Toscane
Arnould (S.), *Oppidum S. Ar-*
nulphi, v. Seine-et-Oise
Arnsfort, v. de la b. Autriche
Arnschim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
Arnstadt, *Arnsstadium* ou
Arnsstadium, v. de la Thuringe
Arnstein, v. de Franconie
Aroslen, v. du cercle du
Rhin
Aranches, *Arunci*, v. de Poitou
Aroue ou Aroua, *Aroua*, v. de
duché de Milan
Arool, *Arola*, v. de l'Ukraine
Arosbay, v. de l'île de Malte
Arouens (le des), à l'embou-
chure de la riv. des Amal-
Arpajon, v. du Hurepoix, canton.
Seine-et-Oise
Arpajon ou Severre-le-Château,
v. canton. Aveyron
Arpino, *Arpinum*, v. du roy. de
Naples

ma, *Argua*, v. du Padouan
 quonay, b. Mayenne
 rques, *Archac*, v. Seine-Infér.
 rques, b. canton. Aude
 rquian, v. Loiret
 rades, v. du roy. de Tunis
 ran ou Arten, *Aria*, île d'Écos.
 rancey, b. Meuse
 ras, *Arrebates*, v. cap. de l'Ar-
 tois. évêc. préf. Pas-de-Calais
 reau, v. cant. H-Pyrénées
 riège, *Aurigera*, 9e départem.
 de France, formé dans les
 comtés de Foix et Couserans
 rié, *Araç*, île de Danemark
 rojo de S. Servan, v. de l'Es-
 tramadure 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 (l'), *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-Pyrénées
 rthy, b. d'Irlande
 rtois, *Archeatensis 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-Pyrénées
 rundel ou Arondel, *Aruquina*,
 b. dans le Sussex
 rweiller, b. canton. Rhin-et-
 Moselle
 rzaeq, b. cant. B. Pyrénées
 rzanéau, v. canton. Finistère
 rville, *Arzila*, v. du roy. de
 Fez
 rzingan ou Arzengan, v. de la
 Natolie
 rad-Abad ou Ased-Abad, v. de
 l'Irac-Agemi
 raph (S.), v. du pays de Galles
 rcaïn, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 rcesion (l'île de l'), *Ascensio*,
 entre l'Afrique et le Brésil
 rchat, v. Dyle
 rchaffenburg, *Aschburgum*, v.
 et électorat d'Allemagne
 rnières, b. Loiret
 rcherleben, *Ascherleba*, v. de la
 principauté d'Anhalt
 rksund, v. de la Néricie
 coli, *Asculum*, v. dans la
 Marche d'Ancône
 coli de Satriano, *Asculum de*
Satriano, v. du roy. de Naplès
 rld-la-Ville, vil. e. Ardennes
 rburton, b. d'Angleterre
 rie, *Asia*, l'une des quatre par-
 ties de la terre
 rmar, *Herculis Insula*, île près de
 la côte occ. de Sardaigne
 rkeaton, b. d'Irlande

Asna, v. de la haute Egypte
 Asola, *Asola*, v. du Bressan
 Asolo, *Asulum*, v. du Trévisan
 Aspe, vallée du Béarn
 Aspect, b. canton. H-Garonne
 Asperosa, *Abdera*, ville de la
 Romanie
 Aspiran, b. Hérault
 Aspremont, b. e. Alpes-Marit.
 Aspre, b. Basses-Alpes
 Aspres (les), b. Eure
 Asprières, b. canton. Aveyron
 Assancalé, v. d'Arménie
 Assche, b. cant. Dyle
 Ass-le-Béranger, b. Sarthe
 Assé-le-Boisne, b. Sarthe
 Assé-le-Seboul, b. Sarthe
 Assenchi, v. dans le Diarbeck
 Assenède, b. canton. Faucut
 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-Pyrénées
 Assoune, 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'Estramadure p.
 Atena, *Atena*, v. du roy. de Na-
 ples
 Ath, *Athum*, v. du Hainault autr.
 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
 Athérée, b. d'Irlande
 Athies, *Atheke*, v. Soimne
 Athis, b. canton. Orne
 Athlone, *Athlona*, contrée d'Ir-
 lande
 Athol, *Atholia*, contrée de l'E-
 cosse septentrionale
 Athos, *Agios Oras*, 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
 Atri, *Adria*, v. de l'Abruzze
 Atterdorf, v. dans le comté de
 Hess.-Cassel

Atterdon, v. du duc. de Westph.
 Atterndorf 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 Wurtzbourg
 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
 Aubic, 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'Adel
 Auch, *Augusta Aucorum*, v.
 cap. de l'Armagnac. préf.
 Gers
 Auchy ou Oulchy, b. Aisne
 Auein, b. canton. H-Pyrénées
 Aude, *Atax*, 11e départem. de
 Fr. formé dans le Languedoc
 Audenge, b. canton. Gironde
 Audenaerde, v. de Flandres.
 sous-préf. Escaut
 Audeux, b. canton. Doubs
 Auienne, b. Finistère
 Audincourt, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Audruick, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Auduns-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 Albeville, *Albanaria*, v. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Aumont, b. canton. Lozère
 Aunoux, 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'Arnoagnac
 Aureillé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Aurenégabad, v. capitale du roy. de Décan
 Auriale, b. Haute-Garonne
 Aurick, *Auricum*, v. de l'Ost-Frise
 Aurnagac, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Aurnigny, 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
 Autruy, *Atrinium*, v. Loiret
 Auvillars, *Albracte Augustulorum*, ville de Bourgogne. évêché. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Auvent (S.), b. Charente
 Auvergne, *Avernna*, prov. de France
 Auvers, *Alvernum*, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Auvers-le-Mon, b. Sarthe
 Auwillard, v. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Auxerre, *Autissiodorum*, v. cap. de l'Auxerrois. préf. Yonne
 Auxois, *Pagus Alesiensis*, petite contrée en Bourgogne
 Auxonne, *Aussona*, 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, *Ariacum*, 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, *Abbaia*, v. de l'Auxois. sous-préf. Yonne
 Avathca, golfe de Kamstchatka
 Aveiro, *Lavara Averium*, v. du Portugal
 Avelghen, 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, *Aversa*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Aves (l'île d') ou des Oiseaux, *Avium insula*, île de l'Am. m.
 Avesnes, *Avena*, 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
 Avignonet, 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, *Avisionum*, 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 Kamstchatka
 Awien, *Alena*, v. du cercle de Souabe
 Ax, v. canton. Ariège
 Axel, *Azela*, v. canton. Escant
 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, *Armasnicæ*, v. Gard

Aymeries, v. Nord
 Ayrou, b. Vienne
 Aytré, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Azamor, *Azamorum*, 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, *Asiacum*, vil. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Azay-sur-Cher, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Azé, b. Mayenne
 Azena, Azera, ou Acham, dans les états du roy. d'Ava
 Azenay, b. Vendée
 Azilaou, Azille, ou Azilant. Aude
 Aznac ou Banda, v. de la part d'Azner, aux états du roy. d'Ava
 Azou ou Azoo, *Azum*, 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-Mandel, *Babel-Mandellum*, fratum, détroit qui sépare le Mer Rouge à l'océan
 Baca, Baza, *Basti*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Baçaim, *Bacumum*, v. et part. du roy. de Visapour
 Baçar ou Bakar, *Bacra*, ville de la Mongolie
 Bacaseray, *Bacaseray*, capitale de la presqu'île de Crète
 Buccarach, *Baccaracum*, v. du Rhin-et-Moselle
 Baccarat, v. canton. Meuse
 Bachelery (la), b. Dordogne
 Bachian, *Bachianum*, l'île de Moluques
 Bachmut, v. sur le Don
 Bacilly, b. Manche
 Baëou, *Baëou*, ou *Bakou*, v. de Perse
 Bacqueville, b. Eure
 Bacqueville, b. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Badajoz, *Badajozum*, v. de la tramadore espagnole
 Bade ou Baden, *Thermae Badenenses*, v. cap. du margrave de même nom, dans le cercle de Souabe
 Bade ou Baden, *Thermae Badenenses*, v. de Suisse
 Baile ou Baden, *Thermae Badenenses*, v. d'Autriche
 Badenweiler, v. du Brisgau
 Badonvillers, v. Meurthe
 Baëca, *Baëca*, *Vicia*, 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, *Bagdadum*, ville de l'Irac-Arabie
 Bagé-le-Châtel, v. canton. Ain
 Baglagna, prov. de l'Indostan
 Bagnagur ou Hydrabad, ou Golconde, *Golconda*, v. du roy. de Golconde
 Bagnara, v. de la Calabre ultr. Iagurea, *Balneum Regis*, v. de l'état Romain
 Bagnères, *Aque-Bigerronum*, v. sous-préf. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Bagnères-de-Luchon, *Aque-Cornetarium*, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Bagnoles, *Baincolum*, v. du bas Languedoc. canton. Gard
 Bahama, *Bahama*, l'une des Iles 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
 Baisnes, vil. canton. Charente
 Baigneux ou Baigneux-les-Juifs, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Baigory, vallée de la h. Navarre
 Baikal, lac de la Tartarie russe
 Baillancé-Evêque, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Baillée, b. Mayenne
 Baillou ou Belle, *Balionum*, v. canton. Nord
 Baillou (le), b. Sarthe
 Baillou-le-Soc. b. canton. Oise
 Baillou, b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Baillus, b. canton. Vosges
 Baize, b. Mayenne
 Baizau, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Bakan, v. du roy. d'Avastanow, 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, *Bellegarium*, v. de la Catalogne
 Balambangan, île sur la côte sept. de Bornéo
 Balambuan ou Palambuan, *Balambuanum*, v. de l'île de Java
 Balarius, b. Hérault
 Balasore, v. des états du Nizam
 Balaton, lac de la h. Hongrie
 Balastro, *Balastroum*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Balbec, *Heliopolis*, v. de Syrie
 Balcke ou Balkhe, v. du pays des Usbeks
 Baldivia, port du Chili
 Bâle, *Basilea*, 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'Abiss.
 Ballan, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Ballée, b. Indre-et-Loire

Ballenstad, v. de la principauté d'Anhalt
 Bailleyrou, 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
 Balmond, b. Rhône
 Balnalu 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, *Groivonarium*, évêché et v. de Francanie
 Bamberg, v. de Hohelme
 Bambouc ou Bambuck, roy. dans la Nigritie
 Baumbury, *Bamburia*, b. de la prov. d'Oxford
 Bamff, v. d'Ecosse
 Banara ou Buaras, *Bcnara*, v. du roy. de Bengale
 Banc, b. Ardèche
 Banca, *Bacca*, détroit, île, et v. d'Asie
 Bancalis, v. du roy. d'Achem
 Bancok, *Bancocum*, fort du roy. de Siam
 Banda, *Banda*, sept îles d'Asie
 Bander-Apassi ou Gomrou, v. de Perse
 Bander-Congo, v. de Perse
 Bandon Brêge, b. d'Irlande
 Bangor, *Bangoreum*, v. de la principauté de Galles
 Bangor, v. d'Irlande
 Banialuc ou Bagnaluc, *Banialucum*, v. emp. 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
 Bapaoué, *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

Barabini 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
 Barbarie, *Barbaria*, grande cont. d'Afrique
 Barbastru, 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
 Barbusinsky, v. de la Russie as.
 Barby, *Barbium*, v. de Saxe
 Bacc, *Bacca*, gr. cont. d'Afrique
 Barcelonne, *Barcino*, v. capitale de la Catalogne
 Barcelonne, v. Drôme
 Barcelonne, v. Gers
 Barcelonnette, *Barvilona*, vallée et v. du Dauphiné. sous-préf. Basses-Alpes
 Barcelonnette-de-Vitrolle, b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Barcelos, *Barcelum*, v. sur la côte du Malabar
 Barcelos, *Barcelorum*, v. de Port.
 Barchshire, *Barchevia*, province d'Angleterre
 Barde (île de), *Bordum*, île sur la côte de Malabar
 Barbi, v. du duché de Parme
 Bardouche, vallée du Dauph.
 Bardouche, b. canton. Pô
 Bardt, *Bardum*, v. du duché de Poméranie
 Barcith ou Barcuth, ville de Francanie
 Barentin, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Barenton, *Barentonium*, v. cant. Manche
 Barleur, *Barofluctum*, v. de Normandie. Manche
 Barge, b. canton. Stura
 Bargesmont, v. Var
 Bargesy, *Berigonum*, v. de l'Ecosse méridionale
 Bari, *Barium*, prov. et v. du roy. de Naples
 Barçay, v. canton. Gard
 Barjols, *Barjolium*, v. cant. Var
 Barkan, v. de Hongrie
 Barkley, v. de la province de Gloucester
 Barlette, *Barilum*, 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, *Barocha*, v. du roy. de Guzarate
 Baroche (la), b. Orne
 Baron, b. Oise
 Baronnie (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
 Barré, b. canton. B.-Alpes
 Barret, b. Charante
 Barsac, b. Gironde
 Barsin, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Barthelemy, v. de Prusse
 Barthé (la), b. c. H.-Pyrénées
 Barthelemy (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
 Bassa, *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
 Bassinatum, *Angusta Batienorum*, b. au duché de Milan
 Bassigny (le), *Bassinarius Ager*, petit Pays en Champagne
 Bassora ou Balsora, *Toredon*, ville de l'Irac-arab.
 Bassoue, b. Gers
 Bastia, *Bastia, Mantinum*, v. de l'île de Corse. préf. Golo
 Bastia, v. de l'Albanie
 Bastia, v. du duché de Modène
 Bastians (San), b. c. Marne
 Bastide (la), vil. canton. Lot
 Bastide (la), d'Armagnac, v. Gers
 Bastide-Clerence (la), v. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bastide-Montfort (la), b. Tarn
 Bastide-Serun (la), v. canton. Ariège
 Bastimentos, île à l'embou-

chure de la baie du Nombre de Dios
 Bastion-de-France, place sur la côte de Barbarie
 Bastognack ou Bastogne, *Bastonia*, v. canton. Forêts
 Basville, *Basivilla*, v. de la Martinique
 Bata, prov. et v. du roy. de Congo
 Batavia, *Batavia*, v. du roy. de Batavia
 Batavia 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 Bachin, *Balgia*, v. et comté de Hongrie
 Bathmonster, *Bathienise Monasterium*, v. de Hongrie
 Baticala, *Baticala*, roy. et ville sur la côte de Malabar
 Baticalo ou Maticulo, 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
 Battle, b. dans le Sussex
 Batusaber, v. de la presqu'île de Malacca
 Baubray, b. Eure
 Baul, v. canton. Morbihan
 Baudouvillers, v. Meurthe
 Bauffay, b. Sarthe
 Baugé ou Baugé, *Balgiaurum*, 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 Bayav, *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 Ager*, pet. prov. dans la b. Guienne
 Bazas, *Faust*, v. cap. du Bazadois. sous-préf. Gironde
 Bazielles (Ste.), b. Lot-et-Gar.
 Bazioges, *Bazera*, v. H.-Garon.
 Bazoche (la), *Bazoc*, 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-et-Loire
 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 Beaujolais. canton. Rhône
 Beaujolais, pet. pays de France
 Beaujeu, *Bellus-Lacus*, v. cant. Corrèze
 Beaulieu, v. Indre-et-Loire
 Beaulieu, b. Loiret
 Beaulieu, b. Vendée
 Beaulieu, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Beaumarchais, v. Gers
 Beaumaris ou Beaumarché, *Beaumarisagus*, v. capitale de l'île d'Anglais
 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. Puy-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, *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. Puy-de-Dôme
 Beauregard, Jallans et Beaumans, b. Isère
 Beauregard, v. Ain
 Beaupaire, *Castrum Bellipairis*, 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. c. 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
 Bebasar, v. de la Natolie
 Bec (le), b. Eure
 Becherel, v. c. 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'Ariex, v. canton. Hérault
 Bedas, peuple sauvage dans l'île de Ceylan
 Bedar, *Bedhana*, v. du Mogol
 Bedfordshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Bedford, *Lactodurum*, v. du Bedfordshire
 Bedis-Velez, v. du roy. de Fez
 Bédouin, b. Vaucluse
 Bédouins, *Beduni*, 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
 Begie ou Beggio, *Beggium*, v. du royaume de Tunis
 Bëichlingen, v. de la Thuringe
 Bëinc, 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, *Begia*, 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
 Belcastat, b. Aude
 Belbrast, b. d'Irlande
 Belgorod, gouv. et v. de Russie
 Belgrade, *Alba græca*, v. cap. de la Serbie
 Belgrade, v. de la Romanie

Belgrada, 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, *Bitionum*, 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
 Beltzic, 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 Benjarmassen, *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
 Beniarrax *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
 Bentheim, *Banthenum*, comté et v. du cer. de Westphalie
 Bentivoglio, *Bentivolium*, v. du Bolonois
 Bony-Bocage (le), b. canton. Calvados
 Benzeville, b. canton. Eure
 Béost-Bagast, 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
 Berbères, ou Berbères, peuple d'Afrique
 Berzof, v. de Sibérie
 Berg (duché de), *Montensius Ducatus*, pays du cer. de Westp.
 Berg-Op-Zoom, *Bergæ ad Zomam*, v. du Brabant holland.
 Berg-Saint-Vinox, *Bergæ Sancti Vinoci*, v. a-prêct. 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
 Berghenhus, prov. de Norwège
 Bergerac, *Bergeracum*, v. sous-préfecture. Dordogne
 Bergheim, 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. a-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, *Berra*, v. canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Berri, *Bituriges*, prov. et duc. de France
 Berringen, b. cant. Meuse-Inf.
 Bersello ou Bresello, *Brixellium*, v. dans le Modénois
 Bertenous (la), b. Sarthe
 B. ribesin (S.), b. Mayenne
 Bertholdore, 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
 Berus, b. Moselle
 Berwalt, pet. v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Berzeto, *Beructum*, v. du duché de Parme
 Besançon, *Vesontia*, 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*, pet. 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), *Bajocenis Tractus*, pays de Normandie. Calvados
 Bessinca, b. cant. H.-Vienne
 Betchau, v. de Bohême
 Betancos, *Flavium Brigantium*, v. de la Galice
 Betel-fagui ou Batelfaki, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Bethunes, 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
 Bettenbourg, b. cant. Forêts
 Betuwe ou Betaw (le), *Batavia*, contr. du duché de Gueldre
 Betz, b. cant. Oise
 Betzdorf, b. canton. Forêts
 Beau, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Beuil, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Beuil, b. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Beuthen (Neider), v. de la b. 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
 Biafara, peuples des Guinée
 Bialogrod ou Akerman, *Arple*, v. de Bessarabie
 Biana, *Biana*, v. du Mogol
 Biant, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bibrach, *Bibracum*, v. dans l'Argov
 Bicaier ou Becaner, *Bardeatis*, v. cap. de la prov. de Baçar
 Bidache, *Bidassia*, v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bidasson, *Vedassus*, 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, *Edellanum*, 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.-pref. Scia
 Bielsk ou Bielsko, *Bielsa*, ville de Pologne
 Biennac, b. Haute-Vienne
 Bienna, *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
 Biledulgérid, 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
 Binche, *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
 Biollo, b. canton. Sévia
 Biornbourg, *Biornburgum*, v. de la Finlande septentrionale

Bir, *Birha*, v. du Diarbeck
 Birkenfeld, *Birscfeldia*, v. s.-préf. Sarre
 Birmingham, b. de la province de Warwick
 Biron, *Biruntium*, b. Dordogne
 Birviesga, *Birviesca*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Bisaccia, *Bisaccia*, 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*, part. d'Espagne
 Biscaye (la Nouvelle), prov. du Mexique
 Biscofsheim, v. de l'arch. de Mayence
 Bischofsheim, v. de l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Bischofs-Werda, v. de la Misnie
 Bischofs-Zell, v. du Turgau
 Bischwiller, v. cant. B.-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 Strap
 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 la Lippe
 Bistritz, *Bistritia*, v. et comté de Transilvanie
 Bitbourg, *Beda*, v. du duc. de Luxembourg. s.-pref. Forêt
 Bîche ou Biche, *Bidacum*, v. de Lorraine. cant. Moselle
 Bitetto, *Bisetum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Bito, *Bitum*, roy. de la Nigritie
 Bitonto, *Bidruntum*, 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), *Blesensis 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, *Blancenberg*, v. du duché de Berg
 Blanckenbourg, b. et comté de l'état de Brunswick

Blankenheim, b. cant. Sarre
Blangy, b. cant. Calvados
Blangy, b. cant. Seine-Infér.
Blanquefort, b. cant. Gironde
Blanzac, *Blansiacum*, v. cant.
Charente
Blanzianzella, v. dans la prinée.
de Gotha
Blauenbern, *Aræ Flavia*, v. du
duché de Wirtemberg
Blaye ou Blaie, *Blavia*, v. du
Bordeleois. s.-préf. Gironde
Blechinglai, b. de la prov. de
Surrey
Blekinge (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
Blumar, b. cant. Lozère
Blisea v. J, b. cant. Sarre
Bligny-sur-Ouches, b. canton.
Côte-d'Or
Blois, *Bleza*, v. cap. du Blaisois.
préfecture. Loir-et-Cher
Blokzil, *Bloezilia*, v. dans l'O-
ver-Yssel
Blot-l'Eglise et Blot-le-Rocher,
b. Alher
Bobenhausen, 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
Bodegué, b. canton. Ourthe
Bodman ou Bodrain, *Valiba*, b.
du comté de Cornouailles
Bodvar (grand), v. et r. du duché
de Wirtemberg
Boën, v. canton. Loire
Boerks 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
Bohême, *Bohemia*, grand pays
et royaume d'Europe
Boiano, *Boianum*, v. du roy.
de Naples
Boinebourg, v. dans la basse
Hesse
Boimzy, 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 Valdelora, v. Alpes
Maritimes
Bologne, *Bononia*, v. cap. du
Bolois
Bolois (le), prov. d'Italie
Bolsena, *Vostinium*, v. de l'état
de l'Eglise
Bolwert, *Bolwerda*, 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, *Bambona*, 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 Bares
Bonaventura, baie, port, et fort
du Popayan
Bonavista, île du Cap-Vert
Bonaye, b. cant. Loire-Infér.
Boneconvento, *Bonus Conventus*,
v. dans le Siennois
Bonelles, 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
Bonne, 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
Bonneuil, b. Oise
Bonnaval, *Bona-Vallis*, v. cant.
Eure-et-Loire
Bonnaval, comté de Limoges,
Haute-Vienne
Bonnevillle, v. s.-préf. Léman

Bonneville, v. de l'év. de Bâle
Bonniers, b. cant. Seine-et-
Oise
Bonnieux, vil. cant. Vaucluse
Bouny, v. Loiret
Bonsmoulins, b. Orne
Bopfinger ou Bopfinger, *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
Borçette, b. canton. Roër
Borckelo, *Borkeloa*, v. du comté
de Zutphen
Bordi, v. Corrèze
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*, v. capit.
de la Guienne et du Borde-
lois. archev. préf. Gironde
Bordeaux, b. Drôme
Bordères, b. cant. H.-Pyrrénées
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, *Belisium*, 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
Burno ou Bornum, *Bornum*, roy.
dans la Nigritie
Bornsted, ville du comté de
Mansfield
Borowbridge, *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
Boschnia, 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. cap. 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
 Botola, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Botzenbourg, 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
 Bouchemaine, 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. a. 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, *Tannum 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. a.-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
 Bourguet, *Aunonis mons*, v. canton. Haute-Marne
 Bourneville, b. Eure
 Bournezeau, v. Vendée
 Bourmiquel, b. Aveyron
 Boussac, *Bussarium*, v. s.-préf. Creuse
 Bousnages, b. Hérault
 Bousnière, b. cant. Doubs
 Bousuille, b. Loire-Inférieure
 Bousu, b. cant. Jemmapes
 Boutteville, b. Charente
 Bouxweiller, v. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Bouzonville, v. cant. Moselle
 Boves, b. canton. Scara
 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
 Bozzolaseo, 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, *Braclevia*, 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, *Brennacomum*, v. canton. Aime
 Braine-l'Alleu, *Bronium*, v. du Brabant autrichien. Dyle
 Braine-le-Comte, *Brenna Comitatus*, v. du Hainaut austr. Dyle
 Brackley, 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, de l'Océan Atlantique
 Branches (S.), b. Indre-et-Loire
 Brandebourg, *Brandenburgum*, du cercle de haute Saxe
 Brandebourg, v. de Prusse
 Brandebourg (la nouvelle), v. de la basse Saxe
 Brandebourg (electorat de), la Marche, pays d'Allema.
 Brandels, v. de Bohême
 Brande, b. de Corse. Golo
 Branne, b. canton. Gironde
 Brantome, b. canton. Dordogne
 Brassac, b. canton. Tarn
 Brassaw, *Brastacia*, v. de Lithuanie
 Brassou ou Cronstat, v. de Transilvanie
 Beauback, v. de la Hesse
 Braumaw, *Braunadunum*, v. de la basse Bavière
 Braunfelds, v. de la Vénétie
 Braunfelds, *Braunfels*, v. de Prusse
 Brava ou S.-Jean, v. de l'île des lies du Cap-Vert
 Brava, v. sur la côte d'Allema.
 Bray, pays de la Normandie
 Bray-sur-Seine, ville. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Bray-sur-Somme, *Bracum Saminam*, v. Somme
 Bréauté, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Brécé, b. canton. Manche
 Brechin, *Brachinum*, b. d'Écosse
 Brecht, b. canton. Deux-Monts
 Brecknock, *Breckina*, v. d'Angleterre
 Breda, *Breda*, ville du Brabant hollandais
 Brède (la), vil. cant. Gironde
 Brée, b. Mayenne
 Brée, b. canton. Meuse-Inf.
 Brefort, v. du com. de Zuylen
 Bregentz, *Bregentium*, v. et v. dans le Tyrol
 Bréhal, b. canton. Manche
 Brehemoat, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Brème, *Bremis*, duc. et v. de Saxe
 Bremerford, *Bremesfordum*, v. du duché de Brème
 Bremgarten, *Bremgarten*, v. de Suisse
 Bremont-la-Motte, b. Prusse
 Dôme
 Brene (la), petit pays. Isère
 Brenot, b. canton. Ain
 Benta, r. de l'état de Venise
 Brésil, *Brasilia*, pays de l'Amérique méridionale, aux Indes portugais
 Breslaw, *Braslaw*, v. de la Silésie
 Bresle, b. Oise
 Bresle (la), v. Rhône
 Bressan (le), *Bressanum*, v. prov. dans l'état de Venise
 Bresse ou Bressia, v. cap. de Bressan
 Bresse (la), *Bressis*, prov. de France

- Bressieux, b. Isère
 Bressuire, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
- Brest, *Brivates*, v. de la Bretagne, préf. cture. Finistère
 Bretagne, *Britannia*, prov. de France, qui forme 5 départ.
 Britannia (la Nouvelle), pays et pr. sur l'île du Canada
 Bretagne (la Grande), île de l'Océan, qui comprend l'Écosse et l'Angleterre
 Briten, b. de Souabe
 Briennon, v. canton. Lot
 Britonvil, *Britonum*, v. canton. Eure
 Britonvil, b. canton. Oise
 Britonville-sur-Laise, b. cant. Calvados
 Britovs, v. Nièvre
 Britov, v. Ourthe
 Britzé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Britzelles, b. cant. Eure-et-Loir
 Briançon, *Brigantia*, v. capitale du Briançonnais, sous-préf. Haute-Alpes
 Brière, *Brivadurum*, v. canton. Loiret
 Brieste, v. Tarn
 Brice (S.), b. Seine-et-Oise
 Brice (S.) ou S-Brix, b. Yonne
 Brice (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Brichems, b. canton. Pô
 Brickenorth, b. de la prov. de Shrop
 Bridgetown, v. dans la Barbade
 Briggwater, duc. et b. du Somerset
 Briport, b. de la prov. de Dorset
 Brin, pays de France
 Brin-sur-Hièrns ou Brin-Comte-Robert, *Brina convis Roberti*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Brinç, b. canton. Finistère
 Brinç, *Bregia*, prov. et v. de Silésie
 Brinç, v. de Hollande
 Brinç-le-Château, *Breona*, v. de Champagne, canton. Aube
 Brinç-sur-Bar, b. Ardennes
 Brinç (S.), *Briconum*, v. de la h. Bretagne, év. ch. préf. C. C. Côte-du-Nord
 Brinç, v. sous-préf. Moselle
 Brinç, v. de la roy. Marche
 Brinç, b. canton. Alpes-Marit.
 Brinçhelmuton, v. du Sussex
 Brinç, *Brisinciacum*, v. de la h. Normandie
 Brinç, *Brinonia*, v. s. préf. Var
 Brinç, v. de la n. Castille
 Brinç, b. Charente
 Brinç (la), *Brieta*, v. capitale de l'île de Voorm
 Brinç ou Brindisi, *Brundisium*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Brinç, *Brina*, v. cap. de la Moravie
- Brinon-l'Archevêque, v. cant. Yonne
 Brinon-le-Allemands, b. cant. Nièvre
 Briollay, b. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Brionne, *Brionna*, 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
 Briouze, b. canton. Manche
 Briouze, b. de Piémont
 Brissac (le Vieux), *Brissacus*, v. du Brisgaw
 Brissac (le Neuf), v. d'Alsace. Haut-Rhin
 Brisgaw (le), *Brigovia*, pays du cercle de Souabe
 Brissac, *Brarum sacum*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Bristol, *Bristolium*, v. dans le Somersetshire
 Bristol, v. dans la prov. de Massachusetts-Bay
 Brives-la-Gaillarde, *Briva Curantia*, v. sous-préf. Corrèze
 Brivesac, b. Corrèze
 Brix, b. Manche
 Brisen, *Brainium*, v. du Tyrol
 Brizambourg, b. Charente-Inf.
 Broc (le), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Brod (Deutsch et Boemisch), v. de Bohême
 Brod (Ungarisch), 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 (Nider et Ober), deux villes de h. 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, *Braicum*, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Brouage, *Brogium*, v. Charente-Inférieure
 Brouck, v. de l'Argov
 Brouse, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Brouvelours, b. cant. Vosges
 Bruc-de-Grignoles, b. Dordogne
 Bruch, 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
 Bruguère-du-Lac (la), v. cant. Tarn
 Bruguère (la), v. Haute-Gar.
 Bruhl, b. canton. Roër
 Bruik ou Bruik, v. de Bohême
 Brulon, b. canton. Sarthe
- Brumath, b. canton. B.-Rh. Bas-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, *Bruxelles*, v. cap. du Brabant, préf. cture. Dyle
 Bruyères, v. cant. Vosges
 Bruyères, b. Aisne
 Bruyl, 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
 Bucherest ou Buchorest, *Bucheresta*, 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
 Bucy-le-Long, b. Aisne
 Bude ou Oden, *Buda*, v. cap. de la basse Hongrie
 Budecz et Budin, villes de Bohême
 Budech, b. canton. Sarre
 Budingén, 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
 Bugé, *Bugin*, v. du roy. d'Algérie
 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
 Boulain ou Boulain, lie près la
 côte de Guinée
 Bulgarie (la grande), *Bulgaria*,
 prov. de la Tartarie russe
 Bulgarie (la petite), prov. de
 la Turquie européenne
 Bulleigneville, b. cant. Vosges
 Bullockbrook, *Bullockbrook*, v.
 dans la province de Lincoln
 Bulles, *Bulles*, v. Oise
 Bullos ou Buil, v. du canton de
 Embourg
 Bully, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Bultlau, *Boleslawia*, v. de Bo-
 hème
 Burchausen, *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
 Burtott, com. et v. du Oxford-
 shire
 Burgaw, *Burgovia*, marquis. et
 v. de Souabe
 Burgdorf ou Bertoud, v. du
 canton de Berne
 Burgeles-Bains, b. cant. Allier
 Burghel, v. de la Misnie
 Burgeo, lie d'Amérique
 Burgos, *Buravum Energi*, v. cap.
 de la vieille Castille
 Burhampoor, v. cap. de la
 prov. de Candish
 Bursick, *Burincum*, v. Roër
 Bursy, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 Burlington ou Bridlington.
Burghendunum, v. de la pr.
 d'York
 Burlington, v. du New-Jersey
 Burnt-Island, b. d'Ecosse
 Buronzo, b. cant. Sésia
 Buroo, île de la mer des Indes
 Buzet, b. canton. Ardèche
 Busca, b. canton. Stura
 Busseto, *Buxetum*, v. du duc.
 de Plaisance
 Bussière-Badil, b. e. Dordogne
 Bussière-Gala, etc., b. Haute-
 Vienne
 Bussière-Poitervine, v. Haute-
 Vienne
 Bute, île d'Ecosse
 Buton, *Buracium*, ville de la
 Podéranie ultérieure
 Butrinto, *Buthrotum*, v. d'Al-
 banie
 Bustace, 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-
 chotia*, prov. du Mogol
 Caçava, *Metagonium*, v. dans
 le royaume de Fez
 Caccin, b. canton. Golo
 Cacciorne, b. canton. Sésia
 Caccères, *Caceres*, v. de l'Estre-
 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, Pieve 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
 Calza, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Cagan, pr. dans l'île de Lu-
 çon
 Cagli, *Callium*, ville du duché
 d'Urbain
 Cagliari, *Caliaris*, v. cap. de
 l'île de Sardaigne
 Cahors, *Diocesa Cadurci*, v. cap.
 du Querci. évêc. préf. Lot.

Cabonne-sur-Verre, v. Tarn
 Cayenne ou Cayenne, *Cay*,
 v. r. et lie de l'Amérique
 Cai-Fong, v. cap. de la pr.
 de Honan
 Cailar, b. canton. Hérault
 Caiman ou Ile des Léopards
 du golfe du Mexique
 Caiques (les), lies d'Asie
 Caire (le), *Cairu*, v. cap.
 l'Égypte
 Cairo, b. canton. Stura
 Cai-Song-Fou, cap. du Hoï
 Caithness, prov. sept. d'Écosse
 Caix, b. Somme
 Cajanebourg, v. capitale de
 Bothnie orientale
 Cajare, b. canton. Lot
 Cajsza, *Balata*, v. de roy.
 Naples
 Caket, roy. et v. du Gué-
 nées
 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* capit.
 sous-préfecture. bas-Écosse
 Calamata, *Therapia*, v. de
 Morée
 Calamiane, *Calanione*, b. de
 l'Inde
 Calamo, Calamine, *Calam*,
 de l'Archipel turc
 Calatoud, *Balbat*, nom de l'île
 roy. d'Aragon
 Calatrava, *Calatrum*, v. de la
 vieille Castille
 Calant, *Calovia*, v. de la b.
 saxe
 Cale ou Calv, v. de Souabe
 Calvary, pays du roy. de
 Nin
 Calve, v. de la vieille Normandie
 Brandebourg
 Calcar, *Calcarin*, v. cant. Dan-
 tzig
 Calceinno, v. dans le royaume
 Calcutta, v. dans le Bengale
 Calédonie (nouv.), lie de la mer
 du Sud
 Calenberg, prov. de l'élect.
 d'Hanovre
 Callé-de-Man, lie entre l'Écosse
 et l'Angleterre
 Cali, v. du Popayan
 Calian, v. Var
 Calicut, roy. et v. sur la côte
 Malabar
 Californie, *Californie*, prov.
 de l'Amérique septentr.
 Calinasse, lie de l'océan
 Atlant.
 Calme, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Callao, *Callanum*, v. du Pérou
 Callas, v. canton. Var
 Calla-Sirung, v. cap. de
 de Bouton
 Calle (la), com. sous-préfect.
 Aitrique
 Calles, v. d'Irlande

lian, v. Var
 angton, b. de la prov. de
 ornouailles
 maïque (la), prov. du pays
 Calmoucks
 mar, *Cabmaria*, ville de la
 Island
 moucks (les), peuple de la
 grande Tartarie
 ne, *Calna*, v. dans le Wilt-
 onde
 nide, v. Donlogne
 rry, v. du roy. de Jamba
 uso, b. canton. Doire
 ados, 1^{er} départ. de France,
 arné dans la Normandie
 aire (le) ou Golgotha, mon-
 aine dans Jérusalem
 a, *Calvium*, v. dans la Terre
 Labour
 ou Calvesi, *Litus Cuviae*, v.
 Corse, sous-préf. Golo
 son, v. Gard
 zala, *Calcida*, v. de la vieille
 astille
 arana, *Cardamine*, ile dans
 mer Rouge
 mar, v. b. canton. Aveyron
 aïque (la), petit pays de
 France. Bouches-du-Rhône
 a, *Cambaia*, ville du roy.
 Guzarate
 boye ou Camboe, *Cambai*,
 roy. d'Asie dans les Indes
 a, *Camaracum*, v. cap.
 de Cambria. évêché. sous-
 pecture. Nord
 bremer, b. cant. Calvados
 risis, province de France.
 Nord
 bridge, *Camabrigia*, v. cap.
 du Cambridgeshire
 bridge (New), v. de la Nou-
 velle Angleterre
 bridgeshire, prov. d'Angle-
 terre
 abrim, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 entz, *Camennia*, ville de la
 haute Lusace
 rines, contrée de l'île de
 Léon
 merno, *Camerinum*, v. dans
 la Marche d'Anjou
 omha, v. de Portugal
 main, *Caminum*, v. de la Po-
 lanie prussienne
 apegna, *Campania*, v. du
 royaume de Naples
 apegnac, b. cant. Aveyron
 apegne, v. Gers
 apegne, b. e. Pas-de-Calais
 apegne de Rome (la), *Cam-
 pania*, prov. de l'état romain
 apan, *Camponi*, h. H.-Pyrén.
 apegne ou S. Francisco, v.
 de la nouvelle Espagne
 aphen, *Campeña*, v. dans l'O-
 ver-Isel
 ampine, *Campinia*, contrée des
 Pays-Bas
 ampion, v. cap. du roy. de
 Lougou
 ampili 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, *Calligeria*, roy. et ville
 sur la côte de Malabar
 Canaples, v. Somme
 Canara, *Canara*, roy. d'Asie
 Canarie (la grande), *Canaria*,
 île de l'océan
 Canarie ou Ciudad de Palmas
 (la ville des Palmes), v. cap.
 de la grande Canarie
 Canaris (les îles), *Canariae for-
 tunatae*, (iles 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, *Ortospaia*, prov. et
 ville dans les Indes
 Candé, *Candate*, v. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Candé, v. e. Maine-et-Loire
 Candel, b. canton. Ba-Rhin
 Candel, b. canton. Sésia
 Candia, b. canton. Doire
 Candie, *Creta*, île et ville dans
 la Méditerranée
 Candish, province du Mogol
 Candy, *Candum*, roy. et ville
 dans l'île de Ceylan
 Canée (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
 Caniars, peuple du Pérou
 Cannat (S.), *Castrum de Santo
 Cannaro*, v. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Cannes, v. dans la terre de Bari
 Cannes, *Cannaz*, v. Var
 Canney, île de l'Écosse, l'une
 des Westernes
 Cano ou Alcauem, *Canum*, roy.
 et ville d'Afrique, dans la Ni-
 gritie
 Canosa, v. de la prov. de Bari
 Canourgue (la), b. can. Lozère
 Canstat ou Canstadt, *Cantarepo-
 lis*, v. du duc. de Wurtemberg
 Cantal, 1^{er} département de
 France, formé dans l'Au-
 vergne
 Cantal, haute mont. d'Auverg.

Canteiroix, b. Deux-Nèthes
 Cantorbéry, *Cantuarina*, v. cap.
 du comté de Kent
 Cany, b. cant. Scims-Inférieure
 Caorle, *Caprula*, île 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
 aequum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Capalita, v. de la province de
 Guaxaca
 Capdenac, v. Lot
 Capelle (la), *Capella*, v. cant.
 Aisne
 Capelle-Marivall (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 Istrae*, ville
 de l'Istrie vénitienne
 Capoue, *Capua*, ville de la Terre
 de Labour
 Capraia ou la Caprée, *Caprea*,
 île dans la mer de Toscane
 Caprée ou Capri, *Caprea*, île
 dans le golfe de Naples
 Capri; ville du roy. de Naples
 Caprick, b. canton. Escout
 Caprir, pays du Roussillon
 Caprieux, b. canton. Gironde
 Capui ou Capoul, *Capula*, une
 des Philippines
 Caracas, Caracos, ou Saint-
 Jacques de Léon, ville d'A-
 mérique, dans la Terre-Ferme
 Caralbes ou Canibales, sau-
 vages d'Amérique
 Caralio, b. canton. Stura
 Carignan, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Caramanie, *Caramania*, prov.
 de la Natolie
 Caramanta, prov. et v. d'Afrique,
 dans la Terre-Ferme
 Carangues, peuple du Pérou
 Caransebes, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Caravaca ou Santu-Cruz de
 Caravaca, ville du roy. de
 Murcie
 Caravaggio, b. du Milanez
 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
 Carailiac, v. Lot
 Cardif 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, ile dans le golfe Persique
 Carlie, *Carelia*, province de la Finlande orientale
 Carlsruen ou Carlsruon, ville dans la Bécikie
 Carentan, *Carantonium*, ville de la b. Normand. e. Manche
 Carantoir, b. canton. Morbihan
 Carbars, b. canton. Finistère
 Carati, *Carianum*, ville de la Calabre intérieure
 Carbes, peuple de l'Amér. mér.
 Carignan, *Carmaniana*, ville du Pénins. canton. Pô
 Carignan, v. canton. Ardennes
 Carint, b. de Sicile
 Carnela, *Forum Claudii*, ville de la Terre de Labour
 Carinthie, *Carinthia*, prov. des états d'Autriche
 Cariorou, Ile des Grenadins
 Caripoun, 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
 Carlstad ou Carlstad, *Carlstadtum*, ville de Suède
 Carlstad ou Carlowitz, *Carlstadtum*, ville de la Croatie
 Carlottie (la), chef-lieu de peuplades dans l'Andalousie
 Carlowitz, ville de Hongrie
 Carlsbad, *Theuma Carlsbad*, v. dans le cercle d'Elbenbogen
 Carlsbourg ou Albes-Julie, ville de Transylvanie
 Carlsham, ville dans la Bécikie
 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. e. Pô
 Carmaing, *Carmanum*, v. Haute-Garonne
 Carmarthen, v. cap. du Carmarthenshire
 Carmarthenshire, prov. dans le pays de Galles
 Carmel, *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, *Carpentorata*, ville capitale du comtat Venaissin. sous-préfecture. Vaucluse
 Carpi, *Carpum*, v. du Modénois
 Carpi, ville dans le Véronèse
 Carpio, ville et marq. d'Andalousie
 Carquefou, 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, *Cartaminum*, 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
 Cascina, 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
 Casiona, *Casulo*, v. d'Andalousie
 Caspienne (la mer), *Caspium mare*, grande mer d'Asie

Cassagne-Saint-Begoules, v. e. Aveyron
 Cassano, *Casenum*, ville de l'ép. de Milan
 Cassano ou Cosano, ville de la Calabre intérieure
 Cassel, *Casselia*, ville cap. du landgrav. de Hesse
 Cassel, bail. et ville de la Prusse
 Cassoneuil, *Cassinum*, ville de Lot-et-Garonne
 Cassinogorod, ville de Russie
 Cassis, v. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Cassovie ou Casbin, ville de la haute Hongrie
 Cassovie (la), *Cassovia*, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Cassumabaar, ville de Borneo
 Castanet, v. canton. Pyrénées
 Casteggio, b. canton. Mantoue
 Castel-Aragués, v. de Sardaigne
 Castel-Baldo, ville dans le royaume de Naples
 Castel-Bolognèse, ville de la Toscane
 Castel-Branco, ville dans la province de Barcelonne
 Castel-de-Vido, v. de Sardaigne
 Castel-Folitt, place de la Toscane
 Castel-Franco, b. du Bénévent
 Castel-Gandolie, ville de Sardaigne
 Castel-Grande, ville de Sardaigne
 Castel-Jalous, *Castellum Julium*, v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Castel-Mayron, v. Gers
 Castel-Morou, v. e. de Sardaigne
 Castel-Moron, v. Gironde
 Castel-Novo, *Castellum Novum*, ville de Dalmatie
 Castel-Novo, b. cant. Tarente
 Castel-Novo-de-Carignan, *Castellum Novum*, v. du duché de Salaparuta
 Castel-Novo-Scivia, b. cant. Marengo
 Castel-S. Joanne, ville de la Toscane
 Castel-Plaisance, ville de la Toscane
 Castel-Sarrazin, ville de la Haute-Garonne
 Castellamare, ville du royaume de Naples
 Castellum, *Castellum*, ville du comté de Sicile
 Castellum, ville d'Irlande
 Castellamont, b. cant. de la Haute-Garonne
 Castellane, *Castellana*, ville de Provence. sous-préfecture
 Castellannette, ville dans la Terre de Labour
 Castellbaum, b. e. Carinthie
 Castellazzo, *Castellazzo*, ville de la Toscane
 Castellon ou Castillon, ville de Catalogne
 Castellau-de-Barbaroux, ville de la Haute-Garonne
 Castellon de Bouches-du-Rhône, ville de la Provence
 Tana

ste. Inau-de-Brassac, v. Tarn
 ste. Inau-de-Bretenous, 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*
Arditi, v. sous-préfet. Aude
 Castels, b. canton. Landes
 Castiglione del Stivere, *Casti-*
do Stiverorum, ville du duché
 de Mantoue
 Castille (la vieille ou l'ane.),
Castella vetus, prov. ou roy.
 d'Espagne
 Castille-Neuve (la), ou la Nouv.
 Castille, ou le roy. de Tolède,
 prov. d'Espagne
 Castille d'Or (la), pays d'Amé-
 rique dans la Terre-Ferme
 Castillon, *Castilia*, v. e. Gironde
 Castillon, v. canton. Ariège
 Castillon de Médoc, v. Gironde
 Castillonne, v. e. Lot-et-Gar-
 onne
 Castlebar, port d'Irlande
 Castlebar, b. d'Irlande
 Castles-Rising, ville du Norfolk
 Castres, *Castra*, ville du haut
 Languedoc. sous-préf. Tarn
 Castres, v. Gironde
 Castries, b. canton. Hérault
 Castro, *Castrum*, duché et
 ville de l'état de l'Eglise
 Castro, ville du roy. de Naples
 Castro, ville dans le Chili
 Castro, Caltaldo, Caltaldo, 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
 Catou-Cambresis, *Castrum Ca-*
racense, ville. canton. Nord
 Categat (le), *Sinus Codanus*,
 golfe entre la Suède et le
 Danemark
 Catejar, 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.), lie aux Por-
 tugais, sur la côte du Brésil
 Catherineberg, v. de Bohême
 Catherineberg, v. de Misnie
 Catherinebourg, v. de Sibé-
 rie
 Catherineoslaw, v. de Crimée
 Cathrinoslav, 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
 Cattenou, b. cant. Moselle
 Catns, b. canton. Lot
 Catzenellenbogen, *Cattemelbö-*
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
 Caudezie, *Coderie*, v. Pyrénées-
 Orientales
 Caumont, v. cant. Calvados
 Caumard, 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
 Cayen ou Cayena, *Cane*, ville de
 l'Arabie heureuse
 Caye-Saint-Louis, v. sur la côte
 mér. de Saint-Domingue
 Cayeux, *Cadacum*, 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-de-Dôme
 Cédogna, *Aquilonia*, v. du roy.
 de Naples

Céphalonie ou Céphalonie, *Ce-*
phalonis, île de la Grèce
 Cefalu ou Cefaludi, *Cefaludis*,
 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
 Célébes (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, *Ceramum*,
 une des Molouques
 Certagne (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, *Ceratum*, v. sous-préfet.
 Pyrénées-Orientales
 Cérigo, autrefois *Cythère*, *Cy-*
thera, île de l'Archipel
 Cérilly, b. canton. Allier
 Cérinus, *Cerania*, 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. incet-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
 Cesenon, v. Hérault
 Cetou, b. Orne
 Cetto, v. et port. cant. Hérault
 Ceuta, *Septa*, v. du roy. de Frz
 Ceva ou Ceva, *Ceba*, v. e. Stura
 Ceyras, b. Hérault
 Cezy, b. Yonne
 Chaalons ou Châlons-sur-Marne,

Catalaunum, v. de Champagne. préfecture. Marne
 Chabanois, v. cant. Charente
 Chabonil, v. canton. Drôme
 Chablais (le), *Cabaius ager*, prov. et duché de Savoie
 Chaalis, *Chaletum*, v. e. Yonne
 Chabres, *Carobrua*, b. Loiret-Char
 Chader, île formée par le Tigre et l'Euphrate
 Chagny, b. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Chabaignes, b. Sarthe
 Chailan, b. cant. Mayenne
 Chaillard (le), b. e. Ardèche
 Chailly-Marais, b. e. Vendée
 Chailly-sous-les-Ormeaux, b. Vendée
 Chailly-ette, b. Charente-Inf.
 Chailloùé, b. Orne
 Chaingy, b. Loiret
 Chaiss-Dieu (la), *Casa Dei*, v. canton. Haute-Loire
 Chaise (la), v. Côtes-du-Nord
 Chalabre, v. cant. Aude
 Chalais, b. Charente
 Chalandon, 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, *Calibonum*, v. de Bourgogne. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Chalosse (la), contr. de Gascogne. Landes
 Chalus, *Casta Lucii*, v. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Chamalières, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Chamant (S.), b. Corrèze
 Chamans (S.), b. Isère
 Chambl ou Cham, *Chamun*, v. et comté de Bavière
 Chambrét, b. Corrèze
 Chambréry, *Cambrerium*, v. de Savoie. év. préf. Mont-Blanc
 Chambray, *Cambracum*, v. Oise
 Chambon, v. canton. Creuse
 Chambron (le), b. cant. Loire
 Chambonas, b. Ardèche
 Chambois, b. Rhône
 Chamboville, b. Corrèze
 Chambois, b. Orne
 Chambrâis, v. Eure
 Chambré (la), b. e. Mont-Blanc
 Chambrôis, b. canton. Eure
 Chambronniers, v. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Chamord (S.), *Oppidum S. Amelandi*, v. canton. Loire
 Chamouix, vil. canton. Léman
 Champagne, 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
 Champagne, 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
 Champlemy, v. Nièvre
 Champplitte, v. e. Haute-Saône
 Champs, b. canton. Cantal
 Champseur, petit pays du Grésivaudan. Isère
 Champsoeaux, *Castrum celsum*, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Chau-cheu ou Tchcou, *Changcheum*, v. de la prov. de Fukien
 Chan-Si, prov. de la Chine
 Chanac, v. canton. Lozère
 Chanacade, b. Dordogne
 Chanéha, 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
 Chantonnay, b. Vendée
 Chantelle-Châtel, *Castilia*, v. canton. Allier
 Chantilly, *Chantiliacum*, bourg. Oise
 Chantonay, b. cant. Vendée
 Chantigné, b. Mayenne
 Chaury, b. canton. Yonne
 Chaource, *Chaurcium*, v. cant. Aube
 Chapel-le-Agnon (la), b. Cantal
 Chapel-le-Angillon (la), bourg. canton. Cher
 Chapel-le-de-Guinchay (la), b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Chapel-le-Reine (la), ou Chapel-le-Egalité, bourg. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Chapel-le-en-Vercors (la), bourg. canton. Drôme
 Chapelle-sur-Erdre (la), bourg. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Chappes, v. Aube
 Chaptes (S.), b. canton. Gard
 Charac (les), *Characae*, 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, *Carlomontium*, v. du comté d'Armargh
 Charlemont, v. des Pays-Bas-Ardenne
 Charleroy ou Charles-sur-Sarbrée, *Carolorragium*, 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 Rhéto-lois. préf. Ardennes
 Charlieu, *Carus locus*, v. cant. Loire
 Charlotte (Îles de la Reine de l'Amérique septentrionale)
 Charley, b. Aisne
 Charmes, *ad Carpinas*, v. cant. Vosges
 Charmsay, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Charny, vil. canton. Meuse
 Charolles, *Quadrigelia*, ville esp. du Charolois. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Charolois, comté de Bourgogne
 Charon, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Charost, *Carophium*, v. canton. Cher
 Charoux, *Carrefum*, v. Allier
 Charoux, *Carrefum*, v. canton. Vienne
 Charpey, b. Drôme
 Chartre (la), b. Sarthe
 Chartres, *Carutes*, v. esp. au pays Chattrain. préfecture. Eure-et-Loir
 Chasselay, v. Rhône
 Chasselet, *Cassacum*, ville. Saône-et-Loire
 Chasseneuil, v. Charente
 Chassiers, b. Ardèche
 Chastans, b. Vendée
 Chatham, île de l'Océan nord.
 Château-Briant, *Castrum Briantii*, ville s.-préf. Loire-Inférieure
 Château-Châlons, *Castrum Chalonis*, v. Jura
 Château-Chinon, *Castrum Chinonum*, v. sous-préf. Nièvre
 Château d'Okron, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Château-Double, b. Var
 Château-du-Loir, *Castrum Loir*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Château-Dun, Dun-sur-Loire. *Castellum Dunum*, v. cap. du département. Eure-et-Loir
 Château-Gay, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Château-Giron, v. canton. Maine-et-Vilaine
 Château-Gonthier, *Castrum Gontierii*, v. s.-préf. Mayenne
 Château-la-Vallière, v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Château-Landon, *Castrum Landonis*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Château-Lin, v. sous-préfecture. Figeac

Château-Meillant, *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. Bouches-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 Vo ago*, v. canton. Vosges
 Châtel-Aillon, *Castrum Alionis*, v. Charente-Inférieure
 Châtel-sur-Moselle, v. Vosges
 Châtelar, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Châtelaudren, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Châtelidon, v. c. Puy-de-Dôme
 Châtellet, b. canton. Cher
 Châtellet (le), v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Châtelherault, *Castrum Heraldii*, v. du Poitou. s. préf. Vienne
 Châtelus, b. canton. Creuse
 Châteauneuf, b. cant. Vosges
 Chaugnan, v. du roy. de Bénédictine
 Châtillon, b. canton. Doire
 Châtillon, b. canton. Drôme
 Châtillon-de-Michailles, bourg. canton. Ain
 Châtillon-en-Bazois, b. cant. Nièvre
 Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, *Castello*, 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
 Chauvaillies, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Chaul, *Camane*, v. du roy. de Visapour
 Chauleu, *Calniacum*, b. canton. Somme
 Chaumergy, b. canton. Jura
 Chaunac, *Calanac*, 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, *Calniacum*, 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. Chanton. Aube
 Chavez ou Chiavez, *Aque Flavio*, place de la prov. de Trarols-Montes
 Chaylar (le), b. Ardèche
 Chazelles-sur-Lyon, v. canton. Loire
 Chebrechin, v. dans le Palatinat de Russie
 Chéco 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, *Calne*, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Chelma, *Chelma*, 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, *Camiliacum*, v. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Chemin, b. canton. Jura

Chemion, 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
 Chérac, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Cherasco ou Querasque, *Clarascurum*, v. cap. de la contrée de même nom. cant. Stura
 Cherbourg, *Casaris Burgis*, 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
 Chervinsko, ville du duché de Mavovie
 Chesapeake, baie de la mer du Nord
 Cheshire, *Cestriensis Comitatus*, prov. maritime d'Angleterre
 Chesle-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
 Cheverny, 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
 Chian-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, *Clavarium*, v. de la république de Gênes
 Chiavennes, *Clavena*, v. du pays de Grisons
 Chiverson, b. canton. Doire
 Chichester, *Cicestrus*, v. capit. du Sussex
 Chiolefa, place dans la Morée
 Chi-mée, *Chiemus* ou *Chimium*, lac dans la haute Bavière
 Chiens (les), îles d'Amérique
 Chieti, *Teutaca*, v. capitale de l'Abrozze citérieure
 Chièvres, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Chignac (S.-Pierre de), b. c. Dordogne

Chignan (S.), *Sonci Andani 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
Chinea, 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
Roumanie
Chiozza ou Chioggia, *Fossa
Cinada*, ville de l'état de Ven-
nise
Chippenharn, 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, *Chitorium*, prov. et ville
des états du Mogol
Chitry, b. Yonne
Chiusa (la), b. cant. Stura
Chiusy, *Cusium*, v. de Toscane
Chintaye, *Coyacum*, v. cap. de
la Natolie propre
Chivas ou Chivaso, *Clavasium*,
v. canton. Doire
Chize, v. Deux-Sèvres
Chilnow, 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
Choket, 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, *Caturgiae*, 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 Blkhangie
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, *Ciampa*, 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. Sécia
Cinapoa, prov. de l'Amérique
méridionale
Cinan ou Tsinan, *Cinanum*, v.
de la prov. de Chan-Tong
Cinarea, b. Liamone
Cinefi, ville de Sicile
Cinqmars, b. Indre-et-Loire
Cintegabelle, 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
Cir-sur-Loire (S.), b. Indre-et-
Loire
Ciran (S.), *Sanctus Sigerannus*,
b. Indre
Circassie, *Cercetia*, pays d'Asie
Cireester ou Cirencester, *Cori-
nium*, v. du Gloucestershire
Cirenza ou Acrenza, *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 Pétras de l'Église
Civita-di-Friuli, *Forum Julii*, v.
du Frioul vénitien
Civita-Vecchia, *Cerulum Celae*,
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*, v.
capitale de la Carinthie
Clair (S.), b. canton. Maine
Claira, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
Clairac, v. Lot-et-Garonne
Claira, b. Seine-Inférieure
Claire (Sainte), île de la mer
Sud
Claire (Sainte), l'une des Ca-
naries
Clamecy, *Climiacum*, 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
b. de la prov. de Munster
Clare, b. et comté du Suffolk
Clarence ou Chiarozza, *Claren-
tia*, duché et v. en Grèce
Clarence, ville du Suffolk
Clarendon, ville du comté de
Wilt
Claret, b. canton. Hérault
Clary, b. canton. Nord
Clatde (S.), *Smertus Clatde*,
v. sous-préfecture. Jura
Claude (S.), b. cant. Charente
Claude (S.), b. Lot-et-Garonne
Clarsen, v. de l'île de Brava
Clauthal, v. de la principauté
de Grubenhagen
Claye, b. cant. Seine-et-Marne
Clayette (la), b. cant. Seine-
et-Marne
Clay, b. Calvados
Cléfont, b. cant. H.-Marne
Cléguerec, b. cant. Morbihan
Cléles, b. canton. Isère
Clément (S.), b. Corrèze
Clémentine (S.), ville de la nou-
velle Castille
Clémont, b. Haute-Marne
Clérac ou Clisrac, *Cliaracum*,
v. Lot-et-Garonne
Clères, b. cant. Seine-Infé-
rieure
Clermont, ville sous-préfecture.
Oise
Clermont, b. Isère
Clermont-dessous, ville Lot-
et-Garonne
Clermont-en-Argonne, *Cler-
montium*, v. canton. Marne
Clermont-Ferrand, *Clermont*,
v. cap. de l'Auvergne. sous-
préfecture. Puy-de-Dôme
Clermont-Gallierande, b. Seine-
et-Marne
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
 Corvay-Créqui, b. Somme
 Coseland, pays de la province
 d'York
 Coses, *Clivia*, ville et duché
 d'Allen, sous-préfect. Roer
 Coschamps, b. Calvados
 Cosgen, b. de la h. Saxe
 Cosson, *Chysonium*, v. canton.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Coswara, b. du Lancashire
 Cotow, b. du cercle de Pitsen
 Cotter, b. du comté de Ty-
 rone
 Coty, v. cant. Eure-et-Loir
 Cotz gall, b. dans le comté de
 Wicklow
 Cotzfort, ville du comté de Gal-
 loway
 Coudmel, *Cionmelium*, v. cap.
 du comté de Tipperari
 Coppingbourg, ville de l'évêc.
 de Munster
 Coud (S.), *Sanctus Clodowichus*,
 b. Seine-et-Oise
 Coudy, v. du comté de Corek
 Coudry, *Cumacium*, 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
 Cluizant, *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.
 Cochim, *Cochinum*, roy. et v.
 sur la côte de Malabar
 Cochinchine, *Cochinsina*, roy.
 d'Asie
 Codovilla, b. canton. Maren-
 go
 Codogno, *Cotoneum*, bourg du
 duché de Milan
 Codrild, *Cofeldia*, v. de West-
 phalie
 Coethen, ville de la prov. d'A-
 nhalt
 Coevre, v. Aisne
 Coevorden, *Coverdia*, v. dans
 l'Over-Issel
 Coënae, *Connincium*, v. de l'An-
 goumois. s.-préf. Charente
 Coënae, b. Charente
 Cogny, *Iconium*, v. dans la Ca-
 ronomie
 Cogoro ou Coguereto, *Cogur-
 etum*, 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
 Cokernouth, *Novantum*, b. du
 Cumberland
 Col, *Cola*, île, l'une des Wes-
 ternes
 Col-d'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, *Coloboga*, ville dans la
 Pomeranie ultérieure
 Colchester, *Procolitia*, v. cap.
 de la province d'Essex
 Colding, *Coldania*, ville dans le
 Nordjotland
 Coldingham, v. cap. de la prov.
 de Morée, en Ecosse
 Colditz, ville de Misnie
 Coloshei ou Coleche, ville du
 royaume de Travancor
 Colima, *Colima*, ville du Mexi-
 que
 Coliu, ville du cercle de Caur-
 zina
 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, préfet. 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
 Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, v.
 de l'élec. de même nom.
 sous-préfecture. Roer
 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 Colomna, 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
 Coubronnde, *Oppidum Candido-
 brinse*, b. cant. Pay-de-Dôme
 Couché, ville de Perse
 Come, *Comum*, ville du duché
 de Milan
 Comenolitari (le), contrée de la
 Grèce
 Cometau, Comedau, Chemo-
 dow, ou Commotau, *Commo-
 da*, v. du cercle de Satz
 Comines, *Cominium*, v. Nord
 Commari, roy. sur la côte d'Or
 de Guinée
 Commequiers, v. Vendée
 Cominercy, *Commerciacum*, v.
 sous-préfecture. Meuse
 Comminges, *Comenac*, pays de
 France. Haute-Garonne
 Comorin (le cap), promontoire
 de l'Inde
 Comorre (îles de), cinq îles de
 la mer des Indes
 Comoru, *Crumenum*, 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-pré-
 fecture. Oise
 Compostelle, *Brigantium*, ville
 capitale de la Galice
 Compostello-la-Neuve, ville de
 la nouvelle Espagne
 Compiègne, b. Aveyron
 Compy, v. canton. Var
 Concarneau, *Concarneum*, ville.
 canton. Finistère
 Conception (la), *Conceptia*, ville
 du Chili
 Conception, v. de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Conçez, b. Corrèze
 Conches, *Cochic*, v. cant. Eure
 Concordia, ville d'Italie
 Concordia, ville du Frioul
 Concersaut, *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-
 vêque, b. Eure

Condé-sur-Noireau, *Condatis ad Nerallum*, v. c. Calvados
 Condelvrai, ville et fort du roy. de Dècan
 Condéon, b. Charente
 Condom, *Contonium*, ville capitale du Condomois. sous-pref. Gers
 Condore, lies de la mer des Indes
 Coucriens, *Condriacum*, ville. Rhône
 Condros (le), *Condrist*, pays du cercle de Westphale
 Conflans, pays du Roussillon
 Conflans, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Conflans en Juraiss, *Confluens*, v. canton. Mowille
 Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Confolens, *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
 Conliège, b. canton. Jura
 Connaught, *Connacia*, contrée d'Irlande
 Connecticut, l'un des 17 Etats Unis et r. d'Amérique
 Commeray, b. Sarthe
 Comior, *Comoria*, 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
 Constadt ou Cunstaat, ville de Silésie
 Constante, *Constantia*, ville dans le cercle de Souabe
 Constante (le lac de), *Acronius Latus*, grand lac de l'évêché de Constance
 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
 Coaty, *Cocceium*, 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, *Copiapuan*, 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, *Corbarium*, 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 Nievre
 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
 Cordehan (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*, presque 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 Léon
 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 Poméranie 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
 Cernouaille, *Cornube*, 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, *Corregum*, 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. Trar
 Cortone, *Cortona*, ville dans Florentin
 Corvey ou la noir, *Corbeia*, ville de Westphalie
 Corvo (île de), l'une des Açores
 Cosaques (les), peuple de Pologne, et de la Turquie
 Tatarie et de la Turquie
 Cosen, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Cosenza, *Corentia*, ville cap. de la Calabre intérieure
 Cosme (S.), v. Aveyron
 Cosme-de-Vair (S.), b. cant. Coance, b. Charente-Inf.
 Cosne, *Condatis*, v. canton. Nièvre
 Cosso, b. canton. Saona
 Cossé-le-Vivien, bourg de Mayenne
 Cossire, port d'Egypte sur la mer Rouge
 Costa Rica, *Osa*, div. prov. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Costera, b. canton. Gironne
 Costigliole, b. cant. Larian
 Costiglione, b. canton. Sicile
 Cotati, v. du roy. de Russie
 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 Deuts (la), pays de Guinée
 Côte d'Or (la), contrée de Guinée
 Côte d'Or, 20e départ. de France formé dans la Bourgogne
 Côte Rotie, côte de la mer Noire
 Cotentin (le), contrée de basse Normandie. Manche
 Côté-du-Nord, 21e départ. de France, formé en Bretagne
 Cotignac, v. canton. Var
 Costa, roy. de l'île de Chiloé
 Couco, *Cocuum*, pays de la Barbarie
 Couches, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Coucouren, b. cant. Ardèche
 Coucy-le-Château, *Cocconium*, v. canton. Aisne
 Coudray-St.-Germain, b. canton. Oise
 Couhé, v. canton. Vienne
 Coulan, *Coulannum*, roy. de la côte de Malabar

manges-les-Vinçes, *Colonia*
vinosa, v. cant. Yonne
 manges-sur-Yonne, b. cant.
 Yonne
 mans, *Villa Colonia*, bourg.
 Saône
 mibouf, b. canton. Calvados
 migniers, v. sous-préfect.
 Seine-et-Marne
 mlonges, *Colonia*, v. canton.
 Deux-Sèvres
 mlons, *Colombæ*, b. Gers
 mptrin, b. cant. Mayenne
 mrevilla, b. Mayenne
 mrette, b. Mayenne
 mron, b. canton. Yonne
 mris, b. Yonne
 mroné, b. canton. Loire
 mrole, b. Deux-Sèvres
 mromental, v. Hérault
 mrouillon, b. Drôme
 mronne (la), b. Charente
 mronria roy. d'Afrique
 mropierre, b. canton. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 mrouau, b. canton. Aude
 mrougoules, b. canton. Var
 mrouon, b. canton. Charente-
 Intérieure
 mrouaux, b. Sarthe
 mroulary, b. e. Haut-Rhin
 mrouway, *Curtinacum*, v. e.
 Loir-et-
 mrouzet, v. Vaucluse
 mrouzine, b. canton. Creuse
 mrousson, b. Marne
 mroutra, lac de l'Abyssinie
 mroutoner, b. canton. Orne
 mroutrai, *Corturiacum*, ville
 de la Flandre austr. s-préf.
 Lys
 mrouville, b. canton. Eure-et-
 Loir
 mrouzieux, b. Rhône
 mrouze, b. canton. Jura
 mrouz, b. canton. Sarre
 mrouzey, v. canton. Vosges
 mrouzies, *Constantia*, ville capi-
 tale du Cotentin. évêché.
 sous-préfecture. Manche
 mrouzine, b. Orne
 mrouzras, *Corterate*, v. canton.
 Grande
 mrouzroisade, v. Aveyron
 mrouvins, v. canton. Ardennes
 mrouvriy, *Conventria*, ville du
 comté de Warwick
 mrouz, port de l'île de Wiglit
 mrouper, ville du comté de Fife
 mroux, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 mrouzuel, île sur la côte orienta-
 le d'Yucatan
 mrouvie, *Cracovia*, ville capi-
 tale de la Pologne
 mrouzal, ville de la province de
 Fie
 mrouzembourg, *Cranieburgum*, ville
 de la Carniole supérieure
 mrouzfeld, ville de la h. Hesse
 mrouz, *Cronach*, ou Goldera-
 ch, ville de Franconie
 mrouzenbourg, b. cant. Roër
 mrouzanon, royaume sur la côte
 de Malabar
 mrouzon, v. canton. Mayenne

Craonne, v. canton. Aisne
 Craponne, b. cant. H.-Loire
 Crato, ville de l'Estramadure
 portugaise
 Cravant, *Crevenum*, v. Yonne
 Créances, b. Manche
 Crécy en Panthieu, *Creziacum*
in Pentho, b. cant. Somme
 Crécy, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Crécy-sur-Serre, b. cant. Aisne
 Creichow ou Criegaw, contr.
 d'Allemagne
 Creil, *Cretilum*, 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
 Cremieu, *Creiniacum*, v. cant.
 Isère
 Crémone, *Cremona*, ville capi-
 tale du Crémonois
 Crémonois, pays du duché de
 Milan
 Creusier, ville de Moravie
 Créon, b. canton. Gironde
 Crescentino, *Crecentinum*, v.
 canton. Sésia
 Cre-silheim ou Kraishem, ville
 du marquisat d'Anspach
 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, *Cruciniacum*, 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 Wétérarie
 Cronenbourg, b. cant. Ourthe
 Cronstadt, ville du golfe d'In-
 grie
 Crosnière, île près de Noir-
 moutier
 Crossen, *Crossa*, ville et princi-
 pauté de Silésie
 Crotona, *Cræta*, ville sur le golfe
 de Tarante
 Crotoy (le), v. Somme
 Croupière, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Croty, *Croviacum*, v. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Cruzille, b. Haute-Vienne
 Croydon, b. du Surrey
 Crozet, v. Loire
 Crozon, b. canton. Finistère
 Cru-say, 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
 Cubiane, b. Corrèze
 Cueq, 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
 Cujavie, *Cujavia*, prov. de Po-
 logne
 Culant, v. Cher
 Culmbach ou Culmbach, *Cu-
 lembachium*, ville et marquisat
 dans le cercle de Franconie
 Culembourg, *Culemburgum* v.
 dans la Gueldre
 Culey et Mnaydin, 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
 Cunéges, 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
 Curd, v. *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
 Curzay, b. Vienne
 Cutz-la, *Coryra Nigra*, île du golfe de Venise
 Cusco, *Cuscum*, v. du Pérou
 Cussac, b. Haute-Vienne
 Cusset, *Cussetum*, v. canton. Allier
 Custrin, *Custrinum*, v. dans la nouv. Marche de Brandebourg
 Cuxes, 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
 Cyrien (S.), b. c. Dordogne
 Czackethurn, place de la basse Stirie
 Czadua, *Czaslavin*, v. et cerc. de Bohême
 Czernostochow, *Chestocova*, v. du Palatinat de Cracovie
 Czernissa, *Czeremissi*, peuple tartare de Russie
 Czernikou, *Czernicovia*, v. et duché de Russie
 Czersko, *Czerschia*, v. de Mazovie
 Czircassi, *Czircassia*, v. du Palatinat de Kiovie
 Czirnits, 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
 Dachpurg, Dagsbourg, ou Dabo, v. Bas-Rhin
 Dachstein, v. Bas-Rhin
 Dadinan, plaine de Perse
 Dafar ou Detar, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Daglet (île de), près de la Corée
 Daghestan, *Daghestana*, 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
 Dal-carlie, *Dalcarlia*, 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, *Dammona*, v. de la seign. de Groningue
 Dam, v. de la Poméranie prus.
 Dani, 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
 Dambec, *Dambca*, prov. d'Asie
 Dameraucour, b. Somme
 Damery, *Dameriacum*, b. Marne
 Dangarten, v. de la Poméranie
 Damian (S.), b. canton. Stura
 Damiano (San.), *Santus Damiano*, v. canton. Tanaro
 Damiatte, b. Tarn
 Damiette, *Damietta*, v. d'Égypte
 Damarie, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Damaartin, *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 Dancale, *Danacium*, 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
 Dangerau, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Dangu, b. Eure
 Danneberg ou Danneberg, *Danorum Mons*, comté et v. du cercle de basse Saxe
 Dannemarie, 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, *Dardanelus*, détroit qui joint l'Archipel à la mer de Marmara
 Darel-Hanara, *Priscana*, v. royaume de Fez
 Dargis, b. Somme
 Darba ou Dra, *Derba*, 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*, ville capitale du Landgraviat de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Darmetal, b. cant. Sarre-Prusse
 Darney, v. canton. Vosges
 Dassen-Eylande ou Dassen, Dains, au nord du cap de Bonne-Espérance
 Dauhn ou Thum, v. du cercle du haut-Rhin
 Dauhn, v. canton. Sarre
 Dauma, *Duama*, 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 de pays de Galles
 Davis (détroit de), entre James et le Groenland
 Dax ou Aeqs, *Aqua Tarnensis*, v. cap. des Landes sous les Landes
 Debrezen, *Debrezinum*, v. de haute Hongrie
 Decan, *Decanum*, roy. d'Asie presque île en deçà du Gange
 Déceie, *Deceria*, v. c. Nevers
 Degnizeu, v. de la Nubie
 Dego, vil. canton. Tanaro
 Dehause, *Dienia*, v. Lys
 Dekendorf, v. de la basse Saxe
 Delbruck, v. de l'év. de Fulda
 born
 Délébio, *Dolebium* ou *Dolebia*, b. de la Valtelline
 Délémont ou Delapert, v. de préfecture. Haut-Rhin
 Delft, *Delphi*, v. de la Hollande méridionale
 Delhi, *Déli*, *Delhim*, v. de l'Indostan
 Deltich ou Délics, v. de Nubie
 Delle, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Delune, b. canton. Meurthe
 Delmenhorst, *Delmenhorst*, v. de Westphalie
 Démétride, v. de Thessalie
 Démétriovitza, *Demetriovitz*, v. du duché de Smolensko
 Demeu, b. Gers
 Deramin, *Demisium*, v. du cercle de Stedid
 Demona, Val de Demona, *Valis Nemorinis*, vallée de Sicile

Dermont ou Demona, b. cant. Stura
 Dermot, v. Tarn
 Denbigh, *Denbigh*, v. cap. du Denbighshire
 Denbighshire, province de la principauté de Galles
 Dermermoude, Dermonde, ou Tennermoude, *Teneramunda*, v. sous-préfecture. Escout
 Dénée, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Dénouvre, v. Meurthe
 Denguin, b. Basses Pyrénées
 Dénia, *Dianium*, 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 Gastinais, b. Mayenne
 Denys-de-Jarguau (S.), b. Loiret
 Denys-le-Gast (S.), b. Manche
 Dénols, *Vicus Doenris*, b. Indre
 Dénort, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Desport, v. du Middlesex
 Desros, v. de Perse
 Desmont, *Derbentum*, v. de Perse
 Desbire, prov. d'Angleterre
 Desbriach, v. de la h. Hesse
 Desbribourg, v. de la princip. d'Halberstadt
 Desrie, v. du roy. de Barca
 Desruis, v. de Dalmatie
 Desrote ou Deiroute, *Dereta*, v. de l'Egypte
 Desrupt, *Derpotum*, v. et palat. de la Livonie
 Desruval, b. cant. Loire-Inf.
 Desvertines, b. Mayenne
 Desvres (la), *Desiderata*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Desvres (cap) qui termine la Terre de Feu
 Desvres, b. de Bohême
 Desvres, *Desavria*, ville de la principauté d'Anhalt
 Desvres ou Desvrenes, v. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Desvres, *Desmoldia*, ville de Westphalie
 Desvres-Ponts ou Zweybruc, *Bipontium*, v. sous-préfecture. Mont-Tonnerre
 Desvres, port d'Espagne
 Desvres ou Zucoria, v. de la Bulgarie
 Desvres, *Daventria*, v. capit. de l'Ober-Rhein
 Desvres (la), v. Gers
 Desvres, b. du comté de Wilton
 Devonshire, province d'Angleterre
 Desvres, b. canton. Escout
 Desvres, b. Ardèche
 Desvres, *Decicia*, v. d'Egypte
 Desvres, b. Sarre
 Desvres, b. e. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Desvres, v. du roy. de Cochin
 Desvres, v. de l'état de Génes
 Desvres, Diarbekir (le), *Meso-*

potamia, prov. de la Turquie asiatique
 Diarbek, Diarbekir-Amed, *Amida*, v. cap. de la provin. de même nom
 Didier (S.) et la Séauve, 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
 Diékirch, 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, *Dievaturum*, v. du canton de Schaffouse
 Diest, *Dieta*, v. canton. Dyle
 Dietrichstein, v. de la haute Carinthie
 Dietz, *Dieta*, 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'Isirie
 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 Dijonnaise. 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
 Dinan, *Dinantium*, v. de Bretagne. s.-préf. Côtes-du-Nord
 Dignant, *Deonantium*, v. des Pays-Bas. s.-préf. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Dingelring, *Dingoltinga*, 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
 Direchau, *Dirchovia*, v. du palatinat de Culm

Disimieu, v. Isère
 Disma, *Disma*, v. du Japon
 Dissay, b. Mayenne
 Dissen, v. de l'év. d'Osabruck
 Dissenzano, v. de l'état vénit.
 Ditzenn, b. de l'év. d'Osabruck
 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, *Dicasmuda*, 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, *Theotvaldum*, 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
 Dole, 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
 Donnazlize, *Donnazliza*, ville de Bohême
 Dombes, *Pagus Dombensis*, prov. de France
 Domène, b. canton. Isère
 Domèvre, b. canton. Meurthe
 Donfront, *Domspontium*, 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
 Donna, *Mont Doma*, v. cant. Dordogne
 Domo d'Oscella, *Oscella*, v. du duché de Milan
 Donpaire, vil. cant. Vosges
 Donpierre, b. canton. Allier
 Donpierre, b. Charente-Intérieure
 Dou (le), *Tanaïs*, fleuve d'Europe

Donat (S.), b. cant. Drôme
 Donawert, *Donawerda*, v. du
 cercle de Bavière
 Donaz, b. canton. Doire
 Donchery, *Donchiericum*, ville.
 Ardennes
 Donenarie, 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, île
 de la mer Pacifique
 Donneraile, b. du comté de
 Cork
 Dounezan, pays du comté de
 Foix
 Donzenac, v. cant. Corrèze
 Douzière, b. Drôme
 Douzy, *Donnicarum*, v. canton.
 Nièvre
 Douzy, v. Loire
 Dort, *Doratium*, v. canton.
 Haute-Vienne
 Dorchester, *Durnavaria*, 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'Église, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Dorffeu, b. de la Bavière
 Dormangen, b. canton. Roër
 Dormans, *Domnamentum*, ville.
 canton. Marne
 Dorne, b. canton. Nièvre
 Dornebourg ou Dorubourg, v.
 de la haute Saxe
 Dorncey, b. 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
 Douzitz, b. Landes
 Doubs, 25e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Franche-Com-
 té
 Doudeville, b. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Douglas, v. d'Écosse
 Doué, b. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Doulas ou Daoulas, vil. canton.
 Finistère
 Doulens ou Dourles, *Donin-
 cum*, v. sous-préf. Somme
 Doulevant, b. cant. H.-Marne
 Dour, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Douzac, v. de Perse
 Dourdan, *Dardingum*, v. cant.
 Seine-et-Oise
 Dourgne, b. canton. Tarn
 Douriels, *Durtacum*, v. et mar-
 graviat de Souabe

Douvaines, vil. capt. Léman
 Doavres, 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, *Durocasses*, v. de l'Île-
 de-France. Eure-et-Loire
 Driesen, *Driena*, v. de la nouv.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Droghda, *Drogheda*, ville du
 comté de Louth
 Drotwich, b. du comté de Wor-
 cester
 Drôme, 26e départ. de France,
 formé dans le Dauphiné
 Dromore, *Dromaria*, ville du
 comté de Down
 Dronero, *Draconerium*, 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
 Druenheim, v. Bas-Rhin
 Druses, *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
 Duesme, 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
 Duleck, b. d'Irlande
 Dulmen, *Dulma*, v. de l'évêc.
 de Munster
 Dumblain, *Dumblanum*, b. du
 duché de Mentheit

Dumferling, *Fermetadumet*, 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, *Dundalcum*, ville du
 comté de Louth
 Dundée, *Diederum*, ville de
 prov. d'Anghus
 Dumes, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Duingamon, ville d'Irlande
 Duingarvan, *Dungarvanum*,
 du comté de Waterford
 Duinganon ou Duingar
Dunannonum, v. du W. de
 l'Irlande
 Duigola ou Dougala, vil. de
 v. sur le Nil
 Dunkel, *Dunchebim*, b. de
 Perthshire
 Dunkerque, *Duniberia*, ville
 Flandres. canton. Nord
 Dankespiel, *Dunchebim*, v. de
 Souabe
 Dunfactcastle, ville du comté
 d'Antrim
 Dunnagal ou Dungal, *Dun-
 galia*, ville et comté d'Irlande
 Dunois (le), *Dunensis*, v. de
 pays et comté de la basse
 Duns, *Dunsum*, ville de l'Écosse
 méridionale
 Dunwiec, b. du Suffolk
 Duquela, province du Roë
 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. Arde-
 Durbu ou Durby, *Durbium*,
 v. canton. Sambourne
 Durekein, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Dure, Doren, Duron, *Duron*,
 v. cant. Roër
 Duretal, *Durostalium*, v. cant.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Durfort, b. Aude
 Durfort, b. Gard
 Durfort, b. Arriège
 Durgout, ville de la Turque
 Durham, *Durhamum*, ville
 prov. d'Angleterre
 Dusseldorf ou Dunseldorf, *Dus-
 sedropium*, v. cap. du duché
 de Berg
 Durlinge, Durlingen, *Durlin-
 gium*, 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, *Eberbachium*, 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.
Ebroül, *Ebrogölum*, v. canton. Allier
Echaubroigne (les), b. Deux-Sèvres
Echaufour, b. Orne
Echebrune, b. Charente-Infér.
Echelles (les), *Scala*, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
Echelsbelk, b. Nord
Echternach, *Epternach*, ou *Echternach*, *Epternacum*, v. cant. Forêts
Ecija, *Astigia*, v. d'Andalousie
Eckardsberg, ville du baillage de Thuringe
Ekeren, vil. c. Deux-Nèthes
Ekerenfort, port sur la mer Baltique
Eclaron, b. Haute-Marne
Ecluse (l') ou *Sluis*, *Sluzæ*, ville. sous-préfecture. Escaut
Ecommoy, 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
Ecouché, b. cant. Seine-et-Oise
Ecovim, *Escovium*, b. Eure
Ecueillé, b. canton. Indre
Ecury-sur-Coole, 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
Edmonsbury (S.), *Sanctus Edmundus*, ville du Suffolek
Edeolo, b. canton. Escaut
Ederling, 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
Egue-le-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
Eichsfeld, 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, *Iseba*, ville du comté de Mansfeld
Eitdevet, v. du roy. de Maroc
Ekelbeke, b. Nord
Ekelensford ou *Ekerensford*, *Ekelensfordia*, ville du duc. de Sleswig
Elbe, *Elve*, *Illua*, fle sur la côte de Toscane. France
Elbe, *Albis*, 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 heur.
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
Elhamma, 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
Elmohasear, 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
Elseleur, ville et port de Danemarck
Elstet, b. du comté d'Oldembourg
Eisleben, capit. du comté de Mansfeld
Elteman, ville de l'évêché de Wurtzbourg

Eltze, *Aultra*, ville de l'év. de Hildesheim
Elvas, *Etra*, ville de l'Alentéjo
Elven, b. canton. Morbihan
Elverdinghe, b. canton. Lys
Elwangen, *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
Emotü, 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
Enchuysen, *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 Bale
Englien ou *Enguien*, *Engyum*, v. canton. Jemmapes
Engin, *Ægina*, ville de Grèce
Englesville, b. Seine-Infér.
Eninie (Ste.), v. cant. Lozère
Eniskilling, ville d'Irlande
Ennezat, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Ennis, b. du comté de Clare
Enniscorthi, b. du comté de Westfort
Ennisheaque, 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, *Envermodium*, b. c. Seine-Inférieure

Eny (S.), b. Manche
 Epagne, b. Eure
 Eparchie, b. Charente-Infér.
 Eparges, b. Isère
 Eperies, *Eperias*, v. cap. du comté de Saris
 Epernay, *Spernarum*, ville de Champagne, sous-préfecture. Marne
 Eperron, *Sperno*, v. Eure-et-Loire
 Ephé, b. Bas-Rhin
 Ephèse ou Ajasalouk, *Ephesus*, ville de la Natolie
 Epinae, b. c. Saône-et-Loire
 Epinal, *Stinalum*, ville de Lorraine, préfecture. Vosges
 Epinoi, b. Nord
 Epire, *Epius*, province de la Turquie européenne
 Epoisses, b. Côte d'Or
 Eppingen, v. du pal. du Rhin
 Epstein, ville et bail. de Vétérane
 Ercekena, *Herculanum*, v. c. Roër
 Erkli ou Benderekli, ville de la Turquie asiatique
 Erkli, *Archelais*, bourg de la Carmanie
 Erzeée, b. c. Saône-et-Loire
 Erfort ou Erfurt, *Erfurtum*, v. cap. de la haute Thuringe
 Erzuel, pet. pays et chât. de l'évêché de Bâle
 Erie, lac du Canada
 Erisso, *Janthus*, ville de Macédoine
 Erivan ou Chirvan, *Erivanum*, v. cap. de l'Arménie persanne
 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
 Erzburge, 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
 Escataleus, b. Lot
 Escant, 2 e départ. de France, nommé dans la Flandre austr. l'*Scheldwyc*, 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
 Estarain, ville de la province de Comzau
 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
 Esnoutier, v. Haute-Vienne
 Espagnac, b. Lozère
 Espagne, *Hispania*, grand roy. d'Europe
 Espagne (nouvelle). V. Mexique
 Espagne (S.), b. Indre-et-Loire
 Espalion, b. s.-pref. Aveyron
 Espallette, b. cant. B.-Pyrénées
 Esperazan, b. Aude
 Espinosa, ville de Biscaye
 Espinosa, v. de la v. Castille
 Esplésières, b. Somme
 Espondeillan, b. Hérault
 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
 Estang, v. Nord
 Estang, v. Gers
 Estapo, ville de la n. Espagne
 Estarke, *Starum*, ville du Faristan
 Estayer, ville du can. de Fribourg
 Este, *Atete*, ville de Padouan
 Estelle ou l'Etoile, *Stella*, ville du roy. de Navarre
 Estepa, *Astapa*, ville d'Andalousie
 Esternay, b. canton. Marne
 Estevan de Gosmas (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 Fatrés-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, *Estrema*, ville de l'Alentéjo
 Estrépagny, b. canton. Eure
 Estriché, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Estuque, province du Bilédon-géral
 Esvre, b. Indre
 Etalles, v. Côtes-du-Nord

Etalle, b. canton. Forêts
 Etampes, *Stamper*, ville de Beauce, sous-pref. Seine-et-Oise
 Etaples, *Stapula*, ville de l'Archie. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Etat (les des), l'une des mers glaciales, l'autre se détroit de le Main
 Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, pays et république fédérative
 Etienne (S.), b. c. Alpes-Maritimes
 Etienne (S.), *Farama*, ville de Forez, sous-pref. Loire
 Etienne d'Argenton, b. Indre
 Etienne-de-Baigorry, b. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Etienne-de-Cunnes (s.-b.), canton. Mont-Blanc
 Etienne-de-Ludgaris (S.), b. Ardèche
 Etienne-de-Mondue (S.), b. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Etienne-de-S.-Geours (S.), b. canton. Isère
 Etienne-en-Dévoluy (S.), b. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Etienne-les-Ourgues (S.), b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Etlingen, ville du marg. de Bode
 Etna, haute mont. de Sicile
 Etoile, *Stella*, b. Drôme
 Etschlood ou Pays d'Asie, *Athesinus Ager*, contr. de Tyrol
 Eu, *Auga*, v. cant. Seine-Infér.
 Eupen, b. canton. Ourbe
 Euphrate, cant. et v. de l'Asie sylvanie
 Euphrate (l'), *Euphrates*, fleuve d'Asie
 Eure, 29 e dépt. de France dans la Normandie
 Eure-et-Loire, 30 e dépt. formé dans l'Orléannois de Beauce
 Europe, *Eurapa*, 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, *Oitum*, 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. Evreux
 Evoly, ville et princ. du roy. de Naples
 Evora, *Ebora*, v. cap. de l'Alentejo
 Evora de Monte, *Elera*, 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, *Arvis*, b. c. Mayenne

Evroul (S.), *Sanctus Ebrulphus*, b. Orne
 Excester, *Eronia*, ville du Devonshire
 Exideuil, 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
 Eymet, v. canton. Dordogne
 Eynautiers, Ferrières, bourg. Dordogne
 Eyn-d'Hoven, v. du Brab. hol.
 Eynxat ou Enezat, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Ezaguen, ville du roy. de Fez
 Ezy, b. Eure
 Ezrah, province du roy. de Tripoli

F.

FAARBOURG, ville de Danemark
 Fabregues, v. Hérault
 Fabrizan, b. Aude
 Fabriano, *Fabrianum*, ville de la Marche d'Ancone
 Facata, ville et port du Japon
 Faenza ou Faience, *Favocia*, ville de la Romagne
 Faisan (roy. du), état d'Afrique
 Faisans (île des), *Fasianorum Insula*, île de la r. de Bidasouza
 Falaise, *Falesia*, ville de la bas. Normandie. sous-préfecture. Calvados
 Falavières, b. Isère
 Falckenberg, ville du Halland
 Falkkire, b. de la province de Sterting
 Falkembourg, *Cariovallum*, ville de la m. 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
 Falchii, ville de la Moldavie
 Falun, ville de la Dalécarlie
 Famagoste ou Magosa, ville de Chypre
 Famié, *Apamea*, ville de Syrie
 Famine, contrée des Pays-Bas
 Fansboué, île de l'Archipel
 Fanjaux, *Fanium Jovis*, v. cant. Aude
 Fano, *Fanium Fortunae*, ville du duché d'Urbain
 Fantin, *Fantium*, 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
 Farc de Messine (le), *Fretum 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 Farnistan, 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
 Fauquembergua, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Fauquemont ou Valkenbourg, *Cariovallum*, 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
 Favorney, 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, la, Maine-et-Loire
 Fayeucé, *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
 Feldkirc, *Feldkirchia*, ville de Souabe
 Feldkireh ou Veldkirch, ville de la basse Carinthie
 Felix, *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
 Fenouilles (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
 Fermanagh, *Comitates Farmaganensis*, comté de l'Ulster
 Ferno 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
 Faro, *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'Église
 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
 Fertet-Alais (la), *Firmitas Adalaidis*, v. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Fertet-Aucol, Auncout, ou Fertet-sous-Jourre, Fertet-sur-Marne (la), *Firmitas Auculphi*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Fertet-Aurain (la), *Firmitas Aureni*, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Fertet-Bernard (la), *Firmitas Bernardi*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Fertet-Chaudron (la), v. Nièvre
 Fertet-Frauel (la), b. canton. Orne
 Fertet-Gaucher (la), *Firmitas Gualtzeri*, v. c. Seine-et-Marne
 Fertet-Imbault, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Fertet-Louptière (la), *Firmitas Lupera*, v. Yonne
 Fertet-Macé (la), b. c. Orne
 Fertet-Milon (la), *Firmitas Milonia*, v. Aisne
 Fertet-S.-Aubin (la), b. canton. Loiret
 Fertet-Senneterre-Nabet ou Lovendhal, b. Loiret
 Fertet-sur-Amance (la), bourg. canton. Haute-Marne
 Fertet-sur-Aube (la), *Firmitas ad Albam*, v. Haute-Marne
 Fertet-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), lies de l'Am.
 meridionale
 Feucht-Wangen, *Hydrapolis*, v.
 de Franconie
 Feucherolles, b. Loire
 Fouquiers, 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
 Fichermolo, ville du Ferrarois
 Fichtelberg, mont. de Franco-
 nie
 Fimsviller, b. Somme
 Fitouli, *Fesula*, ville du Floren-
 tin
 Fifi, *Otholonia*, prov. d'Ecosse
 Figeac, *Figiacum*, ville du Quer-
 cy, sous-préfecture. Lot
 Figen ou Fiséen, prov. du Japon
 Filleck, *Filecum*, ville du comté
 de Novigrad
 Final, *Finarium*, ville et mar-
 quisate sur la côte occ. de
 Gènes
 Finale, *Finalium*, ville du duché
 de Molène
 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, *Fussimi et Fussigny*,
 v. du Japon
 Firminy, b. Rhône-et-Loire
 Fistelle ou Fefza, *Fcfza*, ville du
 roy. de Maroc
 Fitachi ou Fitatz, *Fitacum*, roy.
 du Japon
 Fium ou Fium, *Fiumium*, ville
 et province d'Egypte
 Flads, 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
 Flavignac, b. Haute-Vienne

Flavigny, *Flavinianum*, v. cant.
 Côtes d'Or
 Flèche (la), *Flexia*, ville de
 l'Anjou, sous-préfecture. Sar-
 the
 Fleming, district du cercle de
 Saxe
 Flensburg, *Flensburgum*, 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
 Flogny, 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
 Florensay, 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, *Fuxum*, comté et ville de
 France, préfecture. Ariège
 Fo-Kien, province de la Chine
 Fohigy, *Fulgina*, ville de l'Ombrie
 Fondettes, 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 Gâtinois, sous-préfecture.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Fontaines, b. Vendée
 Fontaines, *Fontes*, b. Loiret
 Cher
 Fontanges, v. Cantal
 Fontaneux ou Fontaines, b.
 Isère
 Fontarabie, *Fons rapituz*, v.
 de la province de Guipuzcoa
 Fontenay-l'Abate, bourg. cant.
 Deux-Sèvres
 Fontenay-le-Comte, Fontenay-
 le-Peuple, *Fontanum com-*
itis, ville du b. Poitou, prov.
 Vendée
 Fontevraut, *Fons Ebraud*, ville
 Maine-et-Loire
 Fontez, b. Hérault
 Forbach, b. canton. Moselle
 Forcalquier, *Forum Calcarum*,
 ville de Provence, sous-pré-
 fecture. Basses-Alpes
 Force (la), b. Dordogne
 Forchaïn ou Forchaïn, *For-*
mium, 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, *Marciana*, v. c.
 gr. for. t de la Souabe
 Forêts, 33^e dép. de Fr. formé
 dans le duché de Lorraine
 Forêt (le), *Forcium*, prov. de
 France
 Forfart, *Orrhas*, ville cap. de la
 province d'Angou
 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 Mer des
 Formentary, b. canton. Océ.
 Formose, *Formosa*, île de la
 mer de Chine
 Fornave, *Forum novum*, b. de
 duché de Parme
 Forres, b. du comté de Mar-
 ray
 Forst, *Forro*, ville de la Lusace
 Fort (S.), b. Charente-Infé-
 rior
 Fort et Port Dauphin, ville de
 l'île de Saint-Domingue
 Fort-Louis (le) ou Fort-Vaillant,
Arx Ludovicia, ville d'Alsace
 Bas-Rhin
 Fortaventure, *Fortaventura*, île
 d'Afrique, l'une des Canaries
 Fortunat (S.), b. Ardèche
 Forza-de-Agro, *Agri Forst-*
etiam, ville de la vallée de Sa-
 mona
 Fos-di-Nova, *Fosso-Nova*, mu-
 nicipalité d'Italie
 Fossano, *Fossumum*, ville de
 Piémont, évêché. canton.
 Stura
 Fossat (le), b. cant. Ariège
 Fossieret, b. Haute-Garonne

Fouvet, b. 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
 Foumarat, 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
 Fougèreuse (la), b. Loire
 Foulès, peuples d'Afrique
 Foulquevillers, b. e. Pas-de-Calais
 Fournas et S.-Laurent, b. Cha-
 rente-Inférieure
 Fourche (montagne de la),
 mont. du Vailais
 Fournels, b. canton. Lozère
 Fourniquenaux, 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. Maurice
 Francescas, b. e. Lot-et-Gar.
 Francfort, sur le Mein, *Francia-
 fordia*, ville de Franconie
 Francfort-sur-Oder, *Frankofur-
 tum ad Oderam*, v. de la moy.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Franche-Comté ou Comté de
 Bourgogne, *Burgundii 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, *Franchenthalia*, ville
 des états de l'élect. palatin
 Franchenthal, ville de Thuringe
 Franchenstein, *Frankenstein-
 tum*, ville de Silésie
 Franchenstein, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Franchekland, état de l'emp. de
 l'Ouest
 Français (les S.), îles du Ca-
 nada
 Franconie, *Francia*, cercle
 d'Allemagne
 Franconville, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Franeker, *Franequera*, ville de
 la Frise
 Frangy, vil. canton. Léman
 Franchenthal, v. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre
 Franklin, district de Virginie
 Frascati, *Tusculum novum*, ville
 de l'état romain

Frases, b. canton. Jemma-
 pes
 Fraustadt ou Fravendial, *Frau-
 stadium*, v. de Pologne
 Fravenberg, *Fravenburgum*, v.
 de Prusse
 Frawenfeld, 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
 Freisach, *Friesacum*, v. de la
 basse Carinthie
 Freisgenn, Frisingen, Freysin-
 gen ou Frisingue, *Fruzinum*,
 évêc. et v. de la h. Bavière
 Fréjus, *Forum Julii*, v. de Pro-
 vence. canton. Var
 Fresnoy-le-Vicomte, b. canton.
 Sarthe
 Fresnoy (la), b. cant. Sarthe
 Fresnoy (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 Brisgaw
 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
 Friderickst 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
 Brême
 Frigento ou Frigenti, *Frequen-
 tum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Frioul, *Forojulienus tractus*, pro-
 vince d'Italie
 Frisch-Haff, golfe de la mer
 Baltique
 Frise, *Frisia*, 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 Sommerset
 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
 Fuogo ou Fuogo, ou l'île de
 Feu, ou l'île St.-Pierre, île du
 Cap-Vert
 Fuogo 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, *Ponia*,
 île de la mer Baltique
 Fung-Yang, *Fungia*, ville du
 Kiangnan
 Furnes, *Furnax*, v. de la Flandre
 autrichienne. sous-préfecture.
 Lys
 Furstemberg, *Furstembergensis
 Comitatus*, état et princip. en
 Souabe
 Furstewald, v. de la moyen.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Furstenberg, v. de la b. Lusée
 Furstenfeld, *Aqua*, v. et prin-
 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
Gaderleben, v. et bail. de la principauté de Halberstadt
Gagu, *Gagum*, roy. d'Afrique
Gaeté ou Gaété, *Gaieta*, v. de la Terre de Labour
Gailendorf ou Gaidorf, v. du comté de Limbourg
Gaillac Toulza, b. H.-Garonne
Gaillac, *Galiacum*, v. de l'Albigois, sous-préfecture. Tarn
Gailou, *Galia*, b. cant. Eure
Galatche, v. de la Turq. eur.
Galçon, b. Gironde
Galibis (les), peuples de la Guyane
Galice, *Galicia*, prov. d'Espagne
Galice (la nouvelle) ou Guadajajara, contr. de la nouv. Espagne
Galiz, *Galata*, île sur les côtes du roy. de Tunis
Gall (S.), *Fanum sancti Galli*, v. du haut Turgow
Gallau, 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
Galles (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, *Galloway*, prov. de l'Ecosse méridionale
Galloway, comté et v. capit. du Connaught
Galmier (S.), v. Loire
Galoppe, b. canton. Meuse-Inf.
Gamaches, *Ganapium*, b. cant. Somme
Gambais, b. Seine-et-Oise
Gambie, *Gambia*, roy. de Nigritie
Gammalamme, v. de l'île de Ternate
Ganara, *Ganara*, roy. et v. de Nigritie
Gand, *Gandevum*, v. cap. de la Flandre austr. év. préfet. Escout
Gandela, b. Aisne

Gandersham, *Ganderrum*, v. du cercle de basse Saxe
Gandie, *Gandia*, v. du roy. de Valence
Gandiot, 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. Héralut
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 Véronois
Garde (la), b. Drôme
Gardelaben, *Gardelabia*, v. de la v. Marche de Brandebourg
Gardirole (la), v. Tarn
Gardouch, b. Haute-Garonne
Gardv, v. du roy. de Maroc
Gareasio, b. canton. Stura
Gareth ou Garth, *Gareta*, contrée du roy. de Fez
Garganvillard, v. H.-Garonne
Gariin, 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
Gascogne (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. Scézia
Gatton, b. du Surrey
Gaudens (S.), *Fanum S. Gaudenii*, v. sous-préfet. Haute-Garonne
Gaujac, v. Landes
Gauran, b. d'Irlande
Gaures, Guébres ou Paris (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 Jarou, v. du Faxtan
Geaune, v. canton. Landes
Gebweiler, v. Haut-Rhin
Gedime, b. c. Sambre-et-Meuse
Géfal, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Gegenbaca ou Gengenau, *Gegenbachium*, v. de l'Elect. de Nassau
Geilenkirchen, b. cant. Rier
Geisenlengen, v. de Souabe
Geismar ou Haut-Geismar, v. du langrav. de Cassel
Geispolsheim, b. c. B.-Rhén.
Geithen ou Geithan, v. de Mismie
Gelnhäusen, *Gelmua*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Gémis, *Gemisa*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Gemasjedid, *Gomiana*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Genbious, *Gemmara*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Geminiano (san), b. du Palatin
Gemmingen, *Gemmung*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Gemozac, b. c. Charente-Inf.
Gemund, v. de la h. Carinthie
Gemunde, v. canton. H.-Saxe
Genunde, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Gemunde, v. de Souabe
Genap, *Genapion*, v. cant. Dyle
Geneay, b. canton. Vienne
Genéroy, b. canton. Jura
Genévois, *Genovia*, pays de la Nigritie
Genex-Champert (S.), b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Genep ou Genep, *Genep*, v. de l'Élect. de Saxe
Genérac, b. Gard
Gènes, *Genua*, républ. et v. d'Italie
Genest (S.), b. Vienne
Genest-Malletaux (S.), b. Loire
Genève (le lac de), *Genève*, v. de Suisse, préfet. Le lac
Geneviève (Ste.), b. c. Anjou
Geogoux-Je-Royal (S.), *Genovium Regale*, v. Saône-et-Loire
Geniès (S.), b. c. Aveyron
Geniez-de-Malgoires (S.), b. Gard
Genillé, h. Indre-et-Loire
Genis (S.), b. c. Charente-Inf.
Genis (S.), b. c. Mont-Blanc
Genis-Lavai (S.), v. c. Rhône
Genite, b. Dordogne
Genlis, b. Aisne
Genlis, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
Genclaville, b. Landes
Genèves, b. c. Maine-et-Loire
Genoulhae, v. canton. Gard
Genouillat, b. Creuse
Genouillé, b. Charente-Inf.
Genouillé, b. Vienne

ping, v. de la prov. de Cam-
 mase, b. Gironde
 ulhin, v. du duché de Mag-
 bourg
 tioux et Pallier, b. canton.
 reux
 ire (S.), b. canton. Isère
 rge III (île de), de l'Améri-
 septentrionale
 rge (S.), île, l'une des Açor-
 rge (S.), l'une des Bermu-
 rge (S.), île de l'état réuni-
 rge (S.), b. de l'île de Ré
 de-Lévesac (S.), b. c.
 rge de Luzenzons (S.), v.
 rge-d'Espérance (S.), bourg.
 rge-du-Vivère (S.), b. cant.
 rge-en-Consans (S.), b. c.
 rge-les-Baillargeaux (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-
 septentrionale
 rge ou Goeppling, v. du
 h. de Wirtemberg
 rge, b. Hautes-Pyrénées
 rge, b. Manche
 rge ou petite Leipsic, *Gera*, v.
 rge de la h. Saxe
 rger, b. canton. Vosges
 rge-le-Puy, b. Allier
 rge (le), *Geravia*, pays du
 h. du haut Rhin
 rge, *Gerbardum*, ville.
 rge
 rge (les), *Gerbi* ou *Zerbi*,
 rge, de du roy. de Tunis
 rge, v. c. Meurthe
 rge, v. et baillage du
 rge de Mansfeld
 rge, *Gerania*, v. de la Ca-
 rge, c. catérienne
 rge, *Agrigentum*, v. de la
 rge
 rge, b. Saône-et-Loire
 rge, port et fort sur la côte
 rge, Malabar
 rge, v. de Misnie
 rge, v. Creuse
 rge, v. du Belair, b. c.
 rge
 rge-de-Bourguil (S.), v.
 rge, ton. Indre-et-Loire
 rge-de-Calberti (S.), b. c.
 rge
 rge-de-Prinçay (S.), bourg.
 rge
 rge
 rge-du-Bois (S.), b. cant.
 rge-et-Loire

Germain-du-Plain (S.), b. cant.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Germain-n-Laye (S.), *S. Ger-
 manus in Ledia*, v. c. 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
 Germer (S.), de Flais, bourg.
 Oise
 Gernersheim, *Gernersheimum*,
 v. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Gerniguy, *Gerniniacum*, ville.
 Yonne
 Germini, b. Meurthe
 Gernsheim ou Geresheim, ville
 du landgr. de Darmstadt
 Gerodhofen, v. de Franconie
 Geroldseck, comté de Souabe
 Gerolstein, b. canton. Sarre
 Gerrosheim, v. Mont-Tonner-
 re
 Gers, 35e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Guienne
 Gersaw, b. de Suisse
 Gertruidenberg, *Gertrudenber-
 g*, ville du Brabant hollan-
 dais
 Gervais (S.), v. canton. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Gervais-de-Messey (S.), b. c.
 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 Gesse, *Gevella*, 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
 Gezir, *Gezira*, v. du Diarbe-
 kir
 Ghela, *Oreilis*, 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*
 Gibraltar, 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, *Giensara*, v. du roy.
 de Tripoli
 Giernac, *Hiernacium*, x. de la
 Calabre ultérieure
 Giesbuis, mont. de Saxe
 Giesse, *Giessa*, v. de la h.
 Hesse
 Giffon, *Giabon*, v. de la
 principauté de Salu-
 Gizean, 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. Au le
 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, *Gierra*, v. de Perse
 Girge, *Girgium*, v. cap. de la
 haute Egypte
 Gironagny, b. c. Haut-Rhin
 Gironde, 36e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Guienne
 Gironne, *Gerunda*, v. de Ca-
 talogne
 Girons (S.), *Sanctus Gerontius*,
 v. sous-préfecture. Ariège
 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 prince. de Gal-
 les
 Glanvedes, *Glannateva*, ville.
 Basses-Alpes

Glaris, *Clarus*, canton et v. de Suisse
 Glascoo, *Glasca*, 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
 Glan, îles en Bret. Finistère
 Gletscher ou les Glacières et Glaciers, mont. de Suisse
 Gleuchen, v. de Misnie
 Glewitz, v. de Silésie
 Glissoles, b. Haute-Loire
 Gloester, *Claudia Castra*, v. cap. du comté de même nom
 Glocestershire, 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
 Gnesne, *Gnera*, v. cap. de la grande Pologne
 Gnieff ou Gnew, *Gnievum*, v. du palatinat de Poméranie
 Goa, *Goa*, v. du roy. de Decan
 Goage, roy. d'Afrique
 Goave (grand et petit), bourg et port de S. Domingue
 Goeh, *Herenachium Gochum*, v. canton. Rœr
 Gochsheim ou Gochillzheim, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Gochiano, v. de Sardaigne
 Gochah, v. de l'Indostan
 Goderville, b. c. Seine-Infér.
 Goding, *Golding*, ou Hodonin, v. de Moravie
 Goeldheim, b. c. Mont-Tonnerre
 Goernerke, ville du duché de Magdebourg
 Goes ou Terre Goes, *Goz*, v. de la Zélande
 Gogo, place sur la côte or. de Guzarate
 Goizama, *Goiamum*, roy. d'Abys.
 Goito, v. du duché de Mantoue
 Golconde, *Golconda*, roy. de la presqu'île en-deça du Gange
 Goldeberg, v. et bail. de Mecklembourg
 Goldeberg, *Goldberga*, v. de Silésie
 Goldentraun, ville de la Lusace
 Goktingen, *Goldinga*, ville de Courlande

Golnow ou Golnau, *Golnowia*, v. de la Poméranie prussienne
 Golo, 37e dépt. de Fr. Corse
 Golo, b. canton. Golo
 Golsdorf, v. de Silésie
 Goltzen, v. de Lusace
 Gombroon, v. sur le golfe pers.
 Gomere, *Gomera*, l'une des îles Canaries
 Goncelin, b. canton. Isère
 Gondar, v. d'Abysinie
 Gondelour, v. de la côte de Comandé
 Gondom, b. Loiret
 Goudon ou Goudon, v. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Gondrecoart, *Gundulfruria*, v. canton. Meuse
 Gondrecoart, b. Meuse
 Gondreville, *Gundulfrilla*, b. Meurthe
 Gondria, v. Gers
 Gonesse, *Gonassia*, b. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Gonga, *Gannum*, v. de la Romanie
 Gougadi, v. de Nigritie
 Gonnord, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Gouderoo, île d'Abysinie
 Gor, roy. et v. du Mogol
 Goreum, *Gorichenum*, v. de la Hollande méridionale
 Gordes, vil. cant. Vaucluse
 Gordon ou Gourdon, *Curia*, v. sous-préfecture. Lot
 Gorée, *Gorea*, île de la Hollande méridionale
 Gorée, île sur la côte d'Afr.
 Gorgonne (la), *Gorgon*, 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
 Gorze, v. canton. Moselle
 Goslar, *Gosaria*, 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
 Gottiugen, Goettingen ou Gottiugue, v. de la principauté de Calenberg

Gottelube, v. de Misnie
 Gottlieben, *Theophilia*, b. chât. de l'év. de Constance
 Gottsberg, v. de Silésie
 Gottschée, v. de la Carniole
 Gouares, b. c. Côte-du-Nord
 Goude ou Teggow, *Gouda*, ville de la Hollande méridionale
 Gouderberg ou Gorderberg, v. et bail. de la h. Hesse
 Gouelle (la), pet. pay. Seine-et-Marne
 Gouia, b. Sarthe
 Gouilles, b. Corrèze
 Goura, *Gura*, ou Calvaire, *Gourarius*, v. du pal. de Mantoue
 Gouze, b. Vienne
 Gournay, b. canton. Morbihan
 Gournay, v. cant. Seine-Inférieure
 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. Gervais villa*, v. cant. Rhé-et-Moselle
 Gozzi ou les Goztes, îles de la Méditerranée
 Gozzo ou le Gose, *Gozzo*, ville de la Méditerranée
 Grabow, *Grabowia*, v. du cant. de Meckelbourg
 Grabow, 2 v. de Pologne
 Gracay, v. canton. Cher
 Gracieuse (la), île, l'une des Açores
 Gradisca, *Gratziana*, v. de Slavonie
 Gradisca, v. du comté de Goritz
 Graditz, b. de Bohême
 Grado, *Gradur*, v. et île de l'Étolie vénitien
 Gradorf, v. de la h. Hesse
 Graefenthal, v. de Thuringe
 Grainville, b. canton. Eure
 Graissinudan, *Pagar Graissinudan*, pays du Dauphiné
 Graitz, v. de Misnie
 Grallia, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Gramat, b. canton. Lot
 Grammont, *Gerardi*, v. canton. Escant
 Grammont ou Grand Mont, *Grandimentum*, v. Creuse
 Grammont, v. Gers
 Gramsow, ville de la Russie
 Grancey-le-Château, *Grancey-le-Château*, v. de la basse Hongrie
 Granard, b. d'Irlande
 Grancey-le-Château, *Grancey-le-Château*, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Grand, b. Vosges
 Grand-Boire (la), b. Sarthe
 Grand-Bourg-Salagnac, b. canton. Creuse
 Grand-Couronne, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Grand-Lucé (le), v. c. Sarthe
 Grand-Pré, v. cant. Ardennes
 Grand-Serre (le), b. c. Drôme

lieu, lac et vil. Loire-Inf.
 andrieux, b. cant. Lozère
 indvillers, b. canton. Oise
 me. b. Drôme
 ansee, v. de la moy. Marche
 e. Brandebourg
 anson, v. et bail. du pays de
 aud
 ntham, *Grantha*, v. du Lin-
 olshire
 nville, *Grandsvilla*, v. e.
 anche
 pound, b. de Cornouailles
 see, *Grassa*, v. de Provence.
 ns-préfecture. Var
 see (la), v. canton. Aude
 itz, *Gracum*, v. cap. de la
 asse Stirie
 itzen, v. de Bohême
 udentz, *Graudentium*, v. de
 ruse
 ulhet, v. canton. Tarn.
 upen ou Grupna, ville de
 bohême
 ve, *Gravia*, ville du Brabant
 ollandais
 ve (la), b. cant. H.-Alpes
 avelines, *Gravelina*, v. de la
 andre fr. canton. Nord
 velle (la), b. Mayenne
 avensende ou Gravesend, *Græ-
 sinda*, ville de la province
 le Kent
 aville, b. Seine-Inférieure
 avina, *Gravina*, ville dans la
 terre de Bari
 avosa ou Santa-Croja, port
 de la rép. de Raguse
 ay, *Gradicum*, v. sous-préf.
 aute-Saône
 dee (la), *Græcia*, partie de
 l'Europe
 enwich, b. de la province
 e Kent
 rissenberg, v. de la Marche
 kraïne de Brandebourg
 rissenhagen, *Virivium*, v. de
 la Poméranie, prussienne
 ein, *Greyna*, ville de la haute
 autriche
 emonville, b. Seine-Infér.
 enade, *Granata*, roy. et ville
 l'Espagne
 enade (la), île des Antilles
 enade, ville du nouv. Mexi-
 que
 enade (la nouvelle), province
 l'Amérique en Terre-Ferme
 enade, v. cant. H.-Garonne
 enade, v. canton. Landes
 enoble, *Gratinopolis*, v. cap.
 u Dauphiné. év. préfecture.
 sère
 esse, b. Isère
 stein, b. Calvados
 steyhl, Greht ou Greete, b.
 e Westphalie
 uten, ville de la principauté
 e Schwartzbourg
 veen, b. de l'év. de Mans-
 er
 venbroich, v. Roër
 wenenmacher, b. e. Forêts
 ez, b. canton. Dyle
 iz, 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
 Grimnaud, *Athenopolis*, v. cant.
 Var
 Gsinberg ou Grimbourg, *Grim-
 burgum*, v. Sarre
 Grimberg, u, v. Dyle
 Grimm ou Grimma, *Grima*, v.
 de Misnie
 Grimmed, ville de la Poméranie
 Grimsby, b. de Lincolnshire
 Griustedt (Est), b. du Sussex
 Gripwald, *Gripwaldia*, ville de
 la Poméranie intérieure
 Grisons (les), *Rhaeti*, 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
 Groil, *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-
 riage
 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, vill^e du comté de
 Solmus
 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 Perse
 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
 Guagocineo, ville de la nou-
 velle Espagne
 Guajida, *Lanigara*, ville du roy.
 de Trémeccen
 Gualata, roy. de Nigritie
 Gualcor ou Gualor, *Galeora*,
 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*, contrée
 et v. du Pérou
 Guardarui, cap d'Afrique
 Guardia, Guardia, Guardie,
Guardia, v. de la province
 de Beira
 Guardia, v. de la Galice
 Guastia Alvarez, ville du roy.
 de Naples
 Guarene, b. canton. Tarnar
 Guargala, Guerguela, *Guar-
 gala*, roy. et ville du Bilédul-
 gérie
 Guastalle, Guastalla, *Vastalla*,
 ville du duché de Mantoue
 Guasto, *Vastum*, ville de l'A-
 bruzze intérieure
 Guatemala, *Guaimala*, gouver-
 nem. et ville de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Guaxaca, *Guaxara*, province et
 v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Guayquil ou Guyaquil, *Guai-
 quillum*, 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
 Gucheu, *Guchum*, ville de la
 province de Quang-Si
 Guebwiller, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Guedre (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
 Guepie (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, *Varactum* v. cap. de la h. Marche. préf. Creuse
 Guernsey, le anglais dans la baie du mont Saint-Michel
 Guerville, *Guarati Villa*, bourg. Seine-et-Oise
 Guiseard, b. Somme
 Gutaria, *Menoza*, ville de la prov. de Guipuscoa
 Gurte, *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, *Gulifordium*, ville cap. du comté de Surrey
 Guillaïn (S.) ou St-Gbislain, *Crinetopolis*, v. Jeanne d'Arc
 Guillaume, v. e. Alpes-Maritimes
 Guillestre, *Galliar*, b. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Guillette, b. e. Alpes-Maritimes
 Guimaraens, *Vimaranium*, ville de la prov. d'Entre-Duero et Minho
 Guiméné ou Guéméné, 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
 Guiole (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, *Gustrowium*, ville du duché de Mecklembourg
 Guttenberg, v. Bas-Rhin

Guttenstein, ville de la b. Autriche
 Gutzkow, *Gutzkoria*, ville de la Poméranie suédoise
 Guzarate ou Gusarate, *Guzarata*, province de l'Indostan
 Gyz, b. canton. Haute-Saône
 Gye, b. Aube

H.

HAAG, ville de la h. Bavière
 Habar, ville de l'Irac-Agémé
 Habelswerth, ville du comté de Glatz
 Habsheim, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Haecqueville, b. Eure
 Haczae, *Sarmisia vallus*, 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, *Haderslebta*, 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
 Haerighe, b. canton. Lys
 Haerlebecke, b. canton. Lys
 Hagenu, 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
 Haguena, *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 Saxonia*, ville du duché de Mecklebourg
 Halle ou Hall, *Hala Saxonia*, v. de Souabe
 Hall-in, *Halsia*, v. de l'Écosse
 Saltzbourg
 Hallifax, v. de l'Écosse
 Hallifax, *Oskana*, v. du York-shire
 Halpo, *Halapa*, *Halapa*, 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 Marche
 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'Égypte
 Hamme, b. canton. Essai
 Hamont, *Hamonium*, v. de la Loire-Inférieure
 Hampshire (New), province de la nouvelle Angleterre
 Hanau, *Hanovia*, v. de la Hesse-térravie
 Hanau, comté d'Alsace
 Hanebes, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Han-Chong, *Hanchion*, ville de la province de Kena
 Hangeheu ou Hang-Tseou, v. de la province de Chekiang
 Hangest, b. Somme
 Hannonville, v. Meuse
 Hannuy, *Hannuium*, v. de l'Électorat de Hanovre
 Hanover ou Hanovre, *Hannovera*, pays d'Allemagne cap. de l'électorat de Brunswick
 Han-Yang, v. du Ho-Kiang
 Hantshire, Hampshire, v. de Southampton, *Simenia*, province d'Angleterre
 Haon-le-Châtel (S.), b. canton. Loire
 Hapsal, *Hapsalia*, ville de la Russie
 Harafers, peuple de Guinée des Moluques
 Harber, *Salamberia*, v. du Danemark
 Harbonnières, b. Somme

Harbourg, *Harburgum*, baillage et ville de la prin. de Zell
 Harcourt, *Harcortis*, bourg. Calvados
 Hardeesen ou Harleschen, ville de la prin. de Calenberg
 Harleberg, ville et baillage du duché de Berg
 Harlewick, *Hardevicum*, ville de la Guekre
 Harleur, *Harsforum*, ville de Normandie. Seine-Infér.
 Harlebeck, *Harlebeca*, v. Lys
 Harleg, *Harlecum*, v. cap. du Merionetshire
 Harlein, *Harleuinum*, ville de la Hollande
 Harlingen, *Harlinga*, ville de la Frise
 Haro, *Harum*, ville de la vicille Castille
 Haroué, b. canton. Meurthe
 Haran ou Haran, *Carrhae*, ville de la Mésopotamie
 Hartberg, *Hartis mons*, ville de la basse Stirie
 Hartfort *Hartfordia*, v. cap. du Connecticut
 Hartz (ba), chaîne de mont. du duché de Brunswick
 Hartzgerode, *Hartzeroda*, ville de la prin. d'Anhalt-Bernbourg
 Hartzwald, *Herrynia Sylva*, montagne et forêt célèbres. d'Allemagne
 Harwich, *Harvicum*, ville du comté d'Essex
 Hasbain, *Hasbania*, princip. de l'état de Liège
 Hasbat, Hasal, l'Algarve, *Hasbata*, province du royaume de Fez
 Hascheld, v. du due. de Blanchebourg
 Hasletre, b. du Surrey
 Haslach, ville de la principauté de Furstemberg
 Hasly (le pays d'), pays dans le canton de Berne
 Hasparan, b. cant. B.-Pyrenées
 Hasselt, *Hasseltum*, v. de l'O.-et-Yssel
 Hasselt, ville. sous-préfecture. Meuse-Inférieure
 Hastings, *Astingia*, ville de Sussex
 Has-tingues, b. Landes
 Haszfurt, 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
 Hatuan, *Haduuanum*, 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, *Atharipa*, v. Drôme
 Hauteville-la-Guichard, bourg. Manche
 Hauteville, b. canton. Ain
 Hautvilliers, *Altimvillare*, 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, *Hoa*, 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
 Heestaedt, 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, *Ara 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-Maurupt, b. c. Marne
 Helavert, *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, *Helmsstadium*, ville du duché de Brunswick
 Helmstadt, ville cap. de la prov. de Halland
 Helsingbourg, *Helsingburgum*, v., port, et châ. 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, *Ancalitta*, 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, *Hapstanum*, v. de l'électorat de Mayence
 Hérac, cap. de l'Arabie pétrée
 Héraclée, Erécli ou Penderachi, *Heracles*, v. de la Natolie
 Héralée, v. de la Romanie
 Herat, Hera, ou Heri, *Aria*, v. du Korasan
 Hérault, 38e départ. de France, formé dans le Languedoc
 Herbault, b. c. Loir-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
 Herek, 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, *Herfordien*, *Herwerden*, ou *Herworden*, *Herwardia*, v. cap. du comté de Ravensberg
Héricourt, v. e. Haute-Saône
Héricy, b. Seine-et-Marne
Heringen, v. chât. et baill. de Thuringe
Hérines, b. canton. Dyle
Hérissaw, *Erissia*, b. du canton d'Appenzel
Hérison, *Irissia*, v. e. Allier
Herm (S. Michel en l'), bourg. Vendée
Hermanstadt, *Ceben*, *Zeben*, *Cibonium*, v. cap. de Transylvanie
Hermenvault (l'), b. e. Vendée
Herment, b. e. Puy-de-Dôme
Hermeskil, b. canton. Sarre
Hermine (Ste.), b. e. Vendée
Hermitage (l'), *Erenus*, b. de la province de Liddesdale
Herdal, *Herdalia*, 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
Herzenstadt, 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. Escaut
Hesdin, *Hesdinum*, v. de l'Artois. canton. Pas-de-Calais
Hesse (la), *Hassia*, pays du cercle du haut Rhin
Hesse, v. de la princ. de Halberstadt
Heuchen, b. e. 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, *Axelodunum*, b. du Northumberland
Heyrieux, b. canton. Isère
Heyst-op-den-Berg, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
Hiersac, b. canton. Charente

Hiesmes, *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
Hillborough, b. du comté de Down
Hilpershausen ou *Hildburghausen*, *Hilpershusia*, v. de Franconie
Hilstain, ville de Silésie
Hindolpen ou *Hinlopen*, *Hindolopia*, ville de la Frise
Hindon, b. du comté de Wilton
Hindou, *Hindou*, v. du Mogol
Hingloa, *Hingoa*, ville de la princ. de Fokien
Hio, ville de la Westrogothie
Hippolyte (S.) ou *S. Pilt*, *Sanctus Hippolytus*, v. Vosges
Hippolyte (S.), v. e. Gard
Hippolyte (S.), v. Doubs
Hirschhorn, ville du b. Palatinat
Hirschau, ville et baill. du haut palatinat de Bavière
Hirschehl, ville de la h. Lusace
Hirschfeld, *Heresfilla*, ville du cercle du haut Rhin
Hirschberg ou *Hirschberg*, *Cervimontium*, ville. Silésie
Hirsingen, b. cant. haut-Rhin
Hirson, b. canton. Aisne
Hith ou *Hieith*, *Hita*, ville de la province de Kent
Hitzacker, *Hildonis ager*, ville et baill. de la principauté de Zell
Hoang-Tcheou, ville du Houang
Hochberg ou *Hocheberg*, *Hochberga*, marq. de Souabe
Hoch nau, ville de la b. Autriche
Hochsacken, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
Hochstet, *Hochstade*, ou *Hochstet*, *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 autr.
Hohen-Lobe ou *Holach*, *Holachius*, comté de Franconie
Hohenelbe, ville de Bohême
Hohenstein ou *Houstein*, comté de Thuringe
Hohenstein, ville de Misnie

Hohlabrun (*haut et bas*), 2 villes de la b. 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*, île sur la côte de Northumberland
Homara ou *Homan*, *Homania*, du roy. de Fez
Hombourg ou *Hombourg*, ville de la basse Hesse
Homburg, v., chât., et baill. haute Hesse
Hombourg, *Homburgum*, ville canton. Mont-Tonnerre
Honan, *Homania*, prov. et ville de la Chine
Hondelshoote, *Plemaun*, b. canton. Nord
Honduras, *Hondura*, prov. de la nouv. Espagne
Honfleur, *Huneflorum*, v. de la h. Normandie. e. Calvados
Hongrie, *Hungaria*, royauté
Horitou, b. du Devonshire
Honnecourt, b. Nord
Hornolstein, v. Sarre
Hoogede, b. canton. Lys
Hoogstrate, *Hogstratum*, v. canton. Deux-Nèthes
Hoorn ou *Horn*, *Harna*, ville de la Westfrise
Hôpital (l'), v. Loire
Hôpital (l'), b. e. Mont-Blanc
Horasovitz ou *Haradovitz*, ville de Bohême
Horbe, ville de Souabe
Horeb, *Melani*, mont. de la rabie pétrée
Horn, port sur le lac de Genève
Horn, *Horna*, ville de la b. Autriche
Horn, ville de Westphalie
Hornbach ou *Hornbach*, *Hornbachum*, v. Mont-Tonnerre
Hornberg, *Hornberga*, ville de duché de Wurtemberg
Hornebourg, v., chât., et baill. de la princ. d'Halberstadt
Horroy, *Hornacrus*, b. e. Sarre
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 nouv. Guinée
Houat, *Horata*, île de Fr. Mer du Sud

Hourdain, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Houdan, b. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Houelles, b. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Houffalize, b. canton. Forêts
 Houliue (le), *Hulmetius Pagus*,
 pet. pays de la b. Normandie
 Houquang, *Huquania*, prov. de
 la Chine
 Houssa, 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
 Hoye, *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
 Hubed, *Mniara*, ville du roy. de
 Trenevenc
 Hubert (S.), *Sanctus Hubertus*,
 v. sous-pref. Sambre et-Meuse
 Hucheu ou Houtcheou, *Huch-*
am, ville de la prov. de Che-
 kiaug
 Huequeuilières, vil. canton. Pas-
 de-Calais
 Hudisménil, 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, *Hurwic-Wal-*
am, v. cap. de l'Helingsie
 Hue ou Kchué, *Sinoa*, ville cap.
 de la Cochinchine
 Huegoat (le), b. cant. Finistère
 Huéscá, *Faventia Osea*, ville du
 roy. d'Aragon
 Huéscar, Guescar, *Osea*, ville du
 roy. de Grenade
 Huéne ou Huene, *Huena*, île
 dans le Sund
 Huffingen, ville et château de
 la province de Furstemberg
 Hui. Huy, *Hoiuan*, ville. s.-pref.
 Ourthe
 Huis (l'), b. canton. Ain
 Huissenau, b. Loiret
 Hulfemberg, mont. du baillage
 d'Effel
 Hulín, *Hulinum*, ville de Mora-
 vie
 Hull ou Kingston-upon-Hull,
Hulrum, ville du Yorkshire
 Hulpe (la), b. canton. Dyle
 Hulst, *Hulatum*, v. c. Escuat
 Hummelingen, pet. pays de l'év.
 de Munster
 Hundsruck, ville de l'évêché
 de Hildesheim
 Hundsfeld, b. de Silésie
 Hunds-Bueck, *Hunorum Trac-*
tus, pet. pays du bas Palati-
 nat
 Hungen, ville du comté de
 Solms
 Huningue, *Huninga*, v. du Saut-
 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, *Arca*, 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.
 Iakontcs (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 autr.
 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
 Igiá, *Amontia*, b. du pays des
 Grisons
 Iglaw, *Gihlawa, Iglewia*, v. de
 la Moravie
 Iglesias ou Villa de Chiessa, *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, *Hantum*, v. des Grisons
 Ihester, *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'), île. 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
 Iles-Jourdain (l'), v. canton.
 Vienne
 Ile Longue, île 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
 Iliouck, ville de Sibirie
 Ilkulsch, Olkus, *Ilkumum*, ville
 du palatinat de Cracovie
 Ille, *Insular*, v. Pyrénées-Orient.
 Ille-et-Vilaine, 39^e dép. 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
 Ilhonso de los Zapotcs (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, *Ilstadtum*, 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 vicille Castille
 Infiruo, île de Canaries
 Ingeltingen, ville de Franconie
 Ingheim, *Ingelheimum*, comté et ville du palatinat du Rhin
 Ingolstadt, b. canton. Lys
 Ingalstadt, *Ingolstadtum*, ville de Bavière
 Ingouville, b. cant. Seine-Inf. et-Loire
 Ingrande, *Ingorandia*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Ingande, v. Vienne
 Ingré, b. canton. Loiret
 Ingrez, *Ingruz*, prov. de Russie
 Inhambané, *Inhambanum*, roy. sur le golfe de Sofala
 Inisiowen, *Avalonia*, pet. pays du comté de Londonderry
 Inoladislaw, Wlodsilaw, Inoulog, *Inniulodislexia*, v. cap. de la Cujavie
 Inskkeith (l'île de), dans le golfe de Forth
 Inspruck, *Pons Œni*, ville cap. du Tyrol
 Instadt, *Enopolis*, ville de la Bavière
 Inverbervy, b. d'Ecosse
 Inverkeiting, ville de la prov. de Fife
 Inverlochi, v. et fort d'Ecosse
 Inverness, *Invernism*, prov. et v. d'Ecosse
 Inverary, ville cap. de la prov. d'Argyle
 Iona, *Iona*, île d'Ecosse
 Ips ou Yps, v. de la b. Austr.
 Ipsala, *Cypselia*, ville de la Romannie
 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, *Irinacum*, b. Rhône
 Irissur-Lille, b. c. Côte-d'Or
 Irken, Jerken, Yarkan, *Ira*, v. cap. de la pet. Bucharie
 Iroutsk, gouver. et ville de la Tartarie asiatique
 Irunde, *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
 Inducan ou Tagodass, *Tagodastum*, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Ischia, *Œsaria*, île du roy. de Naples
 Ischia, *Isca*, v. capit. de l'île de même nom
 Isère, b. Indre-et-Loire.

Iselstein, *Iselstadium*, ville des Pays-Bas
 Isenbourg, comté d'Allemagne
 Isenghien, *Isegonium*, b. Lys
 Isère, 42e départ. de France, formé dans le Dauphiné
 Iserlohn ou Iserloch, ville de Westphalie
 Isernia, *Œcernia*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Isigni, *Isinacum*, b. c. Calvados
 Isigni, b. canton. Manche
 Islande, *Islandia*, île du nord de l'Europe
 Ismailow, ville de Besarabie
 Isue, Isny, *Eisnac*, ville de l'Aigow
 Isnich, *Isnica*, *Nicea*, ville de la Natolie
 Isola, *Insula*, ville de la Calabre ultérieure
 Isona, *Œsona*, ville de la Catalogne
 Ispagne, v. Lozère
 Ispahan, *Ispanum*, ville cap. de la Perse
 Issigeac, b. canton. Dordogne
 Isoire, *Issiodorum*, ville de la b. Auverg. a-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'État de Venise
 Italie, *Italia*, gr. presque île de l'Europe
 Itzehoe, 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 Hijar, *Ivarium*, ville de l'Aragon
 Ixdruc, 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'Aquilla, *Acta*, v. de Sicile

Jaemel, ville de l'île S.-D. misique
 Jacques d'Ilbery (S.), b. Eure-et-Loire
 Jaen, *Ciutium*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Jafanapatay, *Jafanapatayum*, et roy. de l'île de Ceylan
 Jaffa, *Joppe*, ville de la Palestine
 Jagerndorf, *Carnovia*, duché v. de Silésie
 Jago (S.), île du Cap-Vert
 Jago (S.), v. cap. du Chili
 Jago de Cuba (S.), v. de l'île de Cuba
 Jago de los Cavaliers, île de l'île Saint-Doine
 Jagodna, *Jaguero*, Actes 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
 Jammaïque (la), *Jamaica*, île de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Jamba, *Jamba*, royaume et île de l'Indostan
 Janibi ou Jambis, *Jambis*, île et v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Jamboli (le), *Anchabon*, canton de la Macédoine
 Jambourg, v. et cité de l'île de S. Pétersbourg
 James (S.), v. cant. Manche
 James-Town, v. d'Irlande
 James-Town ou Jacquesville, *Oppidum Sancti Jacobi*, île de la Virginie
 Jaimets, *Gemmarium*, v. Morlaque
 Jammama, v. de l'Arabie
 Jauna (la), contrée de la Macédoine
 Janna ou Jannina, *Carpatia*, de la prov. de même nom
 Jannowitz ou Jansowitz, ville du comté de Caruzin
 Janville, *Jansola*, 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. état d'Asie
 Jaquin, comptoir au royaume de Juda
 Jargeau ou Gergeau, *Gergonium*, v. canton. Loiret
 Jarnac, *Jarnacum*, b. c. Charente
 Jarnach-Champagne, b. c. Charente-Inférieure
 Jarnage, v. canton. Creuse
 Jaromitz, *Jaramita*, ville de Bohême
 Jaroslaw, *Jaroslavia*, v. du palatinat de Russie
 Jarra, v. d'Asrique
 Jarric (la), b. Isère
 Jarrie (la), b. c. Charente-Inférieure
 Jarzé, 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
ava (l'île de), *Jaba*, 2 îles des
Indes
aver ou Javer, *Jauria*, v. de la
Basse Silésie
v. (la), b. e. Basses-Alpes
voulx, *Anderitum*, b. Lozère
ayca ou Jaïca, *Gaitia*, v. de
la Bosnie
eau (S.), *S. Joannis Fanum*, v.
Moselle
can-d'Angely (S.), *S. Joannes*
Angeriacus, v. sous-préfect.
Charente-Inférieure
can-d'Aniph (S.), b. c. Léman
can-de-Bourmai (S.), b. cant.
Loire
can-de-Breuil (S.), v. Lot
can-de-Brevely (S.), b. cant.
Morbihan
can-de-Daye (S.), b. canton.
Manche
can-de-Gardonnenque (S.), b.
canton. Gard
can-de-Fos (S.), v. Hérault
can-de-Laune ou Lône (S.),
Ladona, v. Côte-d'Or
can-de-Luz (S.), *Lucius Vicus*,
v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
can-de-Lyboe (île de), dans la
mer des Indes
can-de-Maurienne (S.), *Mau-*
ritima, v. sous-préfect. Mont-
Blanc
can-de-Soleymieu (S.), bourg.
canton. Loire
can-d'Uluge (S.), île de la mer
du Nord, en Amér.
can-en-Royens (S.), b. cant.
Drôme
can-Pied-de-Port (S.), *Sanctus*
Joannes de Portis, v. canton.
Basses-Pyrénées
cane (l'île de Ste.), l'une des
des de Comorre
chapattam, ville de l'île de
Célan
caguin, v. canton. Gers
cangum, b. et bail. de la prov.
d'Ost-Frise
cannapés, 43e départ. de Fr.
composé du Hainaut autrich.
canta-blanc, *Jemptia*, contrée de
la Suède
cenc, *Itna*, v. de Thuringe
cencen, v. de la Palestine
can-Gan, *Jengam*, ville de la
province de Cheni
censseick, *Jeniscoa*, ville de Si-
bérie
cenzar ou Janizzar, v. de la
Macédoine
cenjapour, contrée et ville du
Mogol
cenkopink, *Jonekoping*, *Janos-*
copig, v. de Suède

Jenné, ville du royaume de
Pambara
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
Jerodlaw, Jaroslaw, Yeroslawe,
Ieroslaw, v. de Russie
Jersey, *Caesarea*, île dans la
Manche
Jérusalem, *Herosolyma*, v. de la
Palestine
Jerverland, *Jervia*, canton de
l'Estonie
Jesi, *Jesium*, ville de la Marche
d'Ancone
Jesnitz, ville du cercle de h.
Saxe
Jeso, Jemlo, Yeso, île dans l'Océ-
an oriental
Jesselmere, *Jesselmera*, prov. et
v. de l'Indostan
Jessen, v. de l'élect. de Saxe
Jesual, 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'Elnbogen
Joachimisthal, v. de la moyen.
Marche de Brandebourg
Joag, v. d'Afrique
Joal, compt. fr. au royaume de
Siu
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-préfect. 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
Joue-du-Plaid, b. Orne
Joué, *Jocondiacum*, b. Indre-et-
Loire
Jourdain (le), *Jordanis*, fleuve
de la Palestine

Joursac, b. Cantal
Jouvence, b. c. 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 Rieco (San),
Porto Rieco, ou Porto Ric,
Portus dives, île et ville des
grandes Antilles
Jublains ou Jublain, b. Mayenne
Juda, roy. de Guinée
Judée (la), *Judaea*, prov. d'Asie
Jud-noburg, *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
Jully, *Juliacum*, b. Seine-et-
Marne
Junist, 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-Capel (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. c.
Roër
Jumeaux, bourg. cant. Puy-de-
Dôme
Jumège, *Gemmaticum*, b. Seine-
Inférieure
Junilhac (le grand), b. cant.
Dordogne
Juncalas, b. c. 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, Océ. ou Siam, *Juthia*, v.
cap. du royaume de Siam
Jutland ou Nord-Jutland, *Jutia*,
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 Calung, *Confugia*,
v. de la Hessie
Kafre-Chirin, ville de Perse
Kaien, *Caiana*, ville de Perse
Kairovan ou Kairvan, *Vicus*
Augusti, gouv. et ville du roy.
de Tunis
Kaïsarick, ville de la Carama-
nie
Kaiserberg, *Kaiserberga*, v. e.
Haut-Rhin
Kaisersesch, b. canton. Rhin-et-
Moselle
Kaiserslautern, *Carsara ad Lu-*
trani, v. sous-préfect. Mont-
Tonnerre
Kala, v. de la haute Saxe
Kalaa, ville du Ghilan
Kalinbourg, Kallundborg, *Ca-*
lumburgum, ville de l'île de
Séelande
Kalis, v. de la nouvelle Marche
de Brandebourg
Kalisch, *Calisia*, province de la
basse Pologne
Kalick, ville du palatinat de
Biaclaw
Kaluga, gouv. et ville de la
Russie européenne
Kamakura, île du Japon
Kaminiéck, *Camenechia*, v. cap.
de la Pologne
Kametchacka, presqu'île d'Asie
Kaniow, *Kaniwia*, v. de l'U-
kraine
Kaniska ou Canisa, *Canisa*, b.
cap. du comté de Salawar
Kan-Teheou, v. du Kiao-Si
Kao-Tcheou, *Kaocheum*, v. de
la prov. de Quang-Tong
Karabissar-Aphion, ville de la
Natie
Kargapol, *Cargapola*, prov. et
v. de Russie
Karhaix, Carhaix, Karhaix, v.
Finistère
Karikal, comptoir fr. au roy.
de Tanjaour
Kariouacou, île des Antilles
Karkof, v. cap. de la Slabode
d'Ukraine
Kaukermen, v. de Bessarabie
Kasimow, v. de la Russie eur.
Kastanousti, ville de la Natolie

Katseber, contrée et seign. de
la Moravie
Kauffbeuren ou Kaufbeuern,
Kaufura, v. de l'Algow
Kayserswerd, *Kayserswert*, *Ca-*
saris Verda, ville du duché de
Berg
Kaysertul ou Kaisertoul, *For-*
um Tiberile, ville du comté de
Bade
Keith, île de l'Ecosse mérid.
Keibra, 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-Beg, b. d'Irlande
Kellington, b. de Cornouailles
Kelso, v. du comté de Marche
Kemberg ou Kenmerick, ville
du cercle électoral de Saxe
Kemnat, ville du h. pal. de Ba-
vière
Kennon, 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, *Carmenia*, province et
v. de Perse
Kermen, *Gernia*, ville de la
Romanie
Kerment, v. de Hongrie
Kerû (lac de), dans la moy.
Egypte
Kerpen, v. canton. Roër
Kerri, *Kerriensis Comitatus*,
comté de la province de
Munster
Kerzova, port de Russie
Kertz ou Kersdh, ville et port
de la mer russe
Keszmark, *Cæsares-Forum*, ville
de la haute Hongrie
Kesroan, chaîne de mont. sur
la côte de Syrie
Kesseldorff, ville de Saxe
Kexhorn ou Carelogorod, *Ker-*
holmia, v. de la Carélie
Keyhooks, ville de la n. Es-
pagne
Klerson, port de l'Ukraine
Klerson (le vieux), port de
Crinée
Khotot ou Kotolar, pays et v.
de la Tartarie
Khovagen-Ilgar, v. de la gr.
Bucharie
Khovrezem, pays de la grande
Bucharie
Kewul, ville de la Russie eur.
Kiachtsa, 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 can-
de Zurich
Kidg, v. cap. du Méran
Kidwilli, ville du pays de
Galles
Kiehl ou Kiel, *Chilmen*, v. cap.
du duché de Holstein
Kien-Tchang, v. de la province
de Kiang-Si
Kien-Ning, v. de la province de
Fokien
Kierdnow, v. de Luthanie
Kilburg, b. canton. Sarre
Kildare, *Cella Querocum*, v. et
v. de la province de Le-
icester
Kilianova, *Callata*, b. et v. de
la Bessarabie
Kilistina, *Cristinaux*, v. de
peuples de la baie d'Albanie
Kilkenny, *Kilkenny*, comté
ville de la province de Le-
inster
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
Knapdaul
Kilmore, ville du comté de
Cavan
Kilmore, v. de la province de
Fife
Kilmaroy, v. de la province de
Lochquhabar
Kimi, *Kimia*, province et v. de
Suède
Kimsri, ville du Tunguska
Kindelbruch, v. de Thuringe
Kinghorn, *Kinhornia*, v. de
prov. de Fife
King-Ki-Tao, v. cap. de la pro-
vince
Kingsale, *Kinsalis*, v. de comté
de Corck
King's county ou Comté de
Roi, *Regis Comitatus*, comté
d'Irlande
Kingston, v. du Surrey
Kingstown ou Philippopolis,
Brytopolis, v. cap. du Kie-
county
Kingstown, v. cap. de la pro-
vince de
maïque
King-Te-Tching, b. de la prov.
de Kiang-Si
King-Tong, ville de la province
d'Yunnan
Kinbois, *Veneris fms*, v. de la
prov. de Chekiang
Kisroos, comté et ville d'Esco-
Kinstore, v. d'Esco-

intzing (vallée de), en Souabe
 Kiew, Kiovie, ou Kiff, Kiovia, pal. et v. cap. de l'Ukraine
 Kirchayn, ville et baill. de la Hesse
 Kirchberg, v. de Franconie
 Kirchberg, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Kirchheim-Bohlanden, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Kirchheim, v. de Souabe
 Kirghis, Tartares d'Asie
 Kirich, Kyrich, Kiritz, ou Gorick, ville de la Marche de Briegnitz
 Kirkaldie, Kirkaldia, ville de la province de Fife
 Kiskesoun ou Corisonte, v. du gouvern. de Trebizonde
 Kirkdubright, Kirk d'ubrigia, v. de la province de Galloway
 Kirkwall, Carcaritima, v. cap. de l'île de Pomona
 Kist, b. e. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Kistlar, ville du royaume d'Asiatracan
 Kistlich, Kitch, ou Quesomo, de du golfe Persique
 Kissen, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Sissengen, ville et baill. de l'év. de Wurtzbourg
 Kitzva, v. du roy. de Taflet
 Kitzingen, v. de Franconie
 Kia-Fou-Hien, ville du Chan-Tong
 Kium-Tcheou, ville du Quang-Tong
 Kieberg, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Klettensberg ou Klingnau, ville de Suisse
 Klingenberg, ville de l'électorat de Mayence
 Kloppensberg, v. de l'évêché de Munster
 Knittels Id, v. de la h. Stirie
 Knoekberg, ou Carrickberg, Rupes Ferguis, v. d'Irlande
 Knoektopher, b. d'Irlande
 Koehersberg, Concorvia, bourg. Bas-Rhin
 Koci-Théou, province de la Chine
 Koi-Yang, ville cap. de la province de Koci-Théou
 Koellada ou Coellada, ville du cercle de haute Saxe
 Koenigs-e, v. de Thuringe
 Koenigsstein, ville de l'élect. de Mayence
 Koenigsvalde, 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, Conum, v. de l'Irac-Agemi
 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, Regina Gradecium, v. de Bohême
 Konigshofou, ville de Franconie
 Konigshofen, Regiscuria, v. de Franconie
 Konigslutter, Luttera Regia, v. d'Allemagne
 Konigstein, Konigsteium, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
 Konigswinter, v. Roër
 Konitz, Conitz, v. du roy. de Prusse
 Kopersberg, Cuprimont, mont. de Suède
 Kopins, v. de la Westmanie
 Kopya, v. de Lithuanie
 Korasan, prov. de Perse
 Korsoe, Korsur, ou Corseur, Corsoa, v. de l'île de Seelande
 Korsum, Korsama, v. de l'Ukraine
 Kosel ou Kostel, v. de Silésie
 Kostromia, gouvern. et v. de la Russie d'Europe
 Kouriles ou Kurile, îles d'Asie
 Kour-Karrani, v. d'Afrique
 Kraibourg, Carrudumum, b. de Bavière
 Krakow ou Crakow, v. de b. Saxe
 Kranighfeld, 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
 Krens, Cremsium, v. de la b. Autriche
 Krizow, v. de Lithuanie
 Krinoek, b. d'Ecosse
 Kroepelin, ville du duché de Meeklenbourg
 Krumau ou Crumlow, ville de Moravie
 Kruswik, Crusocia, 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 Kecker

Kusma-Demianski, ville de la Tartarie
 Kuttensberg, Cutzberga, ville de Bohême
 Kutzbuchl, v. du Tyrol
 Kutz-nhausen, b. Bas-Rhin
 Kuwana ou Quano, ville du Japon
 Kylbourg, Celbis Burgus, ville. Sarre
 Kyneton, v. du Warwickshire

L.

LAA, Laabo, ou Laha, ville de la b. Autriche
 Laar ou Lar, Lara, v. cap. de la prov. de Ghermès
 Laas, Lassa, v. de la Carniole
 Labadia, v. du Polésou
 Labatut, b. Landes
 Labia, Labia, v. de Servie
 Labian, v. cap. de la Nardie
 Labouer (S.), v. Landes
 Labour (la Terre de), Terra Labori, prov. du roy. de Naples
 Labour (le), Laupurdentis 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
 Lacheze, b. e. Côtes-du-Nord
 Ladack ou Ladick, v. capitale du Grand-Thibet
 Ladenbourg ou Ladebourg, Ladeburgum, ville de l'év. de Worms
 Ladoga, Ladoga, v. de l'Ingric
 Laforez, b. canton. Dordogne
 Lagnieu, v. canton. Ain
 Lagny, Latinicum, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Lagon, b. cant. B.-Pyrenées
 Lagos, Lacobria, 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, Laus, v. de la Calabre citérieure
 Laisac, b. canton. Aveyron
 Lajazze, Lajazzo, v. de la Carmanie
 Laland, 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
 Lambeca, *Lambeca*, 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
 Lanothe-Hérault, b. canton.
 Deux-Sèvres
 Lampedoux, *Lampredosa*, lie de
 la mer d'Afrique
 Lampon, v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Lampunak, v. de l'Asie mi-
 neure
 Lampspring, v. de l'évêché de
 Hildesheim
 Lancashire, *Lancastria*, prov.
 d'Angleterre
 Lancaster, *Lancastria*, v. cap.
 du Lancashire
 Lancrotte, *Lancrotta*, lie des
 Canaries
 Lanciauo, *Auxanum*, v. de l'A-
 bruzze citérieure
 Landaff, v. du comté de Gla-
 morgon
 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
 Lande-Illes, b. Calados
 Landen, *Landinum*, v. canton.
 Ourthe
 Landerneau, *Landernacum*, v.
 canton. Finistère
 Landes (les), *Ager Syrticus*, pays
 de Gascogne. 45e départ. de
 Fr. formé dans la Guyenne
 Landevenech, b. Finistère
 Landisbau, b. cant. Finistère
 Landuy, b. cant. Mayenne
 Landouzy, v. Aisne
 Landreecy, *Landreecy*, *Land-
 reiacum*, 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
 Landsor, 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
 Lanark, v. d'Ecosse
 Lanerk ou Clydesdale, prov. de
 l'Ecosse méridionale
 Langatico, bourgade de Morée
 Langcau, *Langiacum*, v. cant.
 Haut-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), *Ovritania*, 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
 Lannostroff, b. canton. Moselle
 Lanobre, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Lanouaille, b. cant. Dordogne
 Lanrques, b. Hérault
 Lanville-Bourg, b. cant. Mont-
 Blanc
 Lanta, v. cant. H.-Garonne
 Lan-Tcheou, v. du Xén-Si
 Lanvohon, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Lanzo, *Azima*, v. cant. Pié-
 mont
 Laos, *Lavum*, roy. d'Asie
 Laon, *Laodunum*, v. du Sois-
 sonnais. préf. cture. Aisne
 Laponie (la), *Laponia*, grand
 pays d'Europe
 Laquelives, lies de la mer des
 Indes
 Larache, *Lixra*, v. du roy. de
 Fez
 Larche, 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
 Larus, 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
 Lassy, 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
 Latreccy, v. Haute-Marne

Lattes, b. Hérault
 Lattier (S.), b. Drôme
 Laubach ou Laybach, *Leob-
 chum*, v. cap. de la Carinthie
 supér.
 Laubach, v. de Wétcravie
 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, *Lavacum*, v. de la
 de Bâle
 Lauffembourg, *Lauffen*, ville
 de la Souabe. cant. de
 Wurtemberg
 Lauffon, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Laugnac, b. Haute-Loire
 Lauglin (old), b. d'Irlande
 Laun ou Laumu, *Launa*, v. de
 l'évêché de Metz
 Launceston, v. de Cornouailles
 Lauraguais (le), *Lauragani-
 ager*, contrée du h. Languedoc
 Laurent (S.), fleuve de l'Asie
 septentrionale
 Laurent d'Aygouze (S.), b. Hérault
 Laurent-de-Chamois, b. canton.
 Rhône
 Laurent de la Salence, b. c. Basses-
 Pyrénées-Orientales
 Laurent-de-Médoc (S.), b. canton.
 Gironde
 Laurent-du-Pont (S.), b. canton.
 Liège
 Laurent-sur-Gorre (S.), b. canton.
 Haute-Vienne
 Laurisse, 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 basse
 Hesse
 Lauterbourg, *Lauterburgum*, v.
 canton. Bas-Rhin
 Lautenthal, v. de b. Saxe
 Lautrec, *Lautrecium*, 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 Gironensis*, v. de
 bas Maine. préf. Mayenne
 Lavamunde, ou Lavantur, v. de
 S.-André, *Lavammunde*, v. de
 la Carinthie
 Lavardac-sur-la-Baise, v. canton.
 Lot-et-Garonne
 Lavardens, v. Gers
 Lavardin, b. Sarthe

LEM

LER

LEW

avaur, *Vaurium*, v. de haut Languedoc. canton. Tarn
 avedan (le), *Levitania*, vallée en Bigorre
 avclanet, b. canton. Ariège
 avilla, *Labellum*, ville de la Basilicate
 avestein, v. et baill. de Misnie
 avit-de-Lomagne, v. canton. Gers
 avembourg ou Lavenbourg, *Leovurgum*, v. de b. Saxe
 avembourg ou Lachendorf, *Lachenburgum*, v. d'Autriche
 avme, *Lauracum*, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 avn, b. canton. Dyle
 avtune, *Leaoton*, *Leaotounica*, gr. contrée d'Asie
 awaya, v. et port d'Asie
 bach, b. canton. Sarre
 buda, *Leptis*, v. du roy. de Tripoli
 be-ziuen ou Loebegin, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 briaa, *Nobrisa*, v. de l'Andalousie
 bus, *Lebussa*, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 ceo, *Lupia*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
 chnieb, b. canton. Roër
 etoure ou Leitoure, *La-tara*, v. cap. de la Lomagne. sous-préfecture. Gers
 elrigues, v. Aveyron
 elvina, *Bleitina*, v. du roy. de Léon
 elgnan, b. canton. Gard
 els, *Ledesia*, v. du York-shire
 elnam, *Lauri*, v. des Pays-Bas
 er (S.), v. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 er-sous-Beuvran (S.), b. c. Maine-et-Loire
 erua, b. Charente-Inférieure
 eruevin, b. canton. Haute-Garonne
 ester, *Licetria*, v. cap. du Westershire, prov. d'Anglet.
 ettau, v. et baill. de la basse Hesse
 et-sur-Ussau, b. canton. Bavière
 eter, *Lagenia*, prov. d'Irl.
 etnick, v. de Moravie
 etze, *Leipsick*, ou *Leipzig*, v. de Misnie
 etia, *Leiria*, v. de l'Estramare portug.
 etnik ou Leisnie, ville de Russie
 et ou Lith, v. de la prov. de Lithuanie
 et ou le lac de Genève, *Lemanus Lacus*, lac de Suisse et de Savoie
 et ou, 46e départ. de France, rivièr. dans le ter. de Genève

Lembach, v. et baill. du comté de Mausfeld
 Lemberg, *Leonberg*, et *Laewenberg*, v. de Silésie
 Lembye, bourg. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Lembro ou Imbro, *Imbras*, île de l'Archipel
 Lemgow, *Leingovia*, v. de Westphalie
 Lempde, b. Haute-Loire
 Lempde, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Lemps (grand), b. cant. Isère
 Lemster ou Leomelster, *Leonis-Monasterium*, v. du Herefordshire
 Lenciei ou Lencieza, *Lencicia*, 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 Leuben, *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 Wurtemberg
 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, *Naupactus*, 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
 Lérica, *Eria*, ville de l'État de Gènes
 Lérída, *Ilerda*, ville de la Catalogne

Léria, *Lerina*, ville de 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, *Lascaria*, Basses-Pyrénées
 Leschnitz, ville de Bohême
 Lescun, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Lescure, v. Tarn
 Lesdiguières, b. Isère
 Lesgiens, habit. de mont Caucase
 Lesneven, v. cant. Finistère
 Lesnow, *Lesna*, ville de la petite Pologne
 Lesparc, v. du Berry
 Lesprecture, Gironde
 Lesquemin, île du Canada
 Lessac, b. Charente
 Lessay, *Eraquenae*, canton. Manche
 Lessines, *Lessina*, Jemmapes
 Lest-îles, b. Haute-Garonne
 Lestwithiel, *Uelthiel*, prov. de Cornouaille
 Leszono, ville de la Hongrie
 Letrim, *Letrumum*, ville de la prov. de Calabre
 Lettere, *Letteranum*, ville de Naples
 Leu (S.), *S. Lupus*, Oise
 Leubus, *Leobulium*, Prusse
 Leucate, *Leucata*, v. Orientales
 Leutenberg ou Leutenberg, v. de Thuringe
 Leutenhansen, v. de la basse Hesse
 Leutkirch ou Leutkirch, Souabe
 Leutmeritz ou Leutmerium, cercle de Prusse
 Leutsch, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Leux ou Leuck, b. c. Prusse
 Leuze, *Lutosa*, v. c. Belgique
 Levanzo ou Leventina, *Buccina*, île de Sicile
 Levet, b. canton. Cher
 Levier, b. canton. Indre
 Levignac, *Levinact*, Gironde
 Levin (le lac de), *Levin*, lac de l'Écosse
 Levinsmouth, v. de l'État de New-York
 Levontina (vallée de), *Levontina*, vallée de l'Écosse
 Levroux, *Leprusum*, Indre
 Lewarde, *Leopardia*, ville de la Frise
 Lewentz, *Leventium*, haute Hongrie

Lewes, *Lewia*, ville du Sussex
 Lewes, *Leve Fanum*, v. Dyle
 Lewis, *Lewis*, île, l'une des
 Westernes
 Leyde, *Leyden*, *Lugdunum Ba-
 tarum*, ville cap. du Rhin-
 land
 Layrac, v. Gers
 Lezardieux, b. canton. Côtes-
 du-Nord
 Lezat, v. Ariège
 Lezignan, v. canton. Aude
 LAZOUX, 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. loiz. s. préf. Gironde
 Lich, ville de Wétéravie
 Lichfield, *Lichfeldia*, ville du
 Staffordshire
 Liebstall, 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
 Liéques, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lida, *Lida*, v. de Lithuanie
 Lidkoping, *Lydæ forum*, ville
 du Westro-Gothland
 Liebenau, v. et bail. du comté
 de Hoya
 Liebenau, v. de la b. Hesse
 Liebenwald, v. de l'Uckermark
 Liebenwerda, v. du cer. élec-
 toral de Saxe
 Lieberow, v. de la b. Lusace
 Liebre, Lièvre, ou Lièbruan
 (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. préfet.
 Ourthe
 Lientz ou Luentz, *Leucium*, 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
 Ligné, 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
 Liguizt, *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
 Lahons, b. Somme
 Lille, *Insular*, ville cap. de la
 Flandre fr. sous-préfecture.
 Nord
 Lillebonne, *Jullobona*, 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
 Wétéravie
 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, *Limosum*, 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, *Lindcolinum*, v. cap.
 du Lincolnshire
 Lincolnshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Lincoping ou Lindcoping, *Lin-
 copia*, v. cap. de l'Ostrogot-
 thie
 Lindau, *Lindrovia*, v. de Souabe
 Linde (la), v. Dordogne
 Lindfels, 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), *Sinus Le-*
dans la Méditerranée
 Lion-d'Angers (le), b. can.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Lions, *Leones*, v. cant. Ess.
 Lippari, 19 des de la N. de
 Lipari, *Lipara*, l'une des
 même nom
 Lipari, v. cap. de l'île de
 même nom
 Lippa, *Lippa*, v. de Hongr.
 Lippe, comté de Westph.
 Lippehne, v. de la souv. de
 de Brandebourg
 Lippérode, v. du comté de
 Lippe-Buckenbourg
 Lippstadt ou Lippstadt, v.
 cap. du comté de Westph.
 Lipp-Pring, v. de l'île de
 Paderborn
 Lire ou Lière, *Lira*, v. de
 Deux-Nèthes
 Liré, b. Loire-Infér.
 Lisbonne, *Gijona*, v. de
 Portugal
 Lishure ou Lisarum, v. de
 du comté d'Andrie
 Lisieux, *Lexovium*, v. de
 Normandie. s. préf. Calvados
 Liskerret, b. de l'île de
 Lisle, b. canton. Tarn
 Lismore, *Lismore*, v. de
 de Waterford
 Lispor, v. du comté de
 Lissa, île du golfe de Venise
 Lissa, v. de Bohême
 Lissa, b. de Silésie
 Lissa, *Letz*, v. de Brandebourg
 Lithuanie, *Lithuania*, v. de
 d'Europe, en Pologne
 Litry, b. Calvados
 Littau, v. de Moravie
 Livadie (la), *Archa*, pet. état
 Grèce
 Livadie, *Livadia*, v. de
 prov. de même nom
 Livarot, b. canton. Calvados
 Liverdun, v. Meurthe
 Livernon, v. canton. Eure
 Liverpool, v. du Lancashire
 Livinière (la), v. Hérault
 Livonie (la), *Livonia*, pet.
 l'Empire russe
 Livorno, b. canton. Toscane
 Livourne, *Livornum*, v. de
 Livrade (Ste.), *Santa Maria*,
 v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Livron, b. Drôme
 Lizier (S.), *Santa Maria*,
 v. cap. du Couserans
 Ariège
 Lizy-sur-Ourcq, bourg. cant.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Llivia, v. de Catalogne
 Lô (S.), *Brievora*, v. de Nor-
 die. préfecture. Manche
 Loanda, *Loanda*, île d'Angola
 Loanda (S. Paul del), v. cap.
 roy. d'Angola
 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
 village de Suisse
 Lechen, *Lochemum*, v. de com-
 de Zutphen
 Lucca, v. du Touraine.
 sous-préf. Indre-et-Loire
 Luchau ou Luchau, v. de la
 municipalité de Zell
 Luchon, b. canton. Escout
 Loria, b. Côtes-du-Nord
 Loria, b. Finistère
 Loria, b. Morbihan
 Loria, b. Charente-Infér.
 Loria, v. cant. Morbihan
 Loria, b. Finistère
 Loria (le), pays du duché de
 Loria, *Lutera*, ville du bas
 Languedoc. sous-préfecture.
 Loria, *Laus Pompeia*, ville cap.
 Loria, b. Espagne
 Loria (le roy. de), partie
 sud de la Pologne
 Loria comté et b. de l'év. de
 Loria
 Loria ou Liebe, *Laravia*, v.
 de la haute Lusace
 Loria, v. de Souabe
 Loria, v. de Souabe
 Loria, *Juliboriga*, ville de la
 ville Castille
 Loria, v. et contr. de l'île
 de Sarlat
 Loria, v. et bail. du duché
 de Magdebourg
 Loria, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Loria, b. de Mismie
 Loria, b. canton. Mayenne
 Loria, *Loisvogadum*, v.
 de la basse Volhynie
 Loria, Cher, 48e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans l'Orléanois
 Loria (la), *Liger*, fleuve de Fr.
 dép. formé dans le Beau-
 nois et le Forez
 Loria (Hautes-), 50e départ. de
 Fr. formé dans le Vivarais
 Loria-Inférieure, 51e départ. de
 Fr. formé dans la Bretagne
 Loria, b. Loire
 Loria, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Loria, 52e départ. de France,
 formé dans l'Orléanois
 Loria, b. Mayenne
 Loria (la), *Leomania*, pet.
 ville du bas Armagnac
 Loria, *Longobardia*, partie
 sept. de l'Italie
 Loria, b. Tarn
 Loria, *Lombardum*, v. sous-
 préfecture. Gers
 Loria, v. de Mismie
 Loria (Alt et Neu), b. du
 cant. de Glats
 Loria, *Lomardus*, gr. lac de
 prov. de Lenox
 Loria, v. de l'état vénitien
 Loria, b. canton. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Loria, *Londerrin* ou (Ancien Derry),
 b. Irlande
 Loria, *Londrum*, duché et ville de
 Irlande
 Loria, *Londinum*, v. cap. de
 Grande-Bretagne

Londres, v. du Tucuman
 Longan, 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-Tehuen
 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, *Longolatum*, b. Orne
 Lonsac, b. Charente
 Lon-le-Saulnier, *Leslo Salina-*
rius, ville du Dauphiné. préf.
 Jura
 Loo, b. Lys
 Lochristi, b. canton. Escout
 Loos, v. canton. Meuse-Inf.
 Lorbus, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Lorca, *Fliocrata*, v. du roy. de
 Murcie
 Lorette, *Lauretum*, ville de la
 Mareille d'Ancône
 Lorgues, *Leonica*, v. canton.
 Var
 Lorient, port et v. de Bretagne.
 sous-préfecture. Morbihan
 Lorient, b. canton. Drôme
 Lorme, v. Nièvre
 Lorraine, *Lotharingia*, prov. de
 France
 Lorraine, b. canton. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Lorrain, v. canton. Lojret
 Lorrain, b. canton. Meurthe
 Lorraine, ville de Silésie
 Lot, 53e départ. de France,
 formé dans le Quercy
 Lot-et-Garonne, 54e 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, *Levanum*, v. du Bra-
 bant autr. sous-préf. Dyle
 Louveigné, b. canton. Ourthe
 Louvermay, 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, *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
 Loxa, v. du Pérou
 Loytz, *Lutidin*, ville de la Po-
 méranie citérieure
 Lozère, 58e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans le Languedoc
 Lubbeck, *Lubeca*, v. de la prin-
 cipauté de Minden
 Lubben, *Lubben*, v. cap. de la
 basse Lusace
 Luleck, *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
 Lublinitz, v. de Silésie
 Lublin, *Lublinum*, palatinat et
 v. de Pologne
 Lubshutz, v. de Silésie
 Luc, b. Vär
 Luc-en-Diois, b. cant. Drôme
 Lucania, l'une des Lucania
 Lucania (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, Lucka, ville de
 haute Saxe
 Luceau, v. capit. de la basse
 Lusace
 Lucé, *Lucaium*, v. Sarthe
 Luceau, b. Sarthe
 Lucena, v. de l'Andalousie
 Lucera, *Luceria*, v. de la Capi-
 tanate

Lewes, *Lewin*, ville du Sussex
 Lewes, *Leve Fantum*, v. Dyle
 Lewia, *Leucissa*, île, l'une des
 Westernes
 Leyde, *Leyden*, *Lugdunum Ba-*
taavorum, ville cap. du Rhin-
 land
 Leyrac, v. Gers
 Lezardiens, 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
 Mimie
 Lichtenstein, v. du Tockem-
 bourg
 Licostomo, *Srotusa*, ville de la
 prov. de Janina
 Licques, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lida, *Lida*, v. de Lithuanie
 Lidkoping, *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, Jièvre, ou Lébercan
 (vallée de), entre la Lorraine
 et la haute Alsace
 Liechtenaw, 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-Kieou, îles de l'Océan or.
 Liernais, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Lienna, île et v. de la Dalmatie
 vénitienne
 Lièssie, *Nastra Domina de La-*
tina, b. Aisne
 Lieuray, b. Calvados
 Lieuvain (le), *Lexoviensis*, coun-
 trée de Normandie
 Lifford, b. d'Irlande
 Liffry, b. c. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Ligné, b. Jemmapes
 Ligné, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
 Ligneville, b. Vosges

Ligni, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lignières-la-Doucelle, bourg.
 Mayenne
 Liguères, b. Charente
 Liguères, 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
 Lignueil, v. canton. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Iahons, 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
 Limisso, 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,
Limonices, prov. de France
 Limours, v. canton. Seine-et-
 Oise
 Limoux, *Limosum*, 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, *Lindcoltunum*, 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
 Lingen, *Linga*, comté et v. de
 Westphalie
 Ling-Tao, *Lintanum*, v. de la
 prov. de Ken-Si
 Lintlithgow, *Lindum*, v. de la
 prov. de Lothian
 Linné, v. du duché de Berg
 Linnich, v. canton. Roër
 Lintz, *Lentia*, 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
 Lippstadt ou Lippe, ville
 cap. du comté de Lippe
 Lips-Pring, v. de l'arr.
 Paderborn
 Lire ou Lièrre, *Lira*, v. de
 Deux-Nèthes
 Lire, b. Loire-Inférieure
 Lisbonne, *Olyssipa*, v. cap.
 Portugal
 Lisburne ou Lismagun, ville
 du comté d'Antrim
 Lisiens, *Lesivium*, v. de l'arr.
 Normandie. s.-préf. Calv.
 Liskerret, b. de Commanche
 Lisle, b. canton. Tarn
 Lismore, *Linnora*, v. de l'arr.
 té de Waterford
 Lispor, v. du roy. de Danemark
 Lissa, île du golfe de Gênes
 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*, prov. de
 Grèce
 Livadie, *Lahada*, ville de
 prov. de même nom
 Livarot, b. canton. Calvados
 Liverdon, v. Meurthe
 Livernon, v. canton. Ind.
 Liverpool, v. du Lancashire
 Livinière (la), v. Hérault
 Livonie (la), *Livonia*, prov.
 l'Empire russe
 Livorno, b. canton. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Livourne, *Ligurnum*, ville
 Livrade (Ste.), *Sancta*, v.
 v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Livron, b. Drôme
 Lizier (S.), *Sanctus Ives*,
 v. cap. du Comtat de
 Ariège
 Lizy-sur-Ourcq, bourg. canton.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Livina, v. de Catalogne
 Lô (S.), *Briavaera*, v. de Nor-
 mandie. préfecture. Manche
 Loanda, *Loanda*, île sur la c.
 d'Angola
 Loanda (S. Paul de), v. cap.
 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
 ochem, *Lochemum*, v. de comté de Zutphen
 ochus, *Lucca*, v. du Touraine
 sous-préfet. Indre-et-Loire
 ochau ou Luchau, v. de la principauté de Zell
 ochou, b. canton. Escant
 ocharia, b. Côtes-du-Nord
 ocharia, b. Finistère
 ocharia, b. Morbihan
 ocharia, b. Charente-Infér.
 ocharia, v. cant. Morbihan
 ocharia, b. Finistère
 ochan (le), pays du duché de Milan
 oché, *Luceva*, ville du bas Languedoc. sous-préfecture.
 Hérault
 ochi, *Laus Pompeia*, ville cap. du Lœlesan
 ocherie (le roy. de), partie occid. de la Pologne
 ochon comté et b. de l'év. de Tréves
 ochou ou Liebe, *Lorbavia*, v. de la haute Lusace
 ochingen, v. de Souabe
 ochrich, v. de Souabe
 ochrogne, *Juliobriga*, ville de la vicille Castille
 ochulom, v. et contr. de l'île de Sardaigne
 ochbourg, v. et bail. du duché de Magdebourg
 ochec, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 ochen, v. de Misnie
 ochon, b. canton. Mayenne
 ochogorod, *Loiovogradum*, v. de la basse Volhinie
 ochot-Cher, 48e départ. de Fr. formé dans l'Orléanois
 oché (la), *Liger*, fleuve de Fr. 4e dép. formé dans le Beaujolais et le Forez
 oché (Haute-), 50e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Vivarais
 oché-Inférieure, 51e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Bretagne
 oché, b. Loire
 oché, b. Maine-et-Loire
 ochet, 52e départ. de France, formé dans l'Orléanois
 ochon, b. Mayenne
 ochagne (la), *Leonania*, peuples du bas Armagnac
 ochardie, *Longobardia*, partie sept. de l'Italie
 ochers, b. Tarn
 ochi, *Lombardum*, v. sous-préfecture. Gers
 ochmanach, v. de Misnie
 ochnitz (Alt et Neu), b. du comté de Glats
 ochmond, *Lomandus*, gr. lac de a prov. de Lenox
 ochnado, v. de l'état vénitien
 ochnières, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 ochonderrri ou (Ancien Derry), *Poloreum*, duché et ville de l'Ulster
 ocholr, *Londinum*, v. cap. de la Grande-Bretagne

Londres, v. du Tuceman
 Longaico, v. de la Morée
 Longeau, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Longueville, *Longavilla*, b. Moselle
 Longford, *Longofordium*, 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 Ficus*, v. canton. Moselle
 Lonlay, *Longolatum*, 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
 Lorea, *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
 Lorial, b. canton. Drôme
 Lorme, v. Nièvre
 Lorraine, *Lotharingia*, prov. de France
 Lorré, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Lorris, v. canton. Loiret
 Lorrain, 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'Aginois
 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
 Louin, 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-Beconnais (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
 Louvignur, 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, *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 citerieure
 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 Lucaies
 Lucnies (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, Luka, Lurka, ville de haute Saxe
 Luceau, v. capit. de la basse Lusace
 Lucé, *Luccium*, v. Sarthe
 Luceau, b. Sarthe
 Lucena, v. de l'Andalousie
 Lucera, *Luceria*, v. de la Capitanate

Lucernay-l'Évêque, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Lucerna, *Lucerna*, v. et l'un des 13 cantons de Suisse
 Lucerne, v. Pô
 Luché, b. Sarthe
 Luchaux, b. Somme
 Luchy, b. Oise
 Lucie (Ste.) ou Sainte-Alouise, il. l'une des Antilles
 Luckenwaide, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 Luckum, *Luzum*, v. cap. de la Volhinie
 Lucon, *Lucia*, v. cant. Vendée
 Lucon ou Manille, *Lucia*, ile de l'Océan oriental
 Lucques, *Lucra*, v. cap. de la répub. de même nom
 Lucquois (le) ou la République de Lucques, pays d'Italie
 Lucy-le-Bois, b. cant. Yonne
 Luczani, v. de la Buckovine
 Lude (la), *Ludam*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Lude ou Ludge, v. de l'évêc. de Padernorn
 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, *Luna Villa*, ville de Lorraine. sous-préf. Marthe
 Lunterbourg, 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
 Lutkenborg, v. de la Wagrie danoise

Lutter, *Lutra*, v. du duché de Brunswick-Wolfembutei
 Lutterwort, *Lactodurum*, b. du comté de Leicester
 Lutzelslein ou Petite Pierre, *Lutzelsenium*, 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. Haute-Saône
 Luyenn, ville du comté de la Marek
 Luz, b. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Luzara, v. du duc. de Mantoue
 Luzarche, v. canton. Saône-et-Oise
 Lutzerath, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Luzeth, v. canton. Lot
 Luzzy, 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
 Lyonnois (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
 Lysendorff, b. canton. Sarre

M.

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, *Madrapatanam*, ville sur la côte de Coromandel
 Madrid, *Mantus Carpetanorum*, v. cap. de l'Espagne
 Madrigal, *Madrigalis*, ville de la vieille Castille
 Madrogan ou Banamatapan, v. cap. du Moromonapan
 Madure, *Madura*, île de la mer des Indes
 Madure, *Madura*, roy. et prov. des Indes orientales
 Maël-Carhais, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Maelstrandt, *Mæland*, ville de Norwège
 Mac-socycs, *Maccocycs*, cant. Meuse-Inférieure
 Magaduxo, *Mogaduxo*, v. d'Afrique
 Magdebourg, *Magdeburgum*, v. capit. du cercle de Saxe
 Magdebourg (le duché de), v. du cercle de b. Saxe
 Magdelene (les îles de), îles de la Méditerranée
 Magdein ou Magdala, ville du cercle de b. Saxe
 Magellan (détroit de), en l'Amérique méridionale
 Magellanique (la terre), en l'Amérique méridionale de l'Amérique
 Maghiana, v. de l'Arabie
 Maghiano, *Magliana*, ville de Sabine
 Magnac, ville. canton. Haute-Vienne
 Magnac, vallée de l'Arche
 Magny, *Magniacum*, v. cant. Saône-et-Oise
 Magny, 3 b. Calvados
 Magna (la vallée de), en l'Amérique
 Mahaleu, v. de la b. Saxe
 Mahatatan, ile de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Mahon ou Port-Mahon, ville de Minorque
 Magonia, ville et port. de l'île de Minorque
 Mahrbourgh, v. de la b. Saxe
 Maidstone, *Mados*, v. de la prov. de Kent
 Maignelay, b. canton. Oise
 Maillezais, *Malliacum*, v. cant. Vendée
 Mailly, v. Yonne
 Maima (brazzo di), contr. 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
 Maittenon, *Maittenon*, v. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Mainungen, *Mainingen*, v. de Franconie
 Maisonnais, b. Haute-Vienne
 Maise, b. Saône-et-Loire
 Maivent (S.), *Saintus Martini*, v. cant. Deux-Sèvres

Majorque, *Majorica*, île et ville de la Méditerranée
 Malabar (la côte de), *Malabarica*, partie occ. de la presqu'île en deça du Gange
 Malacca (détroit de), qui sépare l'île de Sumatra et la presqu'île orient. de l'Inde
 Malacca, *Malacca*, presqu'île, roy. et v. des Indes orient.
 Malaga, *Malaca*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Malaguette (la côte de), *Malaguetta*, pays de la Guinée
 Malais (les), peuples des îles de l'Inde
 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
 Malchm, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
 Malchow, *Malouita*, v. de la principauté de Wenden
 Maldives (les), *Maldivee*, île des Indes orientales
 Maléon, *Maladena*, v. de la prov. d'Essex
 Malé, de, l'une 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, *Melchiria*, v. des Pays-Bas arch. préf. Deux-Nèthes
 Malindi, *Malmundarium*, v. sous-préf. Ourthe
 Malabar, *Maldunum*, b. de Wiltshire
 Malia ou Malmmuyen, *Malmogta*, v. de la Scanie
 Malo (S.), *Maclovigolis*, ville de Bretagne. sous-préf. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Malod-la-Lande (S.), canton. Manche
 Malouines (îles), dans la mer du Sud
 Malos, *Melita*, île de la Méditerranée
 Malle ou la Cité Notable, *Melita*, v. cap. de l'île de Malte
 Malte ou la Cité Valette, v. de l'île de Malte
 Malon, b. d. comté d'York
 Malva, prov. du Mogol
 Malvasia, Malvoisie, *Epidaurus*, île et ville de la Grèce
 Malzieu (le), v. cant. Lozère
 Mamers, *Mamercia*, v. sous-préf. Sarthe
 Mamet (s.), b. canton. Gard
 Mamet (S.), b. canton. Cantal
 Malé, *Mona*, île de la mer d'Irlande
 Manachie, 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
 Mancauare, 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, *Mauduessedum*, 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 Capitanate
 Mangalor, *Mandlagara*, v. du roy. de Canara
 Mangasera ou Turagansko, ville de la prov. d'Ieniseisk
 Manger, île de la mer du Sud
 Mannheim, *Mannheimum*, 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
 Manincabo, royaume et ville de l'île de Sumatra
 Manlicu, *Magnus-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
 Maouna, 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 Vénézuëla
 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 Metch, *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
 Marbigan, 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
 Marceillan, v. Hérault
 Marcei (S.), b. Saône-et-Loire
 Marcel (S.), b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Marcei (S.), v. Indre
 Marcellin (S.), *Sanctus Marcellinus*, v. sous-préf. Isère
 Marcevat, canton. Cantal
 Marchaux, canton. Doubs
 Marche (la), *Marchia*, prov. de France
 Marche (la), v. cant. Vosges
 Marche, v. sous-préf. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Marche (la) ou le Mers, prov. maritime de l'Ecosse mérid.
 Marche-la-Cave, b. Soume
 Marche Trévissane (la), prov. de la républ. de Venise
 Marchegg, 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
 Marciac, 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
 Marekshoim, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Marcellin, 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.), des de Fr. sur la côte de Normandie
 Marcousis, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Marck, 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
Maroul, b. canton. Dordogne
Marzoul, b. cant. Vendée
Margozza, v. du comté d'Angièra
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-Hoorebecke (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.), lie 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-Gabriele ou **Marie-Ga-lande**, *Marigolanta*, île de l'Am. sept. l'une des Antilles
Marie-aux-Mines (Ste.) ou **Mar-heck**, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
Murie de la Mer (Ste.), bourg. Pyrénées-Orientales
Murie du Mont (Ste.), b. Manche
Murie d'Oloron (Ste.), b. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
Muriaberg, *Mariaberga*, v. de l'Électorat de Saxe
Muriembourg, *Mariaburgum*, palatinat et v. de Prusse
Muriembourg, v. Ardennes
Muriensstadt, *Murin stadum*, v. de la Westrogothie
Murienthal ou **Mergentheim**, *Mergenubemum*, v. de la Franconie
Murienswerder, v. de la Poméranie
Murès (les Stes.) ou **N.-D.** de la Mer, b. cant. Bouches-du-Rhône
Murignan, *Melignanum*, v. du duché de Milan
Murigny, *Murennium*, b. cant. Manche
Muriland, *Murilandia*, l'un des 17 états-Unis
Murines, canton. Seine-et-Oise
Muringues, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
Murin (S.), *Marinum*, petite république et v. d'Italie
Muringo, 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**, *Melittum*, v. de Mecklembourg
Marly, *Marliacum*, 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
Maronnes, b. c. Seine-Infér.
Marpourg ou **Marpurg**, *Marpurgum*, v. cap. de la basse Hesse
Marquefave, v. Haute-Garonne
Marqueissaines, 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, *Mazala*, 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 Tremecén
Mars-ville, 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
Martie (Ste.), l'une des îles Sorlingues

Martie (Ste), *Santa Maria*, province et v. de l'Amérique méridionale
Martie (Ste.) ou **Sierra Negra**, montagne de la Nouvelle-Pagne
Martion, b. Charente
Martigné-Briant, *Martignac*, b. Maine-et-Loire
Martigné, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
Martigné, b. Mayenne
Martignes (les), *Martignac*, cant. Bouches-du-Rhône
Martin (S.), b. canton. Lot
Martin (S.), *Sainta Maria*, ville de l'île de Bourbon. 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. Haut-Rhin
Martin-de-Fournon, *Martin*, Indre
Martin-de-Valmay, *Martin*, Ardèche
Martin-de-Valgagne, *Martin*, Gard
Martin-en-Brusse, *Martin*, Saône-et-Loire
Martin-le-Beau (S.), b. cant. Loire
Martin-sur-Loire (S.), b. Loire
Martinique (la), *Martinica*, île de l'Amérique sept. l'une des Antilles françaises
Martinsberg (S.), v. de Hongrie
Martisai, b. Indre
Martorano, *Martoranum*, la Calabre
Martorel, *Martorellum*, Catalogne
Martory (S.) ou **Castel**, canton. Haute-Garonne
Maru, prov. de la Calabre
Marvejols ou **Marvegnac**, *Marvegnacum*, v. sous-préf. Loire
Marville, b. Meuse
Marzilla, v. du roy. de Naples
Mas-Cabardès (le), b. cant. Aude
Mas-d'Agénès, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
Mas-d'Azil, *Asilium*, v. canton. Aveyron
Mas-Garnier ou **Grand-Mas**, Haute-Garonne
Mas-Sainte-Puelle, b. Lot
Masbat, *Masbat*, île de l'Inde, l'une des îles Philippines
Mascareigne, *Mascarenas*, îles de Bourbon, ou de l'Inde, l'une d'Afrique dans l'océan éthiopique
Mascate, *Mascatum*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
Masébe, b. canton. Gers
Masley, b. Tonne
Masmunter, *Masmonasterium*, 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, *Marisfra*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
 Massat, v. canton. Ariège
 Massay, *Macucum*, b. Indre
 Masseran, *Massinum*, prov. et v. de Piémont. cant. Sesia
 Massiac, v. canton. Cantal
 Massilhargues, v. Hérault
 Massisa, *Mopsucata*, ville de l'Asie Mineure
 Massuguiet, b. Tarn
 Mastre (la), b. cant. Ardèche
 Mastrieh, *Trinjetum ad Mosam*, v. des Pays-Bas. préfecture. Meuse-Inférieure
 Masulipatan, *Musulipatanum*, v. des États du Mogol
 Masvoux, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Matadoni, *Magdalonum*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Matamba, pays d'Angola
 Matan 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, *Mura*, v. de la Catalogne
 Mateowicz, ville du comté de Sécopus
 Matilles 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
 Matsumby, *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, *Malleo*, v. sous-préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Mauléon, *Malleo*, 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.), *Aguntum*, 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
 Maventa et Aubijoux, ville et comté. Puy-de-Dôme
 Mawaralnahar (le), nom qu'on donne au pays des Usbecks
 Maws, v. de la province de Cornouailles
 Masi, 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 septentrionale. 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. évêc. préfet. Mont-Tournerre
 Mayenne, 62^e 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
 Meath (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
 Medellin, *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 Caelensis*, 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
 Mécloc, *Medilicus Pagus*, fort et contrée de Fr. Giroude
 Médua ou Mara, *Medua*, v. du royaume d'Alger
 Medziboz, v. de Pologne
 Méen (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Méeussen, b. canton. Meuse-Inférieure

Mées (les), b. canton. Basco-Alpes
 Mégare, *Megara*, v. de Grèce
 Mégary, place de de la province d'Inverness
 Mégève, v. de la prov. de Garet
 Mégévar, *Parva*, comté et v. de Transylvanie
 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
 Meillands, b. Corrèze
 Meironnes, b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Meisenheim b. cant. Sarre
 Meissa ou Misse, *Missa*, ville de Saxe
 Meissenheim, *Miesenheimum*, v. de Deux-Ponts
 Melazzo, *Melasa*, ville de la Natolie
 Melck, *Medelcium*, 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
 Melgado, ville de Portugal
 Mélapour ou Mélapur, *Melapora*, v. du roy. de Carnate
 M'illa, *Melilla*, v. de la prov. de Garet
 Mélinde, *Melindum*, royaume d'Afrique
 Melinde, v. capit. du royaume de même nom
 Melisey, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Melle, v. de l'év. d'Osnabrück
 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. Égypte
 Mémichstadt ou Mellerstadt, *Melastadium*, ville de Francie
 Melsungen, v. de la b. Hesse
 Melun, *Melodunum*, v. capit. du Hurepoix, préf. Seine-et-Marne
 Melzen, Meltzen, ou Hohen-Meltzen, v. de la h. Saxe
 Mammel, *Memelum*, ville de Prusse
 Memmingen, *Memminga*, v. de l'Algow
 Menambara, roy. et v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Menat, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme

Mende, *Mimote*, v. cap. du Gévaudan, évêc. préf. Lozère
 Mendoza, v. de la province de Chicuito
 Mendris, pet. pays d'Italie
 Menéhould (Ste.), *Seneca Menichillia Fanum*, ville de la Champagne, sous-préf. Marne
 Menclou-Salon, b. cant. Cher
 Meneton-sur-Cher, b. Cher
 Menctous, b. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Mencein, v. de Souabe
 Mengrinshausen, v. du comté de Waldeck
 Menigoutte, b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Menil, b. Marne
 Menilles, b. Eure
 Menin, *Menina*, 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
 Muppen, *Meppu*, v. de l'évêc. de Munster
 M. quela, v. d'Égypte
 Mequinença, *Mequincia*, 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'Égypte
 Méral, b. Mayenne
 Méran, *Merania*, v. du Tyrol
 Merbes-le-Château, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Mercour, *Mercorium*, v. cant. Corrèze
 Mercuer, b. Haute-Loire
 Mercurio, b. canton. Golo
 Meratrol, b. Drôme
 Merdin, *Marde*, ville du Diarbeck
 Merdignac, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Mère-Église (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

Merfira, *Augusta Emerita*, v. de l'Éstramadure espagnole
 Merida, v. de la province d'Extremadure
 Merida, v. du nouv. royaume de Grenade
 M'ignac, b. Charente
 M'illes ou M'izilles, b. Yonne
 Merinville, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Merionetskir, *Mertana*, pet. d'Angleterre
 Merlange, v. Seine-et-Marne
 Merlhault, b. canton. Cher
 Meriou ou Mello, *Meliorum*, Oise
 Mero, l'un des 3 districts de Tunisie
 M'érou, v. du Korasan
 M'erpins, b. Charente
 Mersbourg ou M'rsburg, *Mersburgum*, v. de Misie
 Mersbourg, *Mersburgum*, v. de l'évêc. de Constance
 Mersch, b. canton. Forêt
 Mersig, b. canton. Sarre
 Mertola, *Myrtillia*, v. de l'Alentejo
 Mertzick, b. Moselle
 Méru, *Maruacum*, b. canton. Oise
 Merville, *Neromiacum*, v. cant. Nord
 Méry-sur-Seine, bourg. cant. Aube
 Mesched ou Thus, *Mesched Margiana*, v. du Korasan
 Meschede, v. de Westphalie
 Meséré, b. Sarthe
 Meseritz, v. de Moravie
 Meseritz (gros), v. de Westphalie
 Meskirchen ou Moerskirchen, de la principauté de Fulda
 Meslat, b. Aime
 Meslay, b. canton. Mayenne
 Mesle-sur-Sarthe, bourg. cant. Orne
 Mesmin (S.), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Messa, *Temete*, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Mesène ou Chader, fleuve affluent du Tigre et de l'Euphrate
 Messey, b. Orne
 Messin (le pays), province de France
 Messine, *Messana*, v. du val de Demone
 Messines, v. canton. Lys
 Mesvres, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Motelín 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
 Metzcrwise, b. cant. Moselle
 Meulan, *Mellanum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Meulebecke, b. canton. Lys
 Meur ou Murs, *Meurum*, ville du cercle de Westphalie

feursac, b. Charente-Infér.
 feursault ou Muraud, bourg.
 Côte-d'Or
 Ourthe (la), 43e dép. de Fr.
 formé dans la Lorraine
 Ourse (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
 Oyoico 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.
 Oyenfeld ou Meyenberg, *Ma-
 gna villa*, ville du pays des Gri-
 sons
 Ozyamat, v. Corrèze
 Ozyen, Meyen, ou Mayen, *Ma-
 gna cum*, v. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Ozyne, b. Gard
 Ozyne, b. canton. Corrèze
 Ozyne ou Marveys, vil. e.
 Corrèze
 Ozyse (la), b. Dordogne
 Ozyse, b. canton. Corrèze
 Ozyzieu, b. canton. Isère
 Ozana, b. canton. Liamone
 Ozdaga, v. du roy. de Fez
 Ozy, v. canton. Hérault
 Ozyres, b. Haute-Loire
 Ozyridon, b. cant. Calvados
 Ozyzières, *Maceris*, v. de Cham-
 pagne. précit. 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
 Ozhaclove, 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. Stura
 Ozhel (S.), b. canton. Mont-
 Blanc
 Ozhelau, v. de Silésie
 Ozyry, b. Yonne
 Ozhelbourg, *Middelburgum*, v.
 cap. de l'île de Walcheren
 Ozhelbourg, b. Lys
 Ozhelbourg, île de la mer du
 Sud

Midhurst, v. de la province de
 Sussex
 Middlesex, *Middlesexia*, province
 d'Angleterre
 Middleton, b. du comté de
 Corke
 Miechau ou Miezava, ville de la
 Cujavie
 Mielan, b. canton. Gers
 Mics ou Myxa, v. de Bohême
 Migne ou Minho, *Minus*, fleuve
 d'Espagne
 Migné, b. Vienne
 Migron, b. Charente
 Miguel (S.), v. du Pérou
 Miguel (S.), v. de la province
 de Guatemala
 Miguel (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 Som-
 mersetshire
 Milesimo, b. canton. Stura
 Mileto, *Mileus*, v. de la Cala-
 bre ultérieure
 Milto, v. de la Natolie
 Miliane, *Manæana*, v. du roy.
 de Trémece
 Militsch, *Dynastia Militensis*,
 v. de Silésie
 Millac, b. Charente
 Milhaucay, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Millas, b. canton. Pyrénées-
 Orientales
 Millau, Milhand, *Emilianum*,
 v. sous-préfect. Aveyron
 Millay, b. Gard
 Millery, b. Rhône
 Millesow, mont. de Bohême
 Milly, *Miliacum*, 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'Alsace
 Minden, *Minda*, province et v.
 du cercle 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, *Minorbinum*, ville de
 la Terre de Bari
 Minor, 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
 Mirandoli (la), *Mirandula*, duc.
 et v. d'Italie
 Mirabeau, *Mirabellum*, v. cant.
 Vienne
 Mirabeau, b. cant. Côte d'Or
 Mirabel, b. Ain
 Miracourt, *Miracurtium*, v. de
 Lorraine, sous-préf. Vosges
 Mirafleur, 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
 Mirpeysset, v. Aude
 Mirepoix, *Mirapicum*, v. cant.
 Ariège
 Mirevaux, *Mira Vallis*, ville.
 Hérault
 Mirvel, b. Isère
 Mirow, *Miravia*, ville du duché
 de Mecklenbourg
 Misitca, v. cap. de la Morée
 Misnie, *Misnia*, province d'Al-
 lemand
 Missilmakinac, isthme de la
 nouvelle France
 Mississippi (le), *Mississipus Flu-
 vius*, fleuve de la Louisiane
 Mistelbach, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 Mity, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Mittau, *Mittavia*, v. cap. de la
 Sénégalle et de la Courlande
 Mittenwale, v. de la moyenne
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Mitweida, v. de Misnie
 Moab, v. cap. de l'Yemen

Moca ou Moka, Mocha, ville de l'Arabie heureuse
Molaine, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
Modène, Mutina, v. capit. du Modénois
Modénois (le), petit état d'Italie
Molica, Matura, v. du Val de Noto
Molon, Merone, ville de la Morée
Molussa, ville de la Morlaquie
Modzin, Muzita, ville de la Lithuanie
Moskern, ville du duché de Magdebourg
Mocling, Mollingua, ville de la basse Autriche
Moslek, Mellicum, ville de la basse Autriche
Moerincen, v. de la princip. de Calenberg
Mours, b. canton. Roër
Moulat, v. du comté de Fife
Mogador, île du royaume de Maroc
Mogol (l'Empire du), Mogolis Imperium, dans l'Inde
Mogiera, Maguera, v. de l'Andalousie
Mohilow, Mohilovia, ville de la Lithuanie
Moirans, b. Isère
Morans, b. canton. Jura
Moisand-Larivière, b. canton. Loire-Inférieure
Moisie, Musitanum, v. e. Lot
Mola, Mola, b. du royaume de Naples
Molisia, l'une 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
Molaine, Molesmus, v. Côte-d'Or
Molitta, Melfinum, ville de la Terre de Bari
Molins, Molino, 2 b. Somme
Molieres, v. canton. Lot
Molin, 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-Nèthes
Molin ou Molins, v. du duché de Lauenbourg
Molliens-Vidame, b. canton. Somme
Molsheim, Molsheimum, v. e. Bas-Rhin
Molucques (les), Moluca, îles de la mer des Indes
Monaco (la), ou le Munster, province d'Irlande
Monaço, 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, Montis, 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 Comterius, 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. Vauluse
Mondragon, v. du Guipuscoa
Mondragon, b. de la Terre de Labour
Mone-Danoise, Mona Danica, île dans la mer Baltique
Moneins, 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
Monhacon, Mons Falconis, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
Monflanquin, v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
Mongale, roy. de la Caffrie
Mongrande, b. canton. Sésia
Monlavin, Monleumum, ville du nouveau palatinat de Donawert
Monheurt, b. Lot-et-Garonne
Mojekulani, Munkendam, Monchalmum, v. de la Nort-Hollande
Monistrol-de-Loire, Monasterium, v. canton. Haute-Loire
Monjoux, b. Aveyron
Monmorillon, Mons Maurilius, v. Vienne
Monmouth, Monunetia, v. cap. du Monmouthshire
Monmouthshire, prov. d'Angl.
Monnoye, b. Indre-et-Loire
Monomugi, roy. d'Afrique
Monomotapa, royaume de la Caffrie

Monopoli, Monopoli, ville d. b. Terre de Bari
Monpazier, v. cant. Dordogne
Monpon, b. cant. Dordogne
Monrevel, b. Girode
Monricoux, v. Lot
Mons, Mons Hannen, v. cap. du Hainaut aut. pr.
Jemmapes
Mosalé, v. Cantal
Mons-gur, v. canton. Gers
Monseurs, v. cant. Mayenne
Monsterberg ou Munsterberg, v. cant. de la basse Silésie
Mont (S.), v. Hautes-Pyrénées
Montabour ou Montebour, v. Tabor, v. Rhin-et-Moselle
Montaira, b. canton. Tarn
Montagne, Montanum, canton. Hérault
Montagne, b. cant. Dordogne
Montagne Blanche, Montagne, montagne de Bohême
Montagne des Génois, Cerconasi, mont de Sicile
Montagnier, b. e. Dordogne
Montagut, Mons Arca, v. Lot-et-Garonne
Montagut, v. Haute-Garonne
Montaigut, v. sous-préf. Vaucluse
Montaigut, b. Manche
Montaigut, b. canton. Loire-Garonne
Montaignet-les-Combrailles, canton. Puy-de-Dôme
Mont-Alban, Mons Alban, du roy. d'Aragon
Mont-Alcino, Mons Alcinus, de la Toscane
Montalsat, 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 Argens, v. cap. du Gatinais, v. Loiret
Montastruc, v. canton. Haute-Garonne
Montauban, Mons Alerandri, du h. Langued. sous-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. Loire
Montbaze, roy. et v. d'Alsace
Montbazin, b. cant. Aveyron
Montbazin, b. Hérault
Montbazou, Mons-Berua, v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
Montbéliard, Mons-Belgard, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
Mons-Benoît, b. cant. Doubs
Mont-Blanc, 66e dép. de la Savoie

Montboissier, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Monthozon, b. canton. Haute-Saône
 Monthrisson, *Mons-Brisonis*, v. cap. du Forez. préf. Loire
 Montbron, *Mons-Berulfi*, v. c. Charente
 Montbrun, 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
 Montchaamp, 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, *Montanburgum*, b. canton. Manche
 Montech, *Montegium*, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Montecheroux, b. Haut-Rhin
 Montebiaro, b. cant. Tanaro
 Montebio, ville du duché de Reggio
 Montecoulant, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Montefalco, *Mons-Falconis*, v. de la duché de Spolète
 Montefalcone, *Veruca*, v. du Frioul vénitien
 Mont-Fiascone, *Falisco*, ville de l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Montfort-de-Lemos, v. de la Gascogne
 Mont-Fusculo, b. de la principauté ultérieure
 Montgresso, b. canton. Golo
 Mont-Jan, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Mont-Leone, v. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Mont-Lier, b. Drôme
 Montlamar, *Montium Adhermaris*, v. sous-préfet. Drôme
 Montmagnio, b. c. Marengo
 Monte Marano, *Mons Maranus*, 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
 Montenay, b. Mayenne
 Montendre, b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Mont-nero, chaîne de mont. de la Dalmatie
 Monte Peloso, *Mons Pelosus*, v. de la Basilicate
 Monte-Pulciano, *Mons Poltiansis*, v. de la Toscane
 Montreau-Faut-Yonne, *Monasterium Senonis*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Montesa, 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
 Montlouis, b. canton. Aude
 Montiers-sur-Saux, b. c. 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. Haut-Marne
 Montigny-sur-Aube, v. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Montils, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Montils, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Montirat, b. Tarn
 Montivilliers, *Monasterium reusis*, 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
 Montlesau, b. Gers
 Mont-Lheri, *Mons Lheterici*, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Montlieu, 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
 Montmairel, 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
 Montpelier, *Mons-Pessulanus*, ville de Languedoc. évêché. 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-Redensis*, 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, *Monasteriolum*, v. de Picardie. sous-préfecture. Pas-de-Calais
 Montreuil, b. Seine
 Montreuil-Bellay, *Monasterium Bellai*, v. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Montreuil-l'Argile, b. Eure
 Montrollier, b. Rhône
 Montrol-Savari, b. Charente
 Montrozier, v. Aveyron
 Monta, b. canton. Vienne
 Monte, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Monte, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Mont-Saint-Jean, b. Sarthe
 Mont-St-Michel, *Mons S. Michaelis*, v. de Norin. Manche
 Mont-Saint-Vincent, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Montsalvy, b. canton. Cantal
 Mont-Sauche, b. cant. Nièvre
 Montsaujon, *Mons Salsonis*, 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-Valerianus*, mont. près Paris
 Montville, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Monza, v. du duché de Milan
 Moorzele, b. canton. Lys
 Morannes, 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
 Morduaques (les), peuples de la Tartarie moscovite
 Moréc, 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
 Morotta, b. canton. Suva
 Moreuil, *Morielum*, 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
 Morénaval, b. Oise
 Morlaix, *Mons Relaxus*, v. de Bretagne. sous-préf. Finistère

Morlaque, *Morlacha*, contrée de la Croatie
 Morlas ou Morlae, v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Morley, b. Meuse
 Mormant, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Mornay, b. canton. Ain
 Morshelm, v. de Franconie
 Moron, *Moranum*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Morpeth, *Corstopitum*, 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 Marc*, v. Haute-Vienne
 Mortemer, b. Vienne
 Mortré, 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, *Mosua*, v. de Russie
 Moskou (le duché de), prov. de Russie
 Mosquitoes (la Côte des), dans l'Amérique septentrionale
 Moss-Saint-Marie, b. canton. Sésia
 Mostacan, *Cartenna*, v. du roy. d'Alger
 Mostar, *Andetrium*, ville de l'Herzégovine
 Mosul, *Darbata*, *Mausilum*, v. du Diabek
 Motlie (la), *Mota*, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Mothe (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

Mouilleron, v. Vendée
 Moulins, *Moulin*, ville esp. de Bourbonnais. préfet. Allier
 Moulins, b. Orne
 Moutins-Engilbert, *Motseus Gilbertorum*, v. cant. Nièvre
 Moulins-la-Marche, b. canton. 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 Suisse. Blane
 Moutier, b. canton. Haute-Vienne
 Moutier-Grandval, ville de Suisse. vicé de Bâle
 Moutier-St-Jean, b. Canton. Vaud
 Moutiers (trois), bourg. de la Haute-Vienne
 Moutiers-les-Nauxais, b. cant. Vendée
 Moutlet, b. Haute-Loire
 Mouty, v. Oise
 Mouzon, *Mossum*, v. cant. Ardennes
 Moyulabat, v. de l'Arabie
 Moy, b. canton. Aisne
 Moyenneville, b. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Moyencvic, *Medana*, v. cant. Meurthe
 Moyrazès, v. Aveyron
 Mozambique, *Mozambic*, contrée et v. de la basse Ethiopie
 Mozambique (le canal de), détroit de la mer des Indes
 Mscislaw, *Mschlawa*, ville de Lithuanie
 Muche-la, *Muggela*, en Hongrie. v. du Thuringe
 Mucraw, *Murala*, ville de la haute Styrie
 Mugim ou Mechelem, v. de la Misirie
 Muggia ou Muglia, *Mugia*, ville de l'istrie vénitienne
 Muggiano, *Mullanus*, v. de la Toscane
 Mugron, v. canton. Landes
 Muhlbarg, *Moyberga*, ville de la Misirie
 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. Suva
 Mulhausen, *Mulhusa*, ville de la cercle de la haute Saxe
 Mulhausen, *Mulhaus*, ville de la haute Alsace. Haute-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
 Mungu, v. Ardennes

neberg, v. de la moyenne
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Necheberg, v. de Franconie
 Neda, v. du roy. de
 Prusse
 Neden, Minden, ou Munder,
 v. de Hanovre
 Netherkingen, v. de Souabe
 Neuchâtel, *Neuchâtelium*, v. capit.
 de la Bavière
 Neustadter (l'Év. ché de), petit état
 souverain du cercle de West-
 phalie; la plus grande partie
 appartient à la Prusse
 Neustadter, *Neustadterium*, v. cap.
 de l'Év. ché de même nom
 Neumünster, *Neumünster*, province
 d'Irlande
 Neustadt, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Neustadt, *Beromünster-Villa*, b. du
 canton de Lucerne
 Neustadtberg ou Münsterberg,
Neustadtberg, v. de Silésie
 Neustadt, v. du duché de
 Saxe. e. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Neustadt, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Neustadt-Barez, v. canton. Aveyron
 Neustadt, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Neustadt, *Murana*, île et ville
 d'Italie
 Neustadt, *Muratum*, v. sous-préf.
 de la Prusse
 Neustadt, b. canton. Tarn
 Neustadt, *Marcia*, roy. ou prov.
 de la Prusse
 Neustadt, *Murcia*, v. cap. du roy.
 de Sardaigne
 Neustadt, *Murcia*, v. cap. du roy.
 de Sardaigne
 Neustadt, *Murcia*, v. cant.
 de la Prusse
 Neustadt, *Murcia*, v. sous-préf.
 Haut-Garonne
 Neustadt, *Murus*, ville du roy. de
 Prusse
 Neustadt, province d'Ecosse
 Neustadt ou Mushard, ville du
 duché de Wurtemberg
 Neustadt, v. des Indes
 Neustadt, v. canton. Hérault
 Neustadt, v. du duché de
 Prusse
 Neustadt, *Muselburgum*, b.
 de la Prusse
 Neustadt, *Mulcedonum*, v. cant.
 de la Prusse
 Neustadt, *Museum*, v. canton. Aube
 Neustadt, v. de Misnie
 Neustadt, b. canton. Mont-
 comerre
 Neustadt, v. Var
 Neustadt, v. de Hollande
 Neustadt, *Murgie*, v. et port du
 royaume de Grenade
 Neustadt, b. cant. Morbihan
 Neustadt, v. capit. du comté de
 Hongrie
 Neustadt, v. de Hongrie
 Neustadt, *Myconos*, v. de l'Archipel, l'une des
 Cyclades

N.

Nas, v. du com. de Kildare
 Naschivan ou Nasivan, *Natu-*

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
 Nagraut, *Nagracutum*, roy. et
 v. des Indes
 Nahar-Malek, v. de l'Irac-Ara-
 bi
 Naharvais, v. de l'Irac-Arabi
 Nailloux, b. e. Haute-Garonne
 Naillers, b. Vendée
 Naistré, b. Vienne
 Naïra, b. et comté d'Ecosse
 Najac, *Nojacum*, v. canton.
 Aveyron
 Nakacera, v. de Russie
 Nallhera, b. Vendée
 Nampwich, ville du comté de
 Chester
 Namsau, *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-*
changum, v. de la province de
 Kiansi
 Nancy, *Nancelum*, v. cap. de la
 Lorraine. évêché. préfecture.
 Meurthe
 Nandrin, b. canton. Ourthe
 Nandio, *Nauphe*, île de l'Archipel
 Nangasacki, *Nangasacum*, v. de
 l'île de Ximo-Fiscu
 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-*
um, v. canton. Oise
 Nantial, 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
 Narnia, *Narona*, v. de Dalmat-
 tie
 Narni, v. de Sibérie
 Narni, *Narnia*, v. du duché de
 Spolette
 Naro, *Nara*, ville du val de Ma-
 zare
 Narzapor, 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
 Nassogee, b. cant. Sambre-et-
 Meuse
 Natal, pays de la Cafrerie
 Natal-Los-Retos, v. cap. de la
 prov. de Rio-Grande
 Natingen, cercle du royaume
 de Prusse
 Natchez, peuple de la Louisi-
 ane
 Natchitoches, colonie 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
 Naumbourg, *Neoburgum*, v. du
 cercle de la haute-Saxe
 Navan, b. du com. d'Est-Meath
 Navarette, *Navaretta*, v. de la
 vieille Castille
 Navarin ou Zunchio, *Alarivus*,
 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-*
varrensium, v. cant. B-Pyré-
 nées
 Navels, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Naven, ville de la moyenne
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Naves, b. Corrèze
 Navigateurs (Iles des), îles de la
 mer du Sud
 Naxhou, v. de l'île de Laland
 Naxos, *Naxos*, 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. Escus

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
 Neboulan, *Nebislanus*, prov. de France. Haute-Garonne
 Nebstich, dans le cerc. de Brinn
 Necaun, *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
 Nédcharfel, b. cant. Escant
 Nederruchten, b. cant. Meuse-Inférieure
 Néd-Roua, *Celama*, v. du roy. de Trémécen
 Neerou, b. canton. Roër
 Nelta, v. de la prov. de Zeb
 Negapatan ou Nagapattanam, *Nagapattanam*, v. du royaume de Tanjaour
 Nègre ou l'île des Nègres, île, l'une des Philippines
 Négralle, île sur la côte de Pégu
 Négrapellisse, *Negrappissa*, b. canton. Lot
 Négrapont, *Negrabontum*, île de Grèce, l'une de l'Archipel
 Négrapont, *Chalcis*, v. cap. de l'île de même nom
 Nehavend ou Nouthavend, v. de la prov. de Chusistan
 Neidlin, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Neim, v. du duché de Westphalie
 Neisen, île dependante de la v. d'Emblen
 Neisse, *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, Néru, et Banda, *Nera*, l'une des îles de Banda
 Nérac, *Neracum*, ville du Bazadois. sous-préf. Lot-et-Garonne
 Nerba, v. de Thuringe
 Nerestable, b. Loire
 Nericie, *Neritia*, province de Suède
 Neris, 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. Somme
 Nestier, b. c. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Nèthes (doux), 70e département

de France, formé dans le Bra-bant
 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 Brisgaw
 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
 Neulhaus, *Neoselium*, ville du cercle de Bœhin
 Neuhaus, v. du haut Palatinat
 Neuhausel, *Neoselium*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Neuillé-Pont-de-Pierre, b. cant. Indre-et-Loire
 Neully, b. canton. Seine
 Neuilly-en-Thel, b. cant. Oise
 Neuilly-le-Réal, b. c. Allier
 Neuilly-les-Langres, b. canton. Haute-Marne
 Neully-St-Front, b. canton. Aisne
 Neumaréki, v. de la Carniole
 Neumack, *Neomarchia*, v. de la principauté de Breslaw
 Neung-sur-Beuvron, b. canton. Loiret-Cher
 Neurode, v. du comté de Glatz
 Neusaltz, v. du duché de Glougau
 Neusaz, v. libre de Hongrie
 Neuss, b. canton. Roër
 Neustadt, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Neustadt, v. de Finlande
 Neustadt, ville du cercle d'Otmutz
 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, *Neostadium*, 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'électeur de Wurtemberg
 Neustadt, v. du pays d'Harvre
 Neustadt-Anderhart, Neustadt, v. du palatinat du Rhin
 Neustadel, v. de Misie
 Neutrombach, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Neuvich, v. canton. Combraille
 Neuvich, b. canton. Dordogne
 Neuville, b. cant. Vienne
 Neuville, b. canton. Eure
 Neuville-aux-Bois, b. c. Loire
 Neuville-les-Dames, b. c. Loire
 Neuville, v. Bas-Rhin
 Neuville, b. Meurthe
 Neuvy, *Neovicum*, b. canton. Loire
 Neuvy-S.-Sépulchre, b. canton. Indre
 Neuw y, *Neuadonum*, b. canton. Prusse
 Neu-York, 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 haute Marche de Brandebourg
 Nevenstein, ville du comté de Hohenlohe
 Nevers, *Nivernum*, v. et canton. Nivernois. préfet. Nièvre
 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 Essex
 Newborow, bourg du comté de Wexfort
 New-Brunswick, établis. anglais dans l'Acadie
 Newcastle, *Gobi oceanica*, v. du Northumberland
 Newcastle, bourg. du comté de Dublin
 Newcastle-sur-Line, b. comté 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

Niement, b. de l'île de Wight
 Newtown, ville du comté de
 Down
 Niw-Zoll, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Noxon, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Noytract, Naytra, *Nitria*, comté
 et village de la h. Hongrie
 Noya, v. du Portugal
 Noan-King, v. cap. du Kiang-
 Nan
 Noan-Lo, v. du Houquang
 Noanagna, prov. de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Noaria ou Icaria, île de l'Ar-
 chipel
 Noastrum, *Noastrum*, v. de la
 Calabre ultérieure
 Noie (le comté de), contrée de
 Savoie
 Noie, *Nicea*, v. cap. du comté
 de même nom, évêc. préfet.
 Alpes-Maritimes
 Noie-de-la-Paille, v. c. Tanaro
 Noiey, b. Yonne
 Nojabourg, v. du Korasan
 Nojabourg, ville du cercle de
 Brinn
 Nojbar, îles des Indes
 Nolas (S.), b. cant. Haute-
 Garonne
 Nolas (S.), b. cant. Escout
 Nolas (S.), île du Cap-Vert
 Nolas (S.), Nicolasbourg ou
 Port, *Sinctus Nicolaus*, v. c.
 Meurthe
 Nolas-de-la-Chaume (S.), bourg.
 Vendée
 Nolas-de-la-Taille (S.), bourg.
 Seine-Inférieure
 Nolas-de-Rédon (S.), b. cant.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Nolo (S.), *Insula Sancti Nico-
 lae*, de de Tremiti
 Nollstadt, ville du duché de
 Lipnitz
 Noolandie, Comidia, Isnikmid,
Ncomedia, v. du Bessangil
 Noopung, v. capitale de la Su-
 dermanie
 Noopoli ou Nigepoli, *Nicopolis*,
 v. de la Bulgarie
 Noopoli ou Gianich, *Nicopolis*,
 v. de l'Arménie
 Noona, v. de la Sicile
 Noonia, *Leucicon*, v. capit. de
 l'île de Chypre
 Noocera, Nicodra, *Melama*, v.
 de la Calabre ultérieure
 Nooya, v. de la province de Ni-
 caragua
 Noysara, *Noocarsara*, v. de la
 Natolie
 Nidau, Nidow, *Nidarota*, baill.
 et v. du canton de Berne
 Nidla, v. de la haute Hesse
 Nidick, *Nidacum*, v. du duché
 de Juliers
 Nidouai, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Nidra, *Elepha*, v. et comté de
 l'Andalousie
 Nidenstein, v. de la h. Hesse
 Niderrhoin, b. c. Bas-Rhin
 Nidderolm, b. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre

Niemeez ou Tincez, 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), *Borystenez*, fleuve
 d'Europe
 Niéstor (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
 Nig-r 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 Kœ-
 niggratz
 Niomeque, *Noviomagus*, v. cap.
 de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Nimus, *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
 Nisi, Novogorod, ou le Novo-
 gorod intérieure, *Novagardia*,
 duché et v. de Russie
 Nissa, *Naissus*, 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
 Nizier (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
 Noé, 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, *Nuccum*, b. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Nohy, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Nole, *Nola*, v. du royaume de
 Naples
 Nole, *Nutum*, v. de l'Etat de
 Gènes
 Nomi-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
 None, 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
 Nordem, *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, *Nerolin-
 gua*, v. libre de la Souabe
 Nord-Nist, île d'Ecosse
 Nordstrand, île de Danemark
 Norfolck, *Norfolcia*, province
 d'Angleterre
 Norkoping, *Norropia*, 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
 Northem, *Norheimum*, ville du duché de Brunswick
 Northen, ville de l'électorat de Mayence
 Northumberland, *Northumbria*, provin. de l'Angleterre
 Norwège, *Norvegium*, 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 di), 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. Loire
 Noyon, b. canton. Somme
 Noyonville, b. canton. Aisne
 Noval-Usolde, v. de la prov. de Permski
 Novale, *Nobilincum*, 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
 Norion-Porcien, b. canton. Ardennes
 Novogorod-Velichi ou le grand Novogorod, *Novigordia*, duché et v. de Russie
 Novogrodeck, ville cap. de palatine de même nom, en Russie
 Novogrod Severski, v. cap. d'un gouvernement de Russie
 Noyal-sur-Vilaine, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Noyant, b. c. Maine-et-Loire
 Noyen, b. Sarthe
 Noyer, *Nuactum*, v. Yonne
 Noyers, b. cant. Basses-Alpes
 Noyon, v. de l'île-de-France, canton. Oise
 Nozai, b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Nozeroy, Nozeret, *Nuclium*, v. canton. Jura
 Nubie, *Nuba*, 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

Nurimberg, *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
 Oberhausbergen, b. c. Bas-Rhin
 Oberkirch, *Ipergraxia*, ville d'Alsace
 Oberingelheim, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Obermosche, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 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 Sibirie
 Ochenvurt, *Bosporus*, ville de l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Ockham, v. d'Angleterre
 Ocreville, b. canton. Manche
 Oczakow, *Oziack*, pays et v. de la Bessarabie
 Odenkirchen, b. canton. Roër
 Odessée, *Otonium*, v. de l'île de Funema
 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. *Ositia*, île de la mer Balt.
 Oetmarsen, v. de l'Over-Yssel
 Oetting, Oettingen, ou Ottingen, *Oeni Pons*, v. de la h. Bavière
 Offembourg ou Offenbourg, *Offonis Burgum*, v. de Souabe
 Ofenheim ou Uffingen, ville de Franconie
 Ofranville, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure

Ohio, l'un des 17 Etat-Uns
 Oibo, île sur la côte de Lang-bar
 Oiguies, b. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Oingt, v. Rhone
 Oira, *Uria*, ville de la Ten d'Otrante
 Oirschack, b. canton. Neuchâtel
 Oise, 73e départem. de France, borné dans l'île-de-France
 Oismont, b. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Oisau, b. Mayenne
 Oisy, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Okehampton, b. du Devon
 Okfama, v. cap. du canton. Rutland
 Okota ou Okotsk, port de Russie asiatique
 Olargues, v. canton. Hérault
 Olaw, Ohlau, ou Ol. ou Ol. Lésie
 Oldenbourg, *Oldenburgum*, et comté de Westphalie
 Oldenbourg ou Altona, ville de la Wagrie danoise
 Oldendorf, v. du canton. Saxe
 Oldendorp ou Okland, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Oldenzel, *Solia*, ville de l'Over-Yssel
 Oldeslo, *Oudestoria*, ville de Wagrie danoise
 Oleron, *Olaria*, île et v. de la rente-Intérieure
 Oléron, *Hura*, v. du Bas-Rhin, préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Olesko, v. du pal. de Saxe
 Oltia, v. Golo
 Olte, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Ohergues, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Olisha, *Oliza*, v. de la Croatie
 Olimpe, mont de la Grèce
 Olinde ou Pernambuco, v. du Brésil
 Olioules, v. canton. Var
 Olive, *Oliva*, v. de la Marche
 Oliva, v. du roy. de Valence
 Olivarès, b. de la v. Castille
 Olivencia, *Olivencia*, v. de l'alentéjo
 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. de la bas Poitou, Vendée
 Olonzac, b. canton. Hérault
 Ols ou Oels, *Ola*, v. de la h. Lésie
 Olten, *Olta*, v. du canton. Soleure
 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 Dalie
 Omont, b. canton. Ardennes
 Omakoi, v. de Sibirie

ura, v. de la prov. de Fisen
 te ou Ognate, ville de la
 Scaye
 cap. du roy. de Fez
 ga. *Onga*, lac et riv. de
 Russie
 flo. *Oneglia, Onclia*, ville
 l'Etat de Gènes
 ra, ville de la presqu'île en
 ra du Gange
 rin. b. Loire-et-Cher
 bourg. *Oostburgum*, ville.
 ington. Escaut
 rzele, b. canton. Escaut
 -Kosbecke, b. cant. Lys
 9, île de la mer du Sud
 en, v. du palat. de Sandor
 ul. b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 un, île de la mer du Sud
 de, b. Vaucluse
 ou *Oppellu, Oppolia*,
 ché et v. de Sicile
 nau, v. de l'Ortenau
 enheim, *Oppenheim*, ville.
 on. Mont-Tonnerre
 do, *Oppidum*, ville de la Ca-
 ore inférieure
 ortune (Ste.), b. Manche
 lo, v. du gouv. d'Aggerhus
 sh, v. de Bosnie
 our, b. Cantal
 ournois, b. Charente
 our-sur-Glaube, b. Haute-
 rne
 our-sur-Vairs, b. Haute-
 rne
 son, b. Basses-Alpes
 n, v. du roy. de Trémecen
 tze, *Arausia*, v. du Dau-
 gné, sous-préf. Vaucluse
 nre-Baudouin, v. de la princip-
 auté d'An'alt-Dessau
 aya, port de l'île de Téné-
 rie
 ach, v. de Bosnie
 ais, b. Seine-et-Marne
 asan, v. canton. Pô
 e, *Orba*, v. du pays de Vaud
 e. *Orbecum*, v. c. Calvados
 ello, *Orbellum*, v. de Tos-
 cane
 ades (Iles), *Orcades*, îles de
 Groenland
 ou, *Origiacum*, v. canton.
 val
 olla, île, une des Caraïbes
 r Nuovi, v. du Bressan
 r, v. canton. H.-Alpes
 mo, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 mo, b. canton. Liamone
 mo, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 mo, v. de Salési-
 en ou Urllingen, *Castra*
 domit, v. de l'électorat de
 Saxe
 ou ou Orduf, ville du Thu-
 ringe
 duna, *Ordunia*, ville de la
 Biscaye
 chro, *Ordubas*, v. de la Né-
 ricie
 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
 Oréso, v. de l'île de Négrepout
 Orisca, v. de la Carlie
 Oresmaux, b. Somme
 Orezza, v. canton. Golo
 Orta, Ourfa, *Edessa*, ville du
 Diarbeck
 Orford, *Orfordia*, v. du Suf-
 folk
 Orgaz, b. de la n. Castille
 Orgalet, v. canton. Jura
 Orgères, ville. canton. Eure-et-
 Loire
 Orgon, v. canton. Bouches-du-
 Rhône
 Origny-Ste.-Benoite, b. Aime
 Orihuella, *Orclis*, v. du roy. de
 Valence
 Orio, b. d'Espagne
 Ornolo, v. du Patrimoine de S.
 Pierre
 Oriou, v. de Podolie
 Oristagni, *Ucellis*, v. de l'île de
 Sardaigne
 Orlax, roy. de l'Indostan
 Orlamunde ou Orlemunde, ville
 de l'Allemagne
 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
 Ormoas, b. de la Morée
 Ormond, duché de Mononie
 Ormus, *Armuzia*, golfe et île à
 l'entrée du golfe Persique
 Ornaçieux, 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
 Oroste 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
 Orse (S.), b. Dordogne
 Orsava, v. de l'istrie
 Orsinarso, b. de la Calabre
 inférieure
 Orsoy, *Orsivum*, ville du duché
 de Clèves
 Orta, v. du duché de Milan
 Ortgal, 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 ultr.

Oruba, île, l'une des Antilles
 Orviette, *Urbiventum*, pays et
 v. de l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Orma, v. de l'île de Niphon
 Orschaz, v. de Mirnie
 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
 Osnery, contr. de la Lagénie
 Ostfeld, v. du cercle de basse
 Saxe
 Ostuniana, v. du Lithuanie
 Ossun, b. cant. B.-Pyrénées
 Ossuna, *Ursa*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Ostabat, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Ostalie, v. de la Catalogne
 Ostende, *Ostenda*, ville de la
 Flandre austr. 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'), *Ost-
 er-Stader-Marsch*, contrée du
 duché de Brême
 Ost-Frise, pays des Provinces-
 Unies
 Ostheina, v. de la principauté
 de Hainneberg
 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, *Oswicinia*, ville du
 palatinat de Cracovie
 Oszurghetti, v. cap. du roy. de
 Guicli
 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
 Otterberg, b. canton. Mont-
 Tonnare

Ottesund, détroit du Jutland
 Ottoschatz, v. de la Dalmatie
 Otweiler, b. canton. Sarre
 Ourville b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ouche, pays de Normandie
 Oudenarde, *Aldebranden*, ville
 de la Flandre austr. Escout
 Oudenbosc, b. du Brabant hol.
 Oudenbourg, *Aldenburgus*, 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
 Jeûmapatau
 Ourcières, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Ourém, v. de l'Estramadure
 portugaise
 Ouviaque, *Ouvica*, v. de l'Alen-
 tjo
 Ouroux, v. Nièvre
 Ourthe, 75e 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
 Ouzoucas, nation sauvage de
 la nouvelle France
 Ou-Tcheou, v. du Quang-Si
 Ouzivilan, b. Aude
 Ouzouers-sur-Loire, b. canton.
 Loiret
 Over-Assel (l'), *Trausilvana Pro-*
vincia, l'une des sept Provin-
 ces-Unies
 Oviédo, *Oviedum*, ville cap. de
 l'Asturie d'Oviédo
 Owerri ou Oweiro, roy. et b.
 d'Afrique
 O-Whi-Ite, une des îles Sand-
 wick
 Oxiard, *Oxonium*, prov. et ville
 d'Angleterre
 Oxiord-hire, prov. d'Angleterre
 Ozu, prin. de l'île de Nippon
 Oze, *Auseria*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 Oyonnax, b. canton. Ain
 Ozyel, 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
 Pacens, bourgade du royaume
 d'Achem
 Pachacamac, vallée du Pérou
 Paey, *Pacincum*, v. cant. Eure
 Païrborn, *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
 Paisley, v. d'Ecosse
 Païta, v. du Pérou
 Pal (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 Palacios, *Palatium*, ville de
 l'Andalousie
 Palais (le), *Palatium*, v. cap. de
 l'île de Belle-Île. Morbihan
 Palais (S.), *Fanum Sancti Peta-*
gii, b. e. Basses-Pyrénées
 Palaiseaux, b. e. Seine-et-Oise
 Palamos, *Palamus*, ville de la
 Catalogne
 Palanka, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Palapoli, *Palapolis*, 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
 Palimboa ou Palimban, *Palm-*
banum, roy. et v. dans l'île
 de Sumatra
 Palizoul, b. canton. Forêts
 Fulkati, lac du pays des Eluths
 Paliano, *Pallinum*, 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 (l'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, *Palseium*, v. de la par-
 tie de Clydenale
 Palauu, *Palaeolum*, b. Indes
 Paluau, b. Venise
 Palude, *Palus*, v. du golfe
 d'Erzerom
 Palus Méotides (les), golfe
 de Zabache, *Palus Meotides*,
 golfe entre l'Europe et l'Asie
 Panniers ou Panniez, *Pannis*,
 sous-préf. Ariège
 Pampelonne, *Pampelona*, b.
 Tarn
 Pampelune, *Pampeluna*, v. de
 la Navarre
 Pampelune, *Pampeluna*, ville
 roy. de Grenade
 Pamprou, *Pampre*, b. Deventer
 Pan ou Pahan, v. de la partie
 qu'île de Malacca
 Panama, *Panama*, v. de l'Etat
 de Lima
 Panane, v. du roy. de Céphal-
 lonie
 Panari, l'une des îles de l'Inde
 Panarican, *Panarican*, v. de l'Inde
 et v. dans l'île de Ceylan
 Panay, *Panau*, grande île de
 des Philippines
 Pancale, *Pancale*, v. de
 Piémont
 Pandataria, l'une des îles de
 l'Inde
 Panga, *Panga*, ville de l'Inde
 Congo
 Pange, b. canton. Moselle
 Pangu, province du royaume
 Congo
 Paniane, comptoir hollandais
 la côte de Malabar
 Panis (les), peuples de l'Asie
 mineure
 Panormo, *Panormus*, ville
 l'Épire
 Pantalarie, *Pantalara*, ville
 Méditerranée
 Pantin, village. canton. Saône-
 et-Loire
 Panuco, *Panuco*, prov. de l'Espagne
 la nouv. Espagne
 Pao-King, *Pooking*, v. de
 prov. de Huauan
 Paoning, *Paoinga*, ville de
 prov. de Szechuen
 Paotins, *Paoting*, ville de
 prov. de Pe-Tche-Li
 Papa, *Mogecima Papa*, ville
 basse-Hongrie
 Papoul (S.), *Sanctus Pater*,
 ville. Aude
 Pappenheim, *Papenheim*, ville
 de Franconie
 Paques, île de la mer du Sud
 Para, v. du Brésil
 Paragoya ou Parago, *Parago*,
 île de la mer des Indes
 Paraguay (le), *Paraguay*, ville
 de l'Amérique méridionale
 Pariba, *Pariba*, v. du Brésil
 Paramaribo, colonie hollandaise
 prov. de Surinam
 Paraso, b. canton. Gobi
 Paray-le-Monial, *Paracorum*,
 canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Parchim, *Parchim*, v. de l'Empire
 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.
randa
rento, *Parentium*, ville de
Istrie
répore (S.), b. Hérault
répore, *Élé Portus*, ville de
l'Albanie vénitienne
rin, contrée de la Guyane
rout-l'évêque, b. canton.
ruthie
rilla ou Sancta Parilla (la), v.
du Péron
riva, *Luvetia Parisiorum*, ville
cap. de la France. archevêc.
ruefcture. Seine
rue, *Parma*, v. cap. du duché
de même nom
rue (le duché de), province
d'Italie
rue (le), *Parnassus*, mont.
de la Livadie
rue ou Pernau, *Pernavia*, v.
de la Livonie
ruey, b. Mayenne
rue, île de l'Archipel, l'une
des Cyclades
rue, *Parium*, v. cap. de l'île
de Paros
rue, *Partinacum*, v. c.
deux-Sèvres
rue-Calais, canal qui sépare
la Manche de la mer du Nord.
le d'arrondissement de France,
formé de la basse Picardie et
de l'Artois
rue, b. d'Écosse
rue, v. du Guipuscoa
rue, b. canton. Orne
rue, v. de Serbie
rue, v. de l'île de Java
rue, v. de la Manche
rue, v. de la basse
rue, b. cant. Lys
rue, v. du
rue, b. cant. Saxe
rue, v. de l'État de l'Église
rue, S. Juan de Pasto, ville
du Popayan
rue, *Paterniana*, v. de la
nouvelle Castille
rue (les), *Patagones*, peuples
de la Terre Magellanique
rue ou Payani, *Perimidum*,
v. de la presqu'île de Ma-
rue
rue, peuples des États du
grand-Mogol
rue, *Pacium*, v. cant. Loiret
rue, v. de Hanovre
rue-Noster, île de la mer des
Indes
rue (S.), b. Sarthe
rue (S.), b. cant. Sarthe
rue, golfe et ville de
Sicile
rue, île de l'Archipel

Patna, *Paina*, v. de la province
de Bahar
Patras, *Patraz*, v. cap. du duché
de Clarence
Patrimoine de Saint-Pierre (le),
Patrimonium Sancti-Petri,
province des États du pape
Patro, b. canton. Golo
Patschkau, ville du duché de
Grotrakau
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-Fenouillèdes (S.), ville.
canton. Pyrénées-Orientales
Paul-trois-Châteaux (S.), *Augu-
sta Tricastinorum*, ville.
Drôme
Paule, *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
Pavoisan, *Pavosanum*, v. de
l'île de S. Thomé
Pavolovek, v. de Pologne
Pawlowski, v. du gouvern. de
Petersbourg
Payerne, *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'Écosse
méridionale
Peer, v. cant. Meuse-Inférieure
Pégau, v. de Misnie
Pegnafiel, *Penafela*, ville de la
vieille Castille
Pegna-Flor, *Pena-flos*, ville de
l'Andalousie
Pegna-Maçor, 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 États 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
Pellissane, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
Pellegrieux, v. canton. Gironde
Pellonville, 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 Peubrokeshire
Pembrokeshire, prov. d'Angle-
terre
Pena-Garcia, v. de la province
de Beira
Penaiva, v. de la province de
Beira
Penauiet, v. Aude
Péniche, v. de l'Estramadure
portugaise
Peniek, *Penica*, v. de Misnie
Peninsula, *Peninsula*, v. du roy.
de Valence
Penne, *Penna*, v. Aveyron
Penne, b. cant. Lot-et-Garonne
Penmon-de-Velez, place d'Afr.
Penryn, *Bolerium*, b. de Corn-
ouailles
Pensa, gov. et v. de Russie
Pensylvanie, *Pensylvania*, l'un
des 17 États-Unis
Penthièvre, comté de la Bre-
tagne
Pequy, île de la province de
Huquang
Pequy ou Piquigny, *Pincin-
nium*, v. Somme
Peray (S.), b. cant. Ardèche
Perche (le), *Perticum*, prov. de
France
Perch-Gouet, pays de l'Or-
léannois
Percy, b. canton. Manche
Père (S.), b. Seine-et-Marne
Père (S.), b. Manche
Père-en-Retz (S.), b. canton.
Loire-Inférieure
Pereslaw, *Perestavia*, v. du
palatinat de Kiovie
Peretzas, *Perugia*, v. cap. de la
haute Hongrie

Peraslowskoy, Pereslavia, v. du duché de Rostlove
Perreuil, b. Charente
Pergame, ou Pergamo, Pergamum, v. de la Natolie
Perrell ou Pregell, Pregella, vallée des Grisons
Perrignac, b. Charente
Perrigné, b. Deux-Sèvres
Périgord (le), Ager Petroriorum, prov. de France
Périgueux, Petrorium, v. cap. du Périgord, préf. Dordogne
Péringalot, village, canton. Alpes-Maritimes
Pelleberg, 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
Pérouse, v. ou b. canton. Pô
Perpezat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
Perpignan, Elna, v. capit. du Roussillon, préfec. Pyrénées-Orientales
Perrero, 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
Persé, Persis, 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
Péruwéls, b. cant. Jemmapes
Pervenchères, b. cant. Orne
Pirwez, b. canton. Dyle
Pisaro, Pisaurum, v. capit. du duché d'Urbain
Piscara, Aternum, v. du roy. de Naples
Peschiera (la côte de la), pointe méridionale de la péninsule de l'Inde
Peschiera ou Pesquaire, Pesciera, v. du Véronnois
Pesca, v. de la Toscane
Pescans, Pescanum, v. canton. Hérault
Pesenick ou Bœsmeeck, v. de Thuringe
Pesmes, b. cant. Haute-Saône
Pessan, b. Gers
Pessac, b. canton. Gironde
Pest, v. et comté de la haute Hongrie
Pest ou Pestum, v. du roy. de Naples

Petaguey, pays du Brésil
Petau, Petaw, ou Pettau, Petavia, v. de la basse Stirie
Pé-Tche-Li ou Tcheli, ou Li-Pa-Fou, Pechinens Provencia, prov. sept. de la Chine
Petersbourg, Petwaria, ville du Northamptonshire
Pétersbourg (S.), Petropolis, v. cap. de la Russie, dans l'Ingrie
Petersbourg, v. de Bohême
Petersfield, b. du Hampshire
Petershagen, v. de la princip. de Minden
Petigliane, Petiliana, ville du Sicilien
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 Moscovie
Peyrac, b. canton. Aude
Peyrat, v. Haute-Vienne
Peyre, b. Vienne
Peyrhorade, v. cant. Landes
Peyrelau, b. cant. Aveyron
Peyrillat, b. Haute-Vienne
Peyrin, b. Drôme
Peyrolles, b. canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
Peyroux, b. Vienne
Peyrouse, Petracia, v. Aveyron
Pezenne (Ste.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
Pezilla, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
Pfaffenhofen, v. et baillage dans la haute Bavière
Pfaffenhofen, v. Bas-Rhin
Pfalzel, b. canton. Sarre
Pfiferseim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
Pfin, Finer, v. et baillage de Suisse
Pfoertzen, Porta, v. de la basse Lusace
Pfortheim, Pforzernum, v. dans la Souabe
Pfreimdt, v. cap. du comté de Leuchtenberg
Pfullendorff, Bragadurum, 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
Philbert (S.), b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
Philippe (S.), v. de la nouvelle Espagne
Philippeville, 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
Philippopolis, Philippopolis, v. de la Romanie
Philipsadt, Philippopolis, v. dans le Vermland
Philisbourg ou Philsberr, Philippburgum, v. 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
Picauville, b. Manche
Picherie, v. Aude
Pico ou Île de Pic, Prædiale l'Océan
Picquigny, b. cant. Somme
Piémont, Pedemontium, prov. d'Italie formant actuellement 6 départements de France
Pienza, Pientia, v. dans le Piémont
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-Fonts, Petri Fontes, Oise
Pierre-Fort, b. cant. Cantal
Pierre-Latte, b. cant. Drôme
Pierre-de-Chignat (S.), cant. Saône-et-Loire
Petrus, village, canton. Saône-et-Loire
Pierre (île de S.), d'Argentine
Justula, île dépendante de celle de Sardaigne
Pierre (île de S.), île du lac de Bienna
Pierre (île de S.), île du golfe de S. Laurent
Pierre de Moissac (S.), cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Pierre-le-Moutiers (S.), cant. Petri Monasterium, v. cant. Nièvre
Pierre-sur-Dive (S.), b. cant. Calvados
Pierrefitte, b. canton. Meuse
Pierreville (S.), b. canton. Ardèche
Pietra-Pugno, b. canton. Gênes
Pietrikow ou Petrikow, Petricovia, v. du palatinat de Cracovie
Pieux (les), b. cant. Manche
Pignan, b. Hérault
Pignans, v. Var
Pigne, b. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
Pignerol, v. du Piémont, cant. sous-préfecture. Pô
Pila, 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 Pilsno, *Pilsna*, v. du
 cercle de Sandomir
 ou Pyltyn, v. du duché
 de Courlande
 ou b. Isère
 ou y. b. canton. Aube
 ou y. Luxembourg, b. Anbe
 ou Lang, *Pingianum*, v. de la
 province de Chansi
 ou Léang, *Pingeanum*, v. de
 la province de Chansi
 ou glo, *Pinglum*, v. de la prov.
 de Quang-Si
 ou chel, *Pinellum*, contrée et v.
 de la prov. de Tra-los-Montes
 ou ma, v. de l'Abruzze ultérie-
 ure
 ou menberg ou Pinneberg, *Pin-
 nberga*, b. et comté de la
 Stromartie
 ou no, b. de l'île de Corse. Golo
 ou nols, b. canton. Haute-Loire
 ou nos, b. de l'Amérique septen-
 trionale
 ou nsko ou Finsk, *Pinscum*, v. du
 palatinat de Brzescie
 ou onng, b. Vaucluse
 ou ombino, *Plumbinum*, v. cap.
 d'une princip. de même nom
 sur la côte de Toscane
 ou onsat, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 ou poly, v. du roy. de Bengale
 ou priac, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 ou que-La ou Mont-Vallier, haute
 montagne des Pyrénées
 ou rano, v. dans l'Istrie vénit.
 ou rail, b. Sarthe
 ou ri, contrée du roy. de Loango
 ou rousen, b. canton. Mout-
 Tonnerre
 ou rna, v. de Misnie
 ou san (le), pays en Toscane
 ou saty, b. Charente-Inférieure
 ou scalores ou Psgadores, îles
 entre l'île Formose et la
 Chine
 ou seina, v. de l'Abruzze citér.
 ou seo, *Piscun*, v. dans l'au-
 dience de Lima
 ou se, *Pise*, v. capitale du Pisan
 ou ck, v. dans le cercle de Pra-
 chem
 ou issos, b. canton. Landes
 ou istois, *Pistoia*, v. de la Toscane
 ou itan, province des états du
 Mogol
 ou itcha ou Laponie de Pithes,
 prov. de la Laponie suédoise
 ou itiviers ou Pluviers, *Pitue-
 rium*, v. de la Beauce. sous-
 préfecture: Loiret
 ou ischen, *Pitaca*, v. de la prov.
 de Brieg
 ou itten, v. de la basse Autriche
 ou zigitone, Pichighithone, *Pi-
 thica*, v. dans le Crémonois
 ou plabonne, b. cant. Finistère
 ou placé, b. Mayenne
 ou lacencia, *Placencia*, v. de l'Es-
 tramadure espagnole
 ou lacencia, *Placencia*, v. de la
 province de Guipuscoa

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
 Plancoët, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plane, île de la mer Méditer-
 ranée
 Planicz (l'île de), île de la mer
 Méditerranée
 Planouse (l'île de), île de la mer
 de Toscane
 Planzat ou Blanzat, b. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Plassar, 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
 Plauzat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Plave, Plage, ou Plaven, v. du
 duché de Meckelbourg
 Plaven, *Plavia*, v. de l'électorat
 de Saxe
 Plaweu, 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
 Pleumeuf, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plurs, b. Marno
 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
 Ploesko, *Plouescum*, v. et palat.
 de la grande Pologne
 Ploen, Plona, v. et principauté
 du duché de Holstein
 Ploërmel, v. de Bretagne. sous-
 préfecture. Morbihan
 Ploëuc, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plogastel, b. cant. Finistère
 Plombières, *Plumbaric*, 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
 Plouzévédé, 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, *Plimutsum*, v. dans
 le Devonshire
 Plympton, b. dans le Devon-
 shire
 Pô (le), *Pachus*, 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
 Poire-sous-la-Roche, b. canton.
 Vendée
 Poirin, b. canton. Pô
 Poissy, *Piniacum*, v. canton.
 Seine-et-Oise
 Poitiers, *Pictavi*, v. capitale
 du Poitou. évêc. préfecture.
 Vienne
 Poitou, *Pictaviensis*, province
 de France
 Poix, *Pise*, 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
 Polana, 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
 Pont-a, Polizza, *Pollinum*, ville
 dans le val de Démons
 Pont-a, *Apollonia*, v. de l'Alba-
 nie
 Pont-a, v. dans le cercle d'Iglaw
 Pologne, *Polonia*, gr. royaume
 d'Europe
 Potołzk, *Potocium*, ville de la
 Lithuanie
 Polotsk ou Polczk, palat. du
 duché de Lithuanie
 Pomard, b. Côte-d'Or
 Pomépie (la), *Pomponiana*, lie
 de la Méditerranée
 Pomeranie, *Pomerania*, prov.
 du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Pomeranie, *Pomerania*, contrée
 de la Pologne
 Pomerz, b. Hérault
 Pomeranie, prov. du royaume
 de Prusse
 Pommarz, b. Landes
 Pommeraye (la), b. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Pommeraye (la), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Pompeia, v. d'Italie
 Ponzes (les îles), *Pontia*, lies de
 la mer Méditerranée
 Pondichéry ou Pontichéry, *Pon-
 ticerium*, v. des Indes orienta-
 les
 Pong-Hou, lies dans la prov. de
 Fo-Kien
 Pont, *Pontes*, v. cant. Charente-
 Inférieure
 Pons (S.), b. canton. Hérault
 Pons de Tomiers (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
 Pont-ailler-sur-Saône, b. cant.
 Côte-d'Or
 Pontarion, b. cant. Creuse
 Pontarlier, *Pontarillum*, ville de
 Franche-Comté. sous-préfec-
 ture. Doubs
 Pont-Audamer, *Pons Autonari*,
 v. sous-préfecture. Eure
 Pont-aum-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. c.
 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-de-Vesle, *Pons Velus*, v.
 canton. Ain
 Pont-du-Château, *Pons Castelli*,
 v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Pontcha ou Pont-Fella, *Pont-
 cha*, 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
 Ponthiamos, pet. état sur les
 côtes de Cambodge
 Ponthieu, *Pagus Pontivus*, con-
 trée de Picardie
 Pontigny, *Pontiniacum*, 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-Aillic, b. cant. Puy-
 de-Dôme
 Pont-sur-Seine, *Pons-ad-Sequa-
 nam*, v. Aube
 Pont-sur-Yonne, *Pons Icauna*,
 v. canton. Yonne
 Pontvalain, b. canton. Sarthe
 Poole, b. du Dorsetshire
 Popayana, *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

Porentrai ou Brunmont, *Por-
 rentrai*, v. de l'Alsace
 Pôle, s.-préfet. Haut-Rhin
 Porhouet, b. Morbihan
 Porquerolles, une des îles
 d'Hyères
 Pornic, b. cant. Loire-Inf.
 Porquier (S.), b. Haut-Garonne
 Port-Alegre, *Portus Alagus*,
 de l'Akentréjo
 Portarlington, bourg du Queen's
 County
 Port-au-Prince, v. de l'île de St.
 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 Roog
 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'Ampugnani, v. G.
 Port-de-Paix, v. de l'île de St.
 Domingue
 Porto-Excededo ou Port-Bon-
 port dans la baie de l'île de
 Pêche
 Porto-Farina, b. du roy. de
 Tunis
 Porto-Ferrais, *Portus Ferrais*,
 v. de l'île d'Elbe
 Porto-Fino, *Delphinus Patris*, b.
 de l'Etat de Gènes
 Porto-Galleto, v. de la Bassa
 Porto-Gruaro, *Portus Gruari-
 nus*, v. du Frioul vénitien
 Porto-Hezeole, *Portus Hezeole*,
 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*,
 gov. et v. de l'Amérique
 Porto-Vecchio, v. e. L'île de
 Porto-Venere, *Portus Veneta*,
 sur la côte de Gènes
 Port-Patrick, v. d'Ecous
 Port-Royal ou Annapolis, v.
 cap. de l'Acadie
 Port-Royal, v. de la Jamaïque
 Port-Sté-Marie, b. canton. Loire-
 et-Garonne
 Portland, île de la Manche
 Portsmouth, *Portus Magnus*,
 du Hautshire
 Portsmouth, v. des Etats-Unis

portsmouth, v. cap. du New-Hampshire
 Port-sur-Saône, b. canton. H.-Saône
 Portugal, *Lusitania*, roy. d'Eur.
 Port-Vendre, *Portus-Veneris*, port du Roussillon
 Port, b. Eure
 Potage, *Baviana*, comté et v. de l'Esclavonie
 Potosi ou Posen, *Posna*, v. de la grande Pologne
 Pottsdam, *Potsdam*, v. du royaume de Prusse
 Pottsdam, Potztein, ou Potzdamm, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Potzdam, b. Aveyron
 Potzdam, *Potentia*, ville de la Basilicate
 Pottsdam, b. Côte-d'Or
 Potosi, *Potosium*, v. du Pérou
 Pottsdam, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Pouch ou Bouch, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
 Pougues, ville. canton. Nièvre
 Pougnet (le), b. Hérault
 Poulhon, b. canton. Landes
 Poulle (la), *Apulia*, prov. du roy. de Naples
 Poully, *Pauliacum*, v. canton. Nièvre
 Poully-en-Auxois, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Poully-les-Fleurs, v. Loire
 Poulaines, b. Indre
 Poullet ou Paulet, ville de la prov. de Soumerset
 Pouligny, *Polemiacum*, bourg. Indre
 Poulle, b. Rhône
 Poulzeau (S.), *Castrum Sancti Portiani*, v. canton. Allier
 Poulzeau, b. Hérault
 Poulzeau, Pozzuolo, Puzzuolo, *Puteolus*, ville de la Terre de Labour
 Poutou (le), b. cant. Finistère
 Poutroy (la), b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Poutzanges-la-Ville, b. canton. Vendée
 Poutzin (v.), v. Haute-Loire
 Poutzols, b. Hérault
 Poutzols, b. Gers
 Poutzen (le cercle de), en Bohême
 Poutzenhitz, b. de Silésie
 Poutzen, v. de la Catalogne
 Poutzen, vil. cant. H.-Loire
 Poutzen, ville du Roussillon.
 Poutzen-préf. Pyrénées-Orientales.
 Poutzen, v. Pô
 Poutzen, *Praga*, cercle et v. cap. de la Bohême
 Poutzen, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Poutzen (île de), une des Scetels
 Poutzen, v. de Bohême
 Prato, *Pratum*, v. du Florentin
 Prats-de-Molo, *Forcia de Prats*, v. cant. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Prauthoy, b. cant. H.-Marne

Praya, v. de l'île de Saint-Jacques
 Prechac, b. cant. Gironde
 Precep, isthme qui joint la Crimée avec la pén. Tartarie
 Précofia, *Precofia*, ville de la Serbie
 Précy-sur-Tille, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Premer, *Premeriacum*, v. cant. Nièvre
 Prentzlow ou Prenalox, *Primislavia*, ville cap. de la Marche Ukraine de Brandebourg
 Pre-sbourg, cer. et v. de Moravie
 Pre-sbourg ou Poson, *Posonium*, v. cap. de la haute Hongrie
 Presle, b. Aisne
 Pressas, 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
 Preuilli-la-Ville, b. Indre
 Prevesa (la), v. de l'Albanie
 Prevez-Pail, b. cant. Mayenne
 Priesnitz (Frasen), v. du Thuringe
 Priest (S.), *Sanctus Praejetus*, 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
 Princeautés de Salerne (les deux), prov. du roy. de Naples
 Prisenre 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
 Prusnitz, 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
 Pruck, v. du b. palatin. de Bavière
 Prum, v. sous-préfect. Sarre
 Pruse ou Burse, *Prusa*, ville de la Natolie
 Prusse, *Prussia*, pays et gr. roy. d'Europe

Prybus, *Prybusium*, ville de Silésie
 Przemysla ou Premysla, *Przemysla*, ville de Pologne
 Puddersheim, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Puants, *Putidi*, peuple de la nouvelle France
 Puebla (la), ville de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Puente de l'Arcobiste, *Pons Archiepiscopale*, 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
 Puiscaux, *Puteolus*, v. canton. Loiret
 Puissaléon, b. Aude
 Puisserguier, b. Hérault
 Pujols, b. canton. Gironde
 Pujols, 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
 Pultnaux, 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 Prignitz
 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 Catalogne
 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, *Podium 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, *Piræniæ*, chaîne de mont. qui se parent 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, *Quamcheum*, 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, *Quantonia*, prov. mér. de la Chine
 Quanto, *Quantoa*, pays de l'île de Nippon
 Quarre-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, *Queiinum*, 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
 Queriguit, 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
 Quetreville, b. Manche
 Quevaucamp, bourg. canton. Jemmapes
 Quevauxillers, b. Somme
 Quevilly, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Queyras, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Quibrion, presqu'île. canton. Morbihan
 Quibo, île de la province de Veragua
 Queibou, 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 Künper, *Corsopitum*, ville de la basse Bretagne. évêc. préf. Finistère
 Quimperlay, *Quimperleum*, v. de Bretagne, sous-préf. Finistère
 Quincy, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Quingcy 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
 Quirieu, v. Isère
 Quiremba, *Quiremba*, îles sur la côte de Zanguebar
 Quisama ou Chissama, prov. du roy. d'Angola
 Quivac, b. canton. Gard
 Quistillo, v. du Mantouan
 Quintera, ville de la province de Bras
 Quito, *Quiton*, audience, roy., ou gov. du Pérou
 Quixos (les), *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
 Raarsa, l'une des îles de West-

Rabasteens, *Castrom Eriatense*, v. canton. Tarn
 Rabasteens, v. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Rabenstein, ville de la base Autriche
 Raberg, ville du cercle de Mosnie
 Rachkhasbourg ou Raehsburg, *Pachusum*, 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, *Radicefani*, v. de la Toscane
 Radnor, *Radnorie*, v. cap. du Radnorshire
 Radoni, *Radonia*, v. et v. du palat. de Sandomir
 Ragemehale, v. dans le Palat. du grand Mogol
 Ragun, ville de la principauté d'Anhalt-Desau
 Ragusan, ou l'Etat de Raguse, petite républ. de la basse Italie
 Raguse, *Ragusa*, v. cap. de la république de même nom
 Rain, *Raina*, ville de la basse Bavière
 Rajapour, *Rajapora*, v. de l'état de Vignpour
 Rakonick, *Rakonikum*, ville du cercle de Bohême
 Rama ou Ramlé, *Rama*, v. de la Palestine
 Ramada, *Ramada*, v. du royaume de Grenade
 Rananancor, île sur la côte de la Pêcherie
 Rambert-le-Joug (S.), *Rambertus*, v. canton. Ardennes
 Rambert (S.), v. Loire
 Rambervillers, *Rambervillæ*, b. canton. Vosges
 Rambouillet, *Rambouilletum*, b. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Rambures, b. Somme
 Ramburg, ville du cercle de Lœtmaritz
 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
 Rangumati, ville des États du grand Mogol
 Rangeraid, ville du duché de Juliers
 Rangnitz, *Rangniz*, v. du cercle de Smland
 Rantzow, comté du duché de Holstein

Raon-l'Étape, *Roda*, 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, *Ripa*, *Riboldi*, v. Haut-Rhin
 Rapolla, ville du royaume de Naples
 Rasun, *Resaina*, v. de la Méso-potamie
 Rasciens, peuples de la Serbie et de l'Esclavonie
 Raschbourg, *Raschburgum*, ville de la province de Nylande
 Raspeubourg, *Raspeig*, ou Raspenberg, v. de la principauté de Weimar
 Rastadt ou Raststadt, ville de l'archev. de Salzbourg
 Rastadt ou Rastat, *Rastadium*, v. de la Souabe
 Ratinau, *Ratenovia*, ville de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Ratzenburg, *Ratenberg*, ou *Ratzenberg*, *Ratzenburgum*, v. du Tirol
 Rathcomnek, b. du comté de Coeck
 Rathmannsdorf, v. de la Carinthie supérieure
 Rathonath, 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
 Ratolpszell ou Ratoltselle, *Ratoltsella*, ville de la Souabe autrichienne
 Ratzbourg, *Ratzebourg*, ou *Ratzebourg*, *Ratzeburgum*, ville et principauté du cercle de la b. Saxe
 Raumo, v. de la Finlande
 Raumarie ou l'Evêché de Bâle, pet. prov. d'All. actuellement du départ. du Haut-Rhin
 Rauchenberg, *Rausenvergum*, v. du Landgraviat de Hesse-Cassel
 Rava, *Rava*, v. et palat. de la grande Pologne
 Ravello, *Rabellum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Ravenna, v. cap. de la Romagne
 Ravensberg, *Ravensbergensis Comitatus*, comté du roy. de Prusse
 Ravensbourg, *Ravensburgum*, v. du cercle de Souabe
 Ravesteyn ou Ravenstein, *Ravesteynum*, ville et comté du Brabant
 Ravinères, *Rabaria*, v. Yonne

Razalgate, cap de l'Arabie heureuse
 Razat (cap), au désert de Barea
 Ré (l'île de), *Radit*, 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
 Reaunur, b. Vendée
 Reaux, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Rebais ou Rebetz, *Rebacum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Reccanati, *Reccinetum*, v. de la Marche d'Ancône
 Recey-sur-Ource, bourg. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Rechberg, comté de Souabe
 Rechenberg, ville du cercle d'Erzcebourg
 Rechicourt, b. cant. Meurthe
 Rechlinghausen, v. et comté de l'archev. de Cologne
 Reckheim ou Recken, comté du cercle de Westphalie
 Rédon, *Roda*, v. sous-préfect. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Redondela, *Redondela*, v. de la Galice
 Redondo, *Retona*, ville de la province de Bira
 Réca, *Reccium*, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Régenberg, ville du canton de Zurich
 Régentauf, v. du nouv. palat. de Bavière
 Régenwalde, 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 dux*, 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
 Reichenberg, 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
 Reinvek, *Reinctum*, ville de Franconie
 Reintrew, *Reinfreana*, ville d'Ecosse

Reinsberg, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Reipersweiler, v. Haut-Rhin
 Reilingen, b. cant. Moselle
 Reinagen, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Renalard, b. canton. Orne
 Renich, b. canton. Forêts
 Remilly, b. Aube
 Reuiremont, *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
 Renaion, v. Loire
 Renaix, b. canton. Escant
 Renan (S.), b. cant. Finistère
 Renard (les aux), group d'îles de l'Amérique
 Reudsbourg, *Reudsburgum*, v. du duché de Holstein
 Renfrew, prov. d'Ecosse
 Rennes, *Redones*, v. capit. de la h. Bretag. évêch. préf. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Rens, Rense, ou Rées, ville. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Renti, *Reutica*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 Renwez, b. canton. Ardennes
 Réole (la), *Regula*, v. sous-préfecture. Gironde
 Réquena, *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, *Reisforbun*, b. d'Angl.
 Reithel, *Reuverte*, v. de Champa-gne. sous-préf. Ardennes
 Rieters, 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, *Rolodium*, 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
Re z. Retza, v. d'Autriche
Rezan, Rezanja, duché et v. de Russie
Rhaunen, b. canton. Sarre
Rheinburg, v. de Hanovre
Rheda, v. de Westphalie
Rheinbach, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
Rheinberg, b. canton. Roër
Rhinna ou Rhien, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
Rhinna, Rhena, v. de la prov. d'Ulrecht
Rhin, Rhenus, fleuve d'Europe
Rhin (bas), 82e dép. de Fr. formé de la basse Alsace
Rhin (haut), 83e dép. de Fr. formé de la haute Alsace et parti de l'Éc. de Bâle
Rhin-et-Moselle, 84e départ. de Fr. formé de l'archev. de Trèves
Rhinan, 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
Rhinthal, Rhenavallis, vallée de la Haute-Ligue des Grisons
Rhodus, Rhodus, île et v. sur la côte de Natolie
Rhodes ou Rhoden, v. du comté de Waldeck
Rhod-Island, île de l'Amérique septentrionale
Rhodanus, gr. fleuve de France
Rhône, 85e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Lyonnais
Rhodié, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
Rioja ou Rioja, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
Ribadavia, Ripadavia, comté et v. de la Galice
Ribadeo, Revadum, ville de la Galice
Ribagorce, comté de l'Aragon
Ribas, Ribas, v. de la nouvelle Castille
Ribaudou, Sturium, une des îles d'Hyères
Ribaucvillers, v. cant. H.-Rhin
Ribeourt, b. canton. Oise
Rib-mont, Riboth mons, v. c. Aisne
Ribera-Grande, Ripa Magna, v. de l'île de S.-Ingu
Ribeurne, b. sous-préfet. Dordogne
Ribiers, b. canton. H.-Alpes
Ribnitz, Ribnetzion, ville du duché de Meckelbourg
Riceys (les), 3 b. cant. Aube
Richelieu, Ricolceus, v. cant. Indre-et-Loire
Richmont, Rigolunium, ville et duché du Yorkshire
Rie (l'île), en Pôitou

Riedlingen, Riedlinga, v. de la Souabe autrichienne
Riedunburg, Riedenburghum, v. et comté de la h. Bavière
Rietberg, b. du cercle de Westphalie
Rieti, Rrate, ville du duché de Spolette
Ricome, v. cant. Lot-et-Gar.
Ricupeiroux, b. cant. Aveyron
Rieux, b. Morbihan
Rieux, Rivi, v. Haute-Garonne
Rieux, v. Aude
Riz, Reii Apollonarii, v. cant. Bass-Alpes
Riga, Riga, v. cap. de la Livonie
Rignac, b. Charente
Rignac, v. canton. Aveyron
Rigny-le-Ferou, b. Aube
Rika, v. du Diarbekir
Rilly, v. Maine-et-Loire
Rimini, Aremnum, ville de la Romagne
Rimogagen, Rigomagum, ville. Rhin-et-Moselle
Rimsted, Ringetidium, ville de l'île de Zélande
Rinsdaping, 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
Rio-de-Ilicos, capitainerie du Brésil
Rio-Grande, Fluvius Magnus, gr. r. de l'Amérique mérid.
Rio-Janeiro ou Riviere de Janvier, v. du Brésil
Riom, Rcomagus, v. de la Lorraine, sous-préfet. Puy-de-Dôme
Riom-des-Montagnes, b. cant. Cantal
Rioms, Reontium, v. Gironde
Rios, b. canton. Haute-Saône
Rioux, b. Charente-Inférieure
Rioxa ou Rioja, Rucania, v. de la vieille Castille
Ripa-Transonne, Cupra Montana, v. de la Marche d'Au-cône
Ripen ou Rypen, Ripa, ville du Jutland
Rippon, Uriponium, ville du Yorkshire
Riquier (S.), Sancti Ricardi Fanum, v. Somme
Ris, b. Seine-et-Oise
Ris, Rivus, v. Allier
Riscle, 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
Rivedégié, v. canton. Loire
Rives, b. canton. Isère
Rivesaltes, b. c. Pyrénées-Or.
Rivière, v. Loire

Rivière-Rhiverville, b. Est
Rivière-Verdon, pays du cant. de Commanç
Rivoli, Rivoliac, v. canton. Pô
Roa, Rog, ville de la côte de Sicile
Roatan ou Ruatan, île de la baie de Honduras
Robert-Eyland ou Pô-Robert, île d'Afrique
Robeque, b. Pas-de-Calais
Robil ou Rebil, Rô, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
Roca d'Anfo, v. de l'Éc. de Venise
Rocavian, b. canton. Sicile
Rocca-d'Arazza, b. canton. Sicile
Rocca-di-Baldi, b. cant. Sicile
Rocfabillière, b. canton. Maritimes
Roche (la), Ruper, île de Forêts
Roche (le), b. cant. L.
Roche-Bernard (la), Rocca Bernardi, (Roche) 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.
Roche-Dôme
Roche-en-Reynier, b. c. Loire
Rochefort, Ruperfortium, pays d'Annis, sous-préfet. Charente-Inférieure
Rochefort, b. canton. Loire
Rochefort, v. Seine-et-Loire
Rochefort, v. Loire
Rochefort, v. canton. P.
Rochefort, v. canton. P.
Rochefort, Ruperfortium, pays d'Annis, sous-préfet. Saubrey-et-Meuse
Rochefort-S.-Aubin, b. H.
Loire
Rocheboucaud (la), Rupercaudis, v. canton. Charente-Inférieure
Rochele (la), Ruper, v. du pays d'Annis, sous-préfet. Charente-Inférieure
Roche-Macheran, v. Forêt
Rochemare, b. cant. Indre-et-Loire
Roche-Posay, Ruper, v. Indre-et-Loire
Roche-Servière (la), b. cant. Vendée
Rochester, Roca, v. du Shire
Roche-sur-Yon, Ruper, v. Vendée
Rochette (la), b. canton. Me.
Blanc
Rochlitz, v. du marg. de Meckelbourg
Rockenhausen, v. du b. Palat.
Rockenweiler, b. cant. Mos.
Tonnerre
Rocroy, Ruper, v. sous-préfet. Ardennes

n. ville de la principauté
 Alt-touburg
 ach. v. de Franconie
 esto. ou Rodosto, *Rhodes-*
m., ville de la Romanie
 z. *Rutheni*, v. capit. du
 our-gue. préfet. Aveyron
 olphstadt, v. de Bohême
 ague, de la mer des Indes
 (le). b. Mayenne
 de llicim, v. du comté de
 dms
 rikl, v. de la principauté
 He-nneberg
 ir. 86e départ. de France,
 comé du duché de Juliers, de
 Gueldre prussienne, et par-
 e de l'élect. de Cologne
 ux, v. canton. Jemmapes
 riano, v. Golo
 ans, b. Loire
 nacrow, *Ruhrovia*, v. du
 ché de Lithuanie
 han, v. canton. Morbihan
 elle, b. canton. Somme
 isan, v. de Bohême
 and ou Rutand, v. de la
 sse Lusace
 lue, *Rodia Ducis*, v. canton.
 euse-Inférieure
 ou ou Roem, *Roma*, île sur la
 te occid. du Sud-Jutland
 an, *Rosanium*, b. Vienne
 agnat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 raine ou Romandiole, *Ro-*
andala, princip. de l'Etat
 romain
 aigne (la), b. Mayenne
 aigne (la), b. Vienne
 am (S.), 2 b. Charente
 ain (S.), b. Seine-Infér.
 ain (S.), b. cant. Seine
 ain (S.), cap de l'île de
 Madagascar
 ain-le-Pay (S.), v. Loire
 ain-Moutier, *Romanum*
Monasterium, ville du pays
 de Romand
 and, pays de Suisse
 ane, Thrace, ou Romélie,
Romania, prov. de la Turq.
 européenne
 anio, *Romanum*, ville du
 Bergamasque
 anis, *Romanum*, v. canton.
 Drôme
 as, *Roma*, v. cap. de l'Italie
 ou de Tarn (S.), v. canton.
 Aveyron
 omilly, b. canton. Aube
 ouney ou New-Rouney, b.
 du Kentaire
 omont ou Rondmont, *Roten-*
don Mons, ville du canton de
 Fribourg
 omorantin, *Rivus Morentini*,
 v. de la Slovaque. sous-préf.
 Loir-et-Cher
 omoulin, b. canton. Gard
 oues aux, vallée du royaume
 de Navarre
 onchamp, b. Haute-Saône
 onclionne, *Ronriglia*, petit
 état et v. du Patrimoine de
 S. Pierre

Ronda, *Arunda*, v. du royaume
 de Grenade
 Roneby ou Runeby, v. de Suède
 Ronni, v. de l'île de Bornholm
 Rounebourg, v. de la princip.
 d'Altembourg
 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
 Roquetuil, b. Aube
 Roquetfort-de-Marsail, v. cant.
 Landes
 Roquelort, b. canton. Aude
 Rquelaura, v. Gers
 Roquemadour, *Rupes-Amatoris*,
 v. Lot
 Roque-maure, *Rupes-Maura*, v.
 cant. Gard
 Roquesteron, b. cant. Alpes-
 Maritimes
 Roquetainbaut, b. cant. Lot-
 et-Garonne
 Roque-Vaire, *Rupes-Varia*, v.
 Bouches-du-Rhône
 Rorbach, b. canton. Moselle
 Rosana, ville du palatinat 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'Hier-
 manstadt
 Roscoff, port de France en Bre-
 tagne. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Roscommon, *Roscommonum*, v.
 de la prov. de Connaught
 Rosenberg, ville du cercle de
 Bœhm
 Rosenberg, ville de la province
 d'Oppeln
 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
 Rosienne, *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
 Rost, *Rossia*, prov. d'Écosse
 Rossano, *Roscianum*, 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
 Rouanne ou Roanne, *Rodumna*,
 v. du bas Forez. sous-préfet.
 Loire
 Roubaix, b. canton. Nord
 Roucy, *Ruuciactum*, v. Aisne
 Rouen, *Rothomagus*, ville capit.
 de la Normandie. archev. ché.
 préfecture. Seine-Inférieure
 Rourique (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
 Rouppiroux, v. Aveyron
 Rous-lart, *Rosalaria*, v. Lys
 Rousillon, *Rusciumensis*, prov.
 de France
 Rousillon, 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 Ravigo
 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
 Roziers (les), b. cant. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Rozoy, b. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Rubembri, b. Somme

Rubensack, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Rubenick, v. du duché de Ratibor
 Rubiera, *Herbaria*, ville du Modénois
 Ruckerswalda, ville du comté de Solms
 Rudkstadt, ville du comté de Schwartzbourg
 Ruden, *Ruda*, ville de Westphalie
 Rudshelm, v. de l'électorat de Mayence
 Rudolphswoth, Neustadel, *Rudolphswoth*, ville dans la Carinthie
 Rue, *Rua*, v. canton. Somme
 Ruel, b. Seine
 Rufac, *Rubeacum*, v. Haut-Rhin
 Rufecq, *Ruficum*, v. de l'Angoumois. sous-préf. Charente
 Ruffieux, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Rufisque, comptoir français en Afrique
 Rugenwalde, *Rugium*, v. de la Poméranie 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
 Rummelsbourg, v. de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Runckel, v. et comté d'Allem.
 Ruppelmonde, *Ruppelmonda*, 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
 Ruslin, v. de l'île de Man
 Rusty, b. canton. Doubs
 Russie ou Moscovie, *Russia*, grand empire, partie en Asie et partie en Europe
 Rutherglen, v. et comté d'Écosse
 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
 Ryeigate, b. de la prov. de Surrey
 Ryes, b. canton. Calvados
 Rzeczyca, *Rzeczyca*, ville de la Lituanie
 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
 Saarswede, 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 Caffric orientale
 Sabine, *Sabina*, prov. de l'état de l'Église
 Sabioncello, *Hilly*, presque île de Dalmatie
 Sabionetta, *Sablonetta*, ville et duché d'Italie
 Sahlé, *Sablotium*, ville. canton. Sarthe
 Sables d'Olonne (les), v. cap. de l'île d'Olonne, sous-préf. 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
 Sacai, *Saccaia*, ville dans l'île de Nippon
 Sacé, b. Manche
 Sachsenberg, ville du comté de Valdeck
 Sachsenbagen, v. du comté de Schauenbourg
 Sacilé, *Saculum*, ville dans la Marche Tréviseane
 Sacrement (S.), lac du Canada
 Sacrement (S.), colonie portugaise en Amérique
 Sadrai, établiss. hollandais sur la côte de Coromandel
 Saëns (S.), b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Saïfe ou Aïfé, *Saïfa*, ville de la prov. de Dunquela
 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 Égypte
 Saïgne (le), b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Saïgne-Légier, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Saïgues, b. canton. Cantal

Saignon, v. Tachéne
 Saillagouse, b. cant. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Saillans, *Saientes*, 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. Seine
 Sains, *Sena*, 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 des îles du Cap-Vert
 Sala ou Saal, *Sala*, ville dans Westmanland
 Salagnac, b. Vienne
 Salamanque, *Salamanca*, ville du royaume de Léon
 Salanches, v. Mont-Blanc
 Salankemeni, *Salancium*, ville de l'Esclavonie
 Sale, b. canton. Marne
 Sale (la), b. canton. Loire
 Salé, *Sala*, v. du roy. de Fez
 Salebris, b. cant. Loiret
 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 haute Carinthie
 Salfékl, v. de Thuringe
 Sallberg, *Salberga*, v. dans Westmanie
 Salicetto, b. canton. Sura
 Salies, b. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
 Salignac, *Saliniacum*, v. canton. Dordogne
 Salins, *Salina*, v. cant. Jura
 Salisbury ou Salesbury, *Salisbury*, ville de la Wiltschire
 Sallanches, b. canton. Léman
 Sallartanc, b. Vendée
 Salle (la), b. canton. Gard
 Salles, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sallescuran, b. cant. Aveyron
 Salin ou Salines, *Salinae*, ville de la province de Vosges
 Salmiegh, v. Aveyron
 Salmunster, v. du cercle de haut Rhin
 Salo, *Srlodium*, v. du Bréhan
 Salobrens, Salobregua, ville du royaume de Grenade
 Salomon (les îles de), îles de la mer du Sud
 Salou, *Salom*, v. cant. Bouches-du-Rhône

oric, *Amphissa*, v. dans la
 ivadie
 onicki, Salonique, ou Thes-
 onique, *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
 tza ou Saltz, v. du duché de
 agdebourg
 zbourg, *Sallsburgum*, ville
 ap. de l'état de même nom,
 t cercle de Bavière
 z-der-Helden, b. de la pr.
 Grubenhagen
 z-Hemmendorf, v. d'Autr.
 zungen, v. de la princip. de
 Lemberg
 zees, *Salutor*, v. du Piémont.
 éché. sous-préfect. Stora
 vador 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
 vatierra, *Salvatera*, 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
 vviac, 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
 marcaude, *Samarconda*, 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
 muer, h. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 mmatan, *Sannatanum*, ville.
 canton. Gers
 moëns, b. canton. Léman
 mogitie, *Samogitia*, prov. de
 Pologne
 moïcides (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
 melte, prov. de la Géorgie
 mosse, *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
 Sanaa, 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, *Tincorium*, v. cant.
 Cher
 Sandau, v. du duché de Magde-
 bourg
 Sandeas, *Sandecium*, v. du pal.
 de Cracovie
 Sandillon, b. 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 Domitius
 Sanguessa, *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-Salvadore, b. canton. Ma-
 rrengo
 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, *Santa 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, *Santena*, ville du duché
 de Clèves
 Santerre, *Sanguiterra*, petit pays
 de France
 Santhoven, b. canton. Deux-
 Nèthes
 Santia, v. du Piémont. sous-pr.
 Sczia
 Santillane, *Santa 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
 Saragose ou Saragoc, *Casar-
 Augusta*, v. capit. du royaume
 d'Aragon
 Saraio, Bosna-Serai, ou Serai,
Seralum, v. de la Bosnie
 Saralbe, v. canton. Moselle
 Saramon, *Cella-Medulsi*, ville.
 Gers
 Saratof ou Soratof, *Saratovia*, v.
 du roy. d'Astracan
 Saravi, prov. de l'Abyssinie
 Sarbourg, *Sarra 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, *Sarunetes*, comté et v.
 de Suisse
 Sargel, *Canucis*, v. de la prov.
 de Trémecan
 Sargnac, b. Gard
 Sarguennise, v. de la Lorraine
 allem. sous-préfect. Moselle
 Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, ville du Péri-
 gord. sous-préfect. Dordogne
 Sar-Louis (Sar-Libre), *Sarus
 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
 Sarreal, v. de la Catalogne
 Sarrebruck, v. sous-préfecture.
 Sarre
 Sarsine, *Sarsina*, v. de la Ro-
 magne
 Sarstede, 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
 Sarzana, *Sergianum*, v. d'Italie
 Sarzeau, b. canton. Morbihan
 Sarzene, v. Morbihan
 Sas-de-Gand, *Sassa*, ville de la
 Flandre hollandaise. Escaut
 Sasroua, ville du roy. de Ben-
 gale

Sasquehannoxes, peuples sauvages de la Virginie
 Sassari, *Sassari*, ville de l'île de Sardaigne
 Saschi ou Millenbach, comté et ville de la Transylvanie
 Sassenay, b. canton. Isère
 Sassoio ou Sasseuil, *Saxulum*, v. de la princ. de Carpi
 Batalis, *Santia*, v. de la petite Caramanie
 Satillon, b. canton. Ardèche
 Saturnin (S.), bourg. Puy-de-Dôme
 Saturnin (S.), b. Aveyron
 Satz ou Zadeck, cercle et ville de Bohême
 Saubron, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Saucheri, b. Aisne
 Sauffieu (S.), b. Somme
 Saugé (S.), b. Nièvre
 Sauges, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Saugues, *Salgar*, v. Lozère
 Saugues, b. cant. Haute-Loire
 Saunon, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 Saugé (S.), b. cant. Nièvre
 Saugon, v. du comté de Waldburg
 Saulon, b. Charente
 Saulieu, *Sidolcum*, v. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Sault, *Saltus*, v. e. Vaucluse
 Saulx, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Saurur, *Salmurium*, v. d'Anjou. sous-préf. Maine-et-Loire
 Saurat, b. Ariège
 Sauvages (la), b. Orne
 Sauvay (S.) Sauvay-la-Plaine), v. Vienne
 Sauvanges, 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
 Sauvière, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Sauveterre, b. cant. Aveyron
 Sauveterre, *Saltva-Terra*, ville. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Sauveterre, 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-Vaussey, 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. Loiret-Cher
 Savillan, Savillano, *Savillum*, 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, *Saponaria*, 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
 Sealtz 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
 Searem, b. cant. Alpes-Marit.
 Seartino, *Senrlinum*, ville de la princ. de Piombino
 Searo, *Seares*, ville de l'île de Santorin
 Searpanto, *Carpathus*, île de l'Archipel
 Seaux, b. sous-préf. Seine
 Seella, *Seella*, province de l'Abyssinie
 Scellières, b. canton. Jura
 Seey-sur-Saône, bourg. canton. Haute-Saône
 Scharding, v. de la h. Bavière
 Schaffouse, *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, *Scheldinstadum*, ville. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Schellenberg, b. de la princ. de Berchtoldsgaden
 Schernberg, v. de Souabe
 Schernnitz, *Schernitzium*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Schenckendorff, v. de la basse Lusace
 Sehening, *Scheningia*, ville de l'Ostrogothie
 Seheningen ou Seeningen, ville de la princ. de Walbourg
 Seher, v. de la Souabe
 Scherding, v. de la Bavière
 Schermbeck, 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
 Schieudam, v. de la Hollande
 Schilde, v. du cercle de Metz
 Schinta, ville de la haute Bavière
 Schiras, *Schirasium*, v. cap. du Faristan
 Schirmeck, b. canton. Vosges
 Schirvan, *Schirvan*, princ. de Perse
 Schizar, *Larissa*, v. de Syrie
 Schlacken, v. de la princ. de Cobourg
 Schlackenwalde, v. du cercle d'Elbungen
 Schlackenwerde, v. du cercle d'Elbungen
 Schlaitz, ville du Voïgthand
 Schleussingen, v. de la princ. de Henneberg
 Schleydin, b. canton. Ombrie
 Schmieberg, *Schmiebergum*, ville 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
 Schneeberg ou Schneberg, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
 Schoenau, 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, *Nassorum*, ville Sarre
 Schoenflies, v. de la princ. de Marche de Brandebourg
 Schoeppestaedt, v. de la princ. de Wolfenbuttel

classe (Ste.-), b. Orne
 Seimberg ou Schoenberg, v.
 irre
 oneck, v. Sarre
 mena ou Seanie, *Scandia*,
 rovince de Suède
 onga ou Sehonga, ville de
 haute Bavière
 onrein, v. de l'évêché de
 urtzbourg
 ouwala, v. du cercle élect.
 : Saxe
 onnhove, v. de Hollande
 opicin, 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*, île de la Zé-
 nde
 ramberg, ville du comté de
 lohenberg
 rap-lau, ville du comté de
 lansfeld
 robenhausen, v. de la haute
 avière
 ueniz ou Schweidnitz, *Su-
 innia*, prov. et ville de la Si-
 sie
 irt, île du palatinat de Pres-
 ourg
 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, *Schweinfurtum*, v.
 de la Franconie
 weinitz, v. du cercle élect.
 de Saxe
 winsberg, 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
 wca, v. du val de Mazarre
 wti, *S'atius*, île de l'Archipel
 ou *Chios*, île de l'Archipel
 oto, pays de l'empire de
 l'Orient
 ro, *Seyras*, île de l'Archipel
 zuber, b. canton. Sarre
 spanène, b. cant. Linnone
 pello, *Scopulus*, île de l'Ar-
 chipel
 atan, *Sodra*, ville cap. de la
 haute Albanie
 atari, *Chrysopolis*, ville de la
 Natolie
 lies ou Delos, île de l'Archipel

Seabford, ville du Sussex
 Sébastien (S.), *Fanum Sancti
 Sebastiani*, v. de la province
 de Guipuscoa
 Sebenico, *Sebentcum*, v. et comté
 de la Dalmatie vénitienne
 Sêchelles (Iles), dans la mer des
 Indes
 Seekaw ou Seecau, *Secovia*, v.
 de la b. Stirie autrichienne
 Seekingen ou Seeking, *Sanctio*,
 v. de la Souabe autrichienne
 Secklin, b. canton. Nord
 Secondigné, b. canton. Deux-
 Sèvres
 Sedan, *Sedanum*, v. de Champ-
 sous-préfecture. Ardennes
 Sederon, b. canton. Drôme
 Seehausen, ville de la vieille
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Sêez ou Sais, *Sagium*, ville de
 Normandie. évêc. cant. Orne
 Seegerbe, *Segeberga*, v. de la
 Wagrie
 Segodin, v. de Hongrie
 Seghelnessa, v. d'Afrique
 Ségeswart ou Schesbourg, *Seg-
 thusa*, ville et comté de la
 Transylvanie
 Ségewold, 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
 Segonzac, b. cant. Charente
 Segorbe, *Segobriga*, v. du roy.
 de Valence
 Ségovie, *Segovia*, ville de la
 vieille Castille
 Ségovie (la nouvelle), *Sgovia*,
 v. de l'audience de Guatimala
 Ségovie (la nouvelle), ville de
 l'île de Luçon
 Ségovie (la nouvelle), ville de
 la prov. de Venezuela
 Segre, *Secretum*, 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, *Seillin'acum*, ville.
 Yonne
 Seilhac, 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-
 laine
 Sêlande ou Zêlande, *Selandia*,
 île de la mer Baltique
 Sêlincourt, *Selincurtis*, bourg.
 Somme
 Selinginsk, v. de la Sibirie
 Selingstadt, *Selingenstadt*, ou
 Salingunstad, *Selingstadum*,
 v. de l'élect. de Mayence
 Sêlivrée, *Selimbria*, ville de la
 Romagne
 Selkirek, prov. et b. d'Ecosse
 Sêlie (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-Bencheim, *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
 Sémurmont, b. Somme
 Sandomir ou Sandomir, *Sendo-
 miria*, v. du palat. de Pologne
 Sêneffe, b. canton. Jemmappes
 Sênéga ou Sênégâl, contrée, île,
 et fleuve d'Afrique
 Sênez, *Sanitum*, ville. canton.
 Basse-Alpes
 Senftenberg, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 Senlis, *Sitanectes*, ville de l'île
 de France. sous-préfet. Oise
 Sennaa, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Sennar, royaume et ville de la
 Nubie
 Sennecey (grand), b. canton.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Senneegas 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 Sênonois.
 sous-préfecture. Yonne
 Sépaux, 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, *Scriptas*, lie de l'Archipel
 Serghiana, b. canton. Tonne
 Sérignan, *Serignanum*, ville. Hérault
 Sérigni, v. de l'île de Java
 Sermaize, v. Marne
 Sermur, b. Creuse
 Sermin (S.), v. Aveyron
 Seronge, ville des Etats du Grand-Mogol
 Serpa, *Serpa*, v. de l'Alentéjo
 Serpaize, b. Isère
 Serpuehow, v. de Russie
 Serravalle, *Serravallis*, v. cant. Maringo
 Serra, *Serra*, v. Drôme
 Serres, v. cant. Hautes-Alpes
 Serres ou Ceris, *Sernaz*, ville de la Macédoine
 Serrières, b. cant. Ardèche
 Servelly, v. de la province de Tenez
 Servant (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Servette, v. Lozère
 Servian, b. canton. Hérault
 Servie, *Serwia*, province de la Turquie européenne
 Servières, b. canton. Cotézze
 Seru ou Seruin, v. de la princip. de Wolfenbützel
 Séria, 90e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
 Sessa, *Suessa*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Scasia, v. et vallée du duché de Milan
 Sesto, *Sertum*, v. du Milanais
 Sestola, v. du duc. de Modène
 Sestri di Levante, *Tigulia*, v. de l'Etat de Gènes
 Sestri di Ponenti, *Sertum*, ville de l'Etat de Gènes
 Se-Tehuen, prov. occidentale de la Chine
 Setin, *Cythæum*, v. de Candie
 Settenil, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Settimo-Vitone, b. cant. Doire
 Sétabal, *Catobris*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise
 Seurre, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Sevesuuri, 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 (Stc.), 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 Capitanato
 Sevidentro, b. cant. Liamone
 Sevignas, 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
 Sewenk, v. de Russie
 Seyde ou Sayd, *Sidon*, v. de la Syrie
 Seyne, v. cant. Basses-Alpes
 Seyssel, v. canton. Ain
 Seysuel, b. Isère
 Sezanne, *Sexanna*, ville. canton. Marne
 Sezze, b. canton. Maringo
 Sfax, v. de la régence de Tanis
 Sfeutgrada, *Spheta*, 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, *Convonnos*, île d'Angl.
 Sherness, v. du comté de Kent
 Shoreham, b. du Sussex
 Shrewsbury, *Salapia*, prov. et v. d'Angleterre
 Siani, *Siamani*, roy. et v. des Indes
 Siang-Yang, *Sianganum*, v. de la prov. de Hu-Quang
 Siara, *Siera*, 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
 Siderocopia, *Chrysis*, ville de la Macédoine
 Siebenlehn 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, *Signiacum*, b. canton. Ardennes
 Signy-le-Petit, b. canton. Ardennes
 Sigtuna, *Sigunia*, ville de l'Upplande
 Siguenna, *Segontia*, ville de la vieille Castille

Sijan, v. Aude
 Sikina, lie de l'Archipel
 Silberberg, v. de Silésie
 Silésie, *Sieria*, duché d'Allemagne
 Silistra ou Dorestro, *Dorostorum*, v. de la Bulgarie
 Sillé-le-Gaillaume, v. canton. Sarthe
 Sillery, b. Marne
 Silvain (S.), b. Calvados
 Silvanez, *Silvanica*, v. canton. Aveyron
 Silvano, b. canton. Maringo
 Silves, *Silva*, v. de l'Algarie
 Simmerin, v. Roër
 Simmerin, v. sous-préf. Rhin-Moselle
 Simon (S.), b. canton. Aube
 Simonthorn, ville de la Xie Hongrie
 Simore, b. Gers
 Sin, Tsin, *Sina*, v. de la Xie de Hu-Quang
 Simai, *Sina*, mont. de l'Asie pétrée
 Sinde ou Tatta, prov. des états du Grand-Mogol
 Sindringan, v. de Francoie
 Singan, *Sigenum*, v. cap. de la prov. de Chena
 Singo, *Singur*, v. de la Maldoine
 Singor, *Singora*, v. du roy. de Siam
 Sinigaglia, *Senogalia*, ville de duché d'Urbain
 Sinope, *Sinope*, ville de la Scythie
 Sintzeim ou Sinsheim, 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
 Sirmiech, *Sirmium*, ville de l'Empire d'Avronie
 Sissac, v. du canton de Eblis
 Sisseg, *Segesta*, place de la Croatie
 Sissonne, b. canton. Aisne
 Sissopoli, *Apollonia*, ville de la Romeine
 Sisteron, *Serutera*, ville de Provence, sous-préf. B.-Alps
 Sitia, *Cithium*, ville de l'île de Candie
 Sittard, v. canton. Roër
 Siucheu, *Siuchem*, ville de la prov. de Se-Tehuen
 Sivas, *Sebasteia*, ville de la Scythie
 Siverhausen, v. du duché de Brunswick
 Sivrai, *Severianum*, 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-
 rics
 gl. *Stagella*, v. de l'île de
 Zélande
 quen, v. de la Poméranie
 y ou Schlan, cercle et ville
 y Hohme
 kan. *Slaukavia*, v. du pala-
 nat de Cracovie
 to, *Slegum*, comté et v. de
 prov. de Connaught
 wick, *Slevicium*, duché et
 lle de la province de Got-
 rp
 in, *Slonina*, v. du duché
 Lithuanie
 ten, *Slota*, v. de la Frise
 zk, *Slucum*, duché et v. de
 Lithuanie
 île de Danemarck
 land ou Gothie méridio-
 nale, *Smalandia*, province de
 rde
 kkalde, *Samalencia*, v. cap.
 la principauté de Henne-
 berg
 denisko, *Smolancum*, duché,
 datinat, et v. de Russie
 rnie, *Smyrna*, v. de la Na-
 die
 cek ou Snitz, ville de la
 dise
 atiu, ville cap. de la Poku-
 ie
 ng ou Suane, *Suana*, v. du
 ennois
 rnheim, canton. Rhin-et-
 selle
 rnhre, princ. du royaume
 Aragon
 haczow, ville du duché de
 Lavovie
 cheu ou So-Tcheou, v. du
 ansi
 ité (les îles de la), dans la
 mer du Sud
 oa, port entre S.-Jean-de-
 uz et Bayonne
 onuseo, *Soconusca*, province
 e la nouv. Espagne
 otera, *Socotera*, île entre
 Arabie heur. et l'Afrique
 zowa, *Socavia*, ville de la
 foldavie
 s, Soust, ou Zorst, *Sust-
 ra*, ville du comté de la
 farek
 da, Cefala, royaume de la
 Grèce
 ou Sophie, *Sophia*, v. cap.
 de la Bulgarie
 roy, v. du roy. de Fez
 no. province du royaume de
 ongo
 quies, *Songia*, v. canton.
 annapes
 sons, *Guesones*, v. cap. du
 onnois. évêché. sous-préf.
 sime
 lin, v. cap. de la nouvelle
 rche de Brandebourg
 me, b. canton. Nord
 me, b. Sarthe
 ur, *Solestarum*, canton et
 de Suisse

Solfatarà, terrain près de Pouz-
 zoli
 Solignao-sur-Loire, b. Haute-
 Loire
 Solliés, b. Var
 Solms ou Hohen-Solms, *Solma*,
 comté et b. de Wétéravie
 Sologne, *Secalaunia*, pet. pays
 de l'Orléanois
 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-
 lita*, v. de la vieille Marche de
 Brandebourg
 Somberion, b. Côte-d'Or
 Sombbrero, île, l'une des An-
 tilles
 Somerton, v. de la province de
 Sommerset
 Sommariva-del-Boseo, b. cant.
 Tauaro
 Somme, 98c départ. de France,
 formé dans la Picardie
 Sonnerda ou Grossen-Sem-
 mern, v. de Thuringe
 Sonnerreux, b. Oise
 Sommerfeld, ville de la basse
 Lusace
 Sommergem, b. canton. Es-
 saut
 Sommersetshire, *Somersetia*, pr.
 d'Angleterre
 Sommerhausen, b. de Fran-
 conie
 Sommersy, b. Seine-Infér.
 Sounnières, *Sumerium*, v. cant.
 Gard
 Sompuies, 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.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Sonquas, peuple d'Afrique
 Sonsonate, port du Mexique
 Sontheim, ville du comté de
 Limbourg
 Sontra, v. de la basse Hesse
 Souzay, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Sooloo, l'une des îles des Mo-
 liques
 Sophiana, *Sophia*, ville de l'A-
 derbijan
 Sophie, v. du gouvernem. de
 Pétersbourg
 Sophron ou Edembourg, *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 vieille
 Castille
 Soriasco, b. canton. Maringo
 Sorlin (S.), b. Ain
 Sorlingues, *Sillina*, île de la
 prov. de Cornouailles
 Sornac, b. canton. Corrèze
 Sorrain (S.), b. Charente-Infér.
 Sorocok, place forte de Pologne
 Sorcingoin, v. Liamone
 Sorcinu, v. canton. Liamone
 Sorr, b. du cercle de König-
 grätz
 Sorrento, *Surrentum*, v. du roy.
 de Naples
 Sos, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Sospello, *Sospitellum*, v. cant.
 Alpes-Maritimes
 Sotteghem, b. canton. Escaut.
 Sottesast, b. Manche
 Sotteville, b. Seine-Infér.
 Souabe, *Suavia*, 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
 Soullaines, 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, *Suppora*, v. Landes
 Sour, *Tyrrus*, v. de la Syrie
 Sourdeval, b. canton. Manche
 Soure, *Sourium*, v. de l'Estra-
 madure portugaise
 Sournia, b. canton. Pyrénées-
 Orientales
 Souse ou Suse, *Susa*, province
 et ville du royaume de l'Eu-
 nis
 Souvel, *Susella*, ville de l'Alen-
 tojo
 Southon, v. canton. Landes
 Souterraine (la), v. canton.
 Creuse
 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 du bas Palatinat
 Spangtown, 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
 Spiez, v. du canton de Berne
 Spigno, b. canton. Tanaro
 Spinecourt, b. canton. Meuse
 Spire, *Spira*, v. capitale du bas Palatinat, sous-prov. et. Mont-Tonnerre
 Spiritu-Sancto, *Sanctus Spiritus*, gouvern. et v. du Brésil
 Spinack, b. Mont-Tonnerre
 Spital, v. de la h. Carinthie
 Spitz, v. de la h. Autriche
 Spitzberg, *Spitzberga*, pays des terres Arctiques
 Spolte, *Spoltem*, ville dans l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Spornberg ou Sprenberg, *Spreenberg*, ville de la h. Lorraine
 Spornaw, *Sprotavia*, ville de Silésie
 Squillace, *Squillacium*, v. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Stade, *Stada*, ou *Staden*, *Statio*, v. du duché de Brême
 Stadthagen, ville du comté de Leppe
 Stadberg, *Stadberga*, ville du cercle de Westphalie
 Stadt-Am-Hof, v. de Bavière
 Stadt-Loo, 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 Carniole supérieure
 Stainville, b. Meuse
 Stallone ou Lemnos, île de l'Archipel
 Stampalia, *Antipalaea*, île de l'Archipel
 Stanchion ou Stancon, *Cos*, une des meilleures îles de l'Archipel
 Staufford, *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 Magdebourg
 Stavanger, v. du gouvern. de Bergen
 Stavelo, *Stablo*, *Stable*, *Stabulum*, v. cant. Ourthe
 Stavenhagen, v. de la province de Gustrow
 Stavenow, v. de la Marche de Prignitz
 Stavenon, *Staveren*, v. de la Frise
 Steenberg, *Stenoberga*, ville du Brabant hollandais
 Steenvoerde, 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. de 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, *Sernberga*, v. de la principauté de Wenden
 Sternberg, ville de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Sterzingen, ville du Tirol
 Sterzin, *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
 Steyrygg, 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'Electen-burge
 Stolhoffen, *Stollfafa*, v. de la Souabe
 Stolpen ou Stolpe, *Solpe*, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Stolpen, v. du cercle de Meise
 Stormkau, v. de la h. Lusse
 Stormary, *Stormaria*, pays du duché de Holstein
 Stradella (la), *Jella*, v. canton. Maringo
 Stralane, bourg du comté de Tyrone
 Stralen, *Stralencum*, v. de la quartier de Gueldre
 Stralsund, *Stralunda*, v. de la Poméranie suédoise
 Strambino, b. cant. Doria
 Stranawer, ville du comté de Galloway
 Strasberg, ville du comté de Stolberg
 Strasbourg, *Strasburgum*, capit. de l'Alsace, évêché, préfecture. Es
 Strasbourg, ville de la h. Moravie
 Stuckraïne de Brandebourg, *rasnitz* ou *Sraswitz*, ville de la Moravie
 Stratford, b. du Warwick
 Straubing, *Straburg*, ville de Bavière
 Strausberg, v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Streilberg, ville du haut margraviat de Nuremberg
 Strelin, ville du cercle de Poméranie
 Strelin, v. de la principauté de Brüg
 Strelitz, *Strelitium*, v. du cercle de la basse Saxe
 Strelitz, v. de la Silésie
 Strenghen, *Strenghie*, v. de la Sudermanie
 Strigau ou Striga, *Strigau*, ville 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 Sicile
 Stromgii, *Stromylum*, ville de la Calabre citérieure
 Stroppen, v. du duché de Saxe
 Stroppiana, v. canton. Savoie
 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, *Stutgardia*, v. cap. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Suance, peuples d'Asie
 Suqueim, port de la haute Ethiopie
 Subbaco, *Subloquum*, v. de la Campagne de Rome

- ubevt, v. de la province de Duquela
 u-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
 udercoping, *Suderkopia*, v. de l'Ostrogothie
 ndermanie, *Sudermania*, prov. de Suède
 uède, *Suecia*, roy. d'Europe
 ucti-Hou, v. de la Chine
 uct. v. de la Marche ukraine de Brandebourg
 uez, *Suesium*, v. d'Egypte
 ufffolk, *Suffolcia*, prov. marit. d'Angleterre
 ugelmèse ou Segelmèse, prov. de la Barbarie
 uilia, v. d'élect. de Saxe
 uippes, *Suippia*, bourg. cant. Marne
 uisse, *Helvetia*, grand pays et républ. fédérat. d'Europe
 uigen ou Sœulgen, 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
 ulpic-les-Champs (S.), bourg. canton. Creuse
 ulpic-les-Feuilles (S.), bourg. Haute-Vienne
 Sultanie, *Sultania*, v. de Perse
 Sulte ou Sultze, v. de la seign. de Rostock
 Sultze, b. et comté de Souabe
 Sultzbach, *Sultzbachium*, v. et princ. du haut Palatinat
 Sultzburg, *Sulzburgum*, ville du Brigaw
 Sumatra, *Sumatra*, île de la mer des Indes
 Sumbi, province du royaume d'Angola
 Sumène, b. canton. Gard
 Sund, détroit d'Europe, la clef de la mer Baltique
 Sunderbourg, *Sunderburgum*, v. de l'île d'Alsac
 Sundi, prov. du Congo
 Sundswal, ville cap. de la Médalpie
 Sung-Kiang, *Sungkianum*, ville de la province de Kiangnan
 Suintzaw ou Sundgaw, *Suintzavia*, pays de France
 Supino, *Sapinum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Surate, *Surata*, v. du royaume de Guzarate
 Surgeres, *Surgeria*, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Surgy, b. Nièvre
 Surin (S.), b. Gironde
 Surinam, *Surina*, pays de l'Am. dans la Guyanne
 Suringa, prov. et v. de l'île de Niphou
 Surrey, *Surria*, prov. d'Anglet.
 Sursée, ville du cant. de Lucerne
 Sury-le-Comtal, v. Loire
 Sus roy. ou prov. du royaume de Maroc
 Susdal, *Susdala*, v. et duché de l'empire Russe
 Suse, *Segusium*, v. du Piémont.
 évêc. sous-préfect. Pô
 Suse (la), b. cant. Sarthe
 Suse, ville du royaume de Tunis
 Suse-la-Rousse, b. Drôme
 Suses ou Souster, *Susa*, v. cap. du Chusistan
 Sussat, b. Haute-Vienne
 Sussex, *Sussexia*, prov. d'Angleterre
 Susterin, *Sustera*, v. du duché de Juliers
 Sutherland, *Sutherlandia*, prov. de l'Ecosse septentrionale
 Sutri, *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
 Bzuzza, Choutza, v. du palat. de Culin

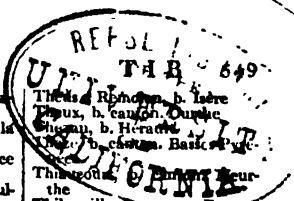
T.

- 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
 Tabor, 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
 Tagaost, *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, *Talenburgus*, 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, *Elbera 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'Iunnan
 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, h. Somme
 Taluay, b. Côte-d'Or
 Talmond, b. cant. Vendée
 Talmont, *Talemundum*, ville. Charente-Inférieure
 Tamalameque, *Tamalameca*, v. du gouvern. de Ste.-Marthe
 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
- Tatuis, b. cant. Escout
- Tamise (la), *Tamisis*, fleuve d'Angleterre
- Tauntesbruck, *Aggeripontum*, ville de Thuringe
- Tamworth, b. du comté de Stafford
- Tanaro, 100^e département de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
- Taucarville, bourg. Seine-Inférieure
- Tangarock, port de Russie, sur la mer Noire
- Tanger, *Tingis*, v. de la prov. d'Hasbat
- Tangermund ou Tangermunde, *Tingermunda*, v. de la vieille Marche de Brandebourg
- Tangut, *Tangutum*, dans la Tartarie chinoise
- Tanjaor, *Tanjortum*, roy. et v. d'Asie, dans les Indes
- Tanninge, b. canton. Léman
- Tannay, b. Nièvre
- Tanbauwin, 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, *Turiana*, 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 *Tarvis*, *Targoviscum*, ville cap. de la Valaquoie
- Tariff, *Julia Tractata*, ville de l'Andalousie
- Tarku, *Taroum*, v. capitale du Daghestan
- Tarn, 101^e 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 Carmanie
- 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, *Tarudantum*, ville cap. de la prov. de Sus
- Tarvis, ville de la Carinthie
- Tassing, *Tassinga*, île de Danemarck
- Tatihou, île près le cap la Hougue
- Tatta, *Tatta*, v. cap. de la pr. de Sindé, ou de Tarta
- Tauchel, ville de Misnie
- Tauchel, ville de la Posseltelle
- 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
- Tausim, ville dans le cercle de Caurzim
- Tautenbourg, bail. de Thuringe
- Tauves, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
- Tavagna, b. canton. Golo
- Tavasthus ou Cronenbourg, *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, *Tayouanum*, 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
- Tebesim, ville de la Nubie
- Tchilimmar, ville du Far.
- Tebeibek, prov. du Baharid
- Tebesta, *Tebesta*, v. du royaume de Tunis
- Tebla, prov. et v. du royaume de Maroc
- Tecout ou Techeit, ville de la province de Sus
- Tecklinbourg, *Tocka*, ville et ville de Westphalie
- Tecoautepeque, ville de la pr. de Guaxaca
- Tecore, *Telinda*, royaume d'Afrique
- Teeulet, ville de la province de Hea
- Teilez, *Telissa*, prov. et v. du royaume d'Alger
- Tednest, ville cap. de la pr. de Hea
- Tedai, *Tedja*, ville de la pr. de Sus
- Tefezara, *Attacirit*, ville du royaume de Trémecé
- Tefis ou Tifis, *Tefis*, v. cap. de la Géorgie
- Te-Gan, *Tegnam*, v. de la pr. de Huquang
- Tegaza, *Tegaza*, ville et pr. dans le désert de Barbarie
- Tegoratin, *Tegoratin*, v. cap. de pays d'Afrique
- Tegteza, v. de la prov. de Hea
- Tehama, contrée de l'Asie heureuse
- Teilleul (le), *Tellium*, b. canton. Manche
- Teischnitz, ville de l'Electoral de Bamberg
- Tel, ville de la Valchirie
- Telanone, *Telanone*, ville du royaume de Naples
- Telzeze, ville dans la Terre de Labour
- Telgen, *Telga*, ville de la pr. de Germanie
- Telget ou Telligt, v. de l'Electoral de Munster
- Tellichery, établis. anglais sur la côte de Malabar
- Teltow, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
- Teltsch, ville de Moravie
- Temendestuf ou Metast. *Temendestuf*, ville du roy. d'Asie
- Temesse, *Temessa*, prov. du royaume de Fez
- Temeswar, *Temiswar*, ville dans la haute Hongrie
- Temian, *Temianum*, royaume d'Afrique, dans la Nigritie
- Tenualet, ville du roy. de Moravie
- Templeuve, b. canton. Nord
- Templeuve, b. cant. Jemappes
- Templin, ville de l'Electoral de Brandebourg

TER

TIE



acerim ou Tenesserim, *Tesserinum*, province et ville
royaume de Siam
ce, b. cant. Haute-Loire
de. *Tenda*, comté et v. dans
Piémont
dos, *Tenclos*, île de l'Ar-
ipel
Griffe, *Nivaria*, île, l'une
Canaries
Griffe, *Teneriffa*, ville du
gouvernement de Ste-Mar-
e
sée, l'un des 17 Etats-
nis
za, *Teness*, v. du royaume
Maroc
ze, *Teness*, prov. et ville
royaume de Trémeccen
g-Chou ou Ten-Tcheou,
ntcum, v. de la province
Chan-Tong
neberg, baill. de la princip.
Gotha
notodt ou Taennstadt, v.
Thuringe
quin-Grus, b. c. Moselle
zerzet, ville du royaume
Trémeccen
lacha, ville du Bilédu-
gériid
do, *Interamna*, ville de
Abruzze ultérieure
sson, *Terrasa*, ville. canton.
ardogne
s. r. v. *Tertaria*, île, l'une
s Açores
ga, *Terga*, ville du roy. de
aroc
ki, *Terchium*, ville capitale
la Circassie moscovite
nini, *Thermae Himerenses*,
île du val de Mazare
moli, *Buba*, ville de la Ca-
tanate
monde, v. sous-préfectur.
seaut
muiden, v. Escaut
nate, *Ternata*, île des Mo-
iques
neuse, v. Escaut
ni. *Interannum*, v. du duc.
e Spolette
nova, *Ternobum*, v. capit.
roy. de Bulgarie
ouane, *Tervana*, v. Pas-de-
alain
racine, *Anxur*, ville de la
campagne de Rome
ra-Nuova, *Phinstana*, ville
l'île de Sardaigne
ra-Nuova, duché et ville du
al de Noto
re de la Compagnie (la),
les de la mer de Kamtschat-
s
re-Ferme, contrée de l'A-
néique méridionale
re-Neuve, *Terra-Nova*, île
l'Amér. sept.
res Antarctiques, Australes,
Méditerranées, *Regiones An-
arar*, terres vers le pôle
méridional
uel. *Terullum*, ville du roy.
Aragon

Terre, ville de l'île de Wa-
cheren
Techen, *Trachina*, ville de la
Silésie autrichienne
Tesseldt, ville de la province
de Hea
Tesset, *Tessela*, ville du Bilédu-
gériid
Tessin, *Tessinum*, v. du duché
de Meckle-nbourg
Tessoy (déroit de), sépare l'île
de Jesso de la gr. Tartarie
Tessy, b. canton. Manche
Téte-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
Teurert, ville du roy. de Fez
Teurteville, b. Manche
Teutschnitz, ville de l'évêc. de
Bamberg
Teuzar, *Tisuris*, ville du Bilé-
du-
gériid
Tewksbury, *Tewkeburia*, b. du
Gloucestershire
Texel, *Texella*, île de la Nor-
Hollande
Tezar, *Tezara*, ville capit. de la
prov. de Cutz
Tezeuco, *Tetecum*, ville de la
nouvelle Espagne
Tezela, *Arina*, v. du royaume
de Trémeccen
Tezo, ville du roy. de Fez
Thabor, montag. de la Judée
Thain, ville. cant. Drôme
Thaire, bourg. Charante-Infé-
rieure
Thiam, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
Thanet, *Tanctos*, île de la prov.
de Kent
Thann, v. Haut-Rhin
Thaso, *Tharus*, île de l'Archip-
pel
Thaur et le Champ, b. canton.
Maine-et-Loire
Thébaïde ou Sayde, *Thebaïs*,
contrée de la haute Egypte
Thèbes ou Thines, *Thebit*, ville
de la Livadie
Thèbes d'Egypte ou Saïd, *The-
ba*, ville de la haute Egypte
Thégonne (S.), b. canton. Fi-
nistère
Theil (le), b. canton. Orne
Thenezay, b. c. Deux-Sèvres
Thengen, comté et ville de
Souabe
Thenon, b. cant. Dordogne
Ther-sianople, ville de Bohé-
mie
Thermie, *Ternia*, l'une des îles
Cyclades
Thernopyles, *Thermopila*, dé-
troit du mont Oeta
Theford, *Sitomagus*, bourg du
comté de Norfolk

Thés, *Thésos*, b. îsère
Thoux, b. canton. Ouche
Thuan, b. Herault
Thuz, b. canton. Basile
Thiessou, *Thiessou*, b. canton. Pyrénées
the
Thiberville, b. canton. Eure
Thiebault (S.), v. Mont-Blanc
Thieblemont, b. cant. Marne
Thielt, b. canton. Lys
Thierache, *Therascia*, pays de
la Picardie
Thiers ou Thiern, *Thierrium*,
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-préfec-
ture. Moselle
Thirenstein, ville de la basse
Autriche
Thiron-de-Gardais, b. canton.
Eure-et-Loire
Thirsek, b. du comté d'York
Thiviers, ville. cant. Dordogne
Thizy, b. canton. Rhône
Thoard, b. Basses-Alpes
Thoiry, b. Léman
Thoisey, *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 Sa-
voie. sous-préf. Léman
Thor (le), v. Vaucluse
Thoren, v. Meuse-Inférieure
Thornay, *Toriniacum*, ville.
Yonne
Thornay, ville. cant. Manche
Thori, *Torunium*, ville du pal.
de Culin
Thouars, *Tharclum*, ville du
Poitou. sous-préf. Deux-Sè-
vres
Thoun, *Thunium*, ville du cant.
de Berne
Thourout, b. canton. Lys
Thueys, b. canton. Ardèche
Thuin, *Thudinum*, ville. canton.
Jemmapes
Thuir, b. canton. Pyrénées-
Orientales
Thurç, 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, *Teonium*, 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.
 Ticineto, b. cant. Maringo
 Tidor, *Tidora*, l'une des îles des Moluques
 Tiel, *Tellum*, ville de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Tien-Cin ou Tien-Tsing-Ouei, ville de la prov. de Pe-Tché-li
 Tiffauges, v. Vendée
 Tiglioie, b. canton. Tanaro
 Tigre ou Tigil (le), *Tigris*, fleuve d'Asie
 Tigre, *Tigrum*, roy. d'Abyssinie
 Tilbourg, *Tilburgum*, b. du pays d'Osterwick
 Tilbury, b. de la prov. d'Essex
 Tilliers ou Tillières, *Tagularia*, b. Eure
 Tilly-sur-Seulles, b. canton. Calvados
 Timan, contrée et ville du Poyan
 Timor, *Timara*, île de la mer des Indes
 Timorland, île des Moluques
 Tinechray, 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
 Tipra, royaume des Indes
 Tirano, *Tiranum*, gouv. et ville des Grisons
 Tirnav, *Tirnovia*, ville de la h. Hongrie
 Tirol (le), *Tirolis*, comté d'Allemagne
 Tiron, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Tirtomont, b. canton. Dyle
 Titan ou Cabarus, une des îles d'Hyères
 Titicaca, *Titicaca*, île du Pérou
 Titlis-Berg, mont. de Suisse
 Tituoning, v. de l'archev. de Saltzbourg
 Titschein, ville de Moravie
 Titul, *Tibiscum*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Tiverton, b. du Devonshire
 Tiviottale, *Tivotia*, province d'Ecosse
 Tivoli, *Tibur*, ville de la Campagne de Rome
 Tlascala, *Tlaxcala*, prov. et v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Toam ou Tvam, *Tucomontium*, 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
 Tocorte, roy. et ville du Biléduigérid propre
 Todt, *Tuérctum*, ville du duché de Spolette
 Tokai, *Tokcum*, 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
 Tozoza, *Iurissa*, 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
 Tonny-Boutonne, *Tauniacum ad Vultenam*, v. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Tonny-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
 Topinambos (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
 Tordesilas, *Turris Silana*, ville du roy. de Léon
 Torgau, *Torgovia*, ville du cercle de Misnie
 Torgné, b. Sarthe
 Torina 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 Mongria, ville de la Catalogne
 Torres-Novas, *Tor-Nova*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise
 Torre-Vedras, *Tor-Vedra*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise

Torvi, *Trovisa*, ville de la Sardaigne
 Tortone, *Tordona*, ville du Milanais. év. sous-préf. Marie
 Tortosa, *Tertosa*, ville de la Catalogne
 Tortue (île de la) dans l'Afrique septentrionale
 Toscane, *Ettruria*, état nord d'Italie
 Tostes, 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
 Toulouze, *Tolosa*, ville de la Langued. archer. préfect. Haute-Garonne
 Touques, b. Calvados
 Tour, b. canton. Sura
 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
 Tourdu-Pin (la), v. de Dephiné. sous-préfecture. Loir.
 Tour-la-Ville, b. Manche
 Tourmantine, bourg. Maine-et-Loire
 Tour-Maubourg (la), b. Eure-et-Loire
 Tournans, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Tournay, *Tornacum*, ville de Flandre aut. sous-préf. Namur
 Tournay, b. cant. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Tournecoupe, v. Gers
 Tournechin, b. canton. Puy-de-Calais
 Tournon, *Turna*, v. du Vivarais. sous-préfecture. Ardèche
 Tournon, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Tournus, *Trenorchium*, v. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Tourny, b. Eure
 Touroultre, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Tournouire, 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
- Touvier (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
- Tramays, 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 Tanjaur
- 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
- Trassan, v. Aude
- Trautsain, v. de la h. Bavière
- Trautenau, *Trautenawa*, ou *Trochnova*, *Trutnovia*, ville de Bohême
- Travancor, *Travancorium*, roy. des Indes
- Traventhal, baillage du cercle de basse Saxe
- Traves, 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, *Drivordla*, ville de la basse Hesse
- Trégnay, b. Yonne
- Trégony, 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
- Tréplade (la), b. Charente-inférieure
- Trémecen, *Tenissa Provincia*, prov. du roy. d'Alger
- Trémisi (les îles de), *Diomedea*
- Trémisi, dans le golfe de Venise
- Tremouille ou Trimouille, *Tremulium*, 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
- Tretimow ou Tehtimow, 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 Casaris*, ville de la Poméranie suédoise
- Tribel, b. de la b. Lusace
- Tricrico, 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
- Triguierre, 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
- Truro, 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
- Tuchernefable, ville de la Carniole
- 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. Héralt
- Tubingen, Tubinge, ou Tubingue, *Tubinga*, v. du duc. de Wurtemberg
- Tuchan, b. canton. Aude
- Tucuman, *Tucumania*, prov. du Paraguay
- Tucuyo, *Tucuium*, v. du gouvernement de Vénézuëla
- Tudela, *Tutela*, ville de la Navarre
- Tuda, b. canton. Golo
- Tuffé, b. canton. Sarthe
- Tula, gouv. et v. de Russie
- Tulle, *Tutela*, v. du bas Limousin. 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 Szechan

- Valentino, *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, *Valeta*,
v. canton. Charente
Valgorge, b. canton. Ardèche
Valgrona, b. canton. Stura
Valmeo, b. cant. Lianone
Valadolid, *Valladolietum*, 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
Vallemont, b. Seine-Infér.
Valle rauque, v. canton. Gard
Valliers, b. Indre-et-Loire
Vallestustie, v. canton. Golo
Vallet, b. e. Loire-Inférieure
Vallier (S.), v. cant. Drôme
Vallier (S.), b. cant. Var
Vallière (la), bourg. Indre-et-
Loire
Valon, b. canton. Ardèche
Valmont, b. e. Seine-Infér.
Valogne, *Valonia*, ville de la
basse Normandie. sous-préf.
Manche
Valois, *Valensis Pagus*, pays de
France
Valone, *Valona*, v. de la haute
Albanie
Valparaiso, v. du Chili
Valpelline, b. canton. Doire
Valraus ou Nauras, v. canton.
Vaucluse
Valromey, *Vallis Romana*, pays
de France
Valsum, b. Loire-Infér.
Valtelline, *Vallis Tediina*, vallée
des Grisons
Valva, v. de l'Abruzze intér.
Valverde, *Vallis Viridis*, v. de
l'audience de Lima
Valverde, v. de l'Estramadure
espagnole
Valdouvre, *Vandopera*, ville.
canton. Aube
Valdrille (S.), ancien. Fonte-
nelle, b. Seine-Infér.
Valéry, b. Ardennes
Valmes, *Vencel*, v. de la basse
Bretagne. évêché. préfecture.
Morbihan
Valmésnil, v. cant. Ardèche
Valmeuil, b. Marne
Valmorin, b. canton. Tarn
Valmoussin, b. cant. Loire-Infér.
Valmur, *Varus*, fleuve de France
Valmoussin, 102e départ. de France,
formé dans la Provence
Valmoussin, capitale des vallées de
la Sessia
Valmoussin, 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
Vareunes, b. e. 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. Marango
Vaslon, b. Sarthe
Vassembourg, *Vasserburgum*, v.
du duché de Bavière
Vassi, *Vassinum*, ville de la
Champagne. sous-préfecture.
Haute-Marne
Vassy, b. canton. Calvados
Vatan, *Vatantum*, v. e. 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
Vaugy (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
Vavincourt, b. cant. Meuse
Vayrac, b. canton. Lot
Vayres, b. Gironde
Vechron, 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
Veivrus, v. de l'Aleutjo
Veit (S.), *Fanum Sancti Viti*, v.
de la basse Carinthie
- Veit (S.), *Fiume*, v. de l'Istrie
autrichienne
Vélay (le), *Velauni*, contrée de
France
Veldenz 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
Velletri ou Velitri, *Velitru*, v.
de la Campagne de Rome
Velsbillich, *Velsbilicum*, 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.), *Smctus Venantius*,
v. Pas-de-Calais
Venasca, b. canton. Stora
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
Vendœuvre, *Vindopera*, ville.
Vienne
Vendôme, *Vendocinum*, v. cap.
du Vendomois. préfecture.
Loiret-Cher
Vendres, b. Hérault
Vendres (le port), port dans le
Roussillon
Vénéric, 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, Venusc, *Venusia*, v. de
la Basilicte
Venterol et Novezan, bourg.
Drôme
Ventie (la), b. canton. Pas-de-
Calais
Véra, *Vergi*, v. du royaume de
Grenade
Vera-Cruz (la), *Vera-Cruz*, v.
de la nouvelle Espagne
Veragaz, *Veragaz*, prov. de la
nouvelle Espagne
Verapaz, *Vera Par*, prov. de
la nouvelle Espagne
Verberie, *Verimbrea*, v. Olse
Vercel, *Vercellia*, v. du Pié-
mont. évêc. préfect. Sésia
Vercel, b. canton. Doubs
Verde, v. canton. Golo

Verdier (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
 Verceil, *Verule Folium*, ville. Haute-Garonne
 Vergt (S. Jean de), b. canton. Dordogne
 Vérines, b. Aisne
 Veringen, *Veringa*, comté de la principauté de Hohen-Zoerne
 Verneud, *Castrum Virmandi*, b. canton. Aisne
 Vernandais, *Vernandiuensis pagus*, pays de France. Aisne
 Vermonden, v. canton. Yonne
 Vermeland, *Vermelandia*, prov. de Suède
 Vermont, l'un des 17 Etats-Unis
 Verneil, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Verneuil, *Vernodium*, 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
 Versey, b. canton. Moselle
 Veroli, *Verula*, v. de la Camp. de Rome
 Véron, b. Yonne
 Verone, *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
 Versoil, v. Haute-Garonne
 Versillac, *Versiliacum*, b. Indre
 Veruisson, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Verteillae, b. cant. Dordogne
 Vertueil, bourg. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Verteuil, v. Charente
 Vertou, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
 Vertus, *Vertudum*, v. canton. Marne
 Verue, *Verua*, v. du Piémont
 Verviers, v. cant. Ourthe
 Vervins, v. sous-préf. Aisne
 Verzois, v. Aveyron
 Verzuola, b. canton. Stura
 Verzy, b. canton. Marne
 Vézalis, *Veseliacum*, v. canton. Meurthe
 Vestly, v. Aisne
 Vesoul, *Vesullum*, v. de la Fr. Comté. préf. Haute-Saône
 Vesprien ou Weisbrun, *Vesprinum*, comté et v. de la basse Hongrie
 Vetchau, ville de la b. Lu-

Vésuve, *Veruvus*, montagne du roy. de Naples
 Vétérés, peuples de la Guinée
 Vetteravie, *Veteravia*, province d'Allemagne
 Veudre, v. Allier
 Veules, b. Seine-Infér.
 Vexin, *Pagus Velocasinus*, pays de France
 Veynes, v. Hautes-Alpes
 Veyre, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Vézelay, *Viceliacum*, v. canton. Yonne
 Vézénobre, b. canton. Gard
 Vezins, b. Yonne
 Vézins, b. canton. Aveyron
 Viadua, 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-Douérou-é-Minho
 Vianden, *Vianla*, v. canton. Forêts
 Viane, *Viana*, ville de la Hollande
 Viano, *Viana*, v. Gard
 Viareggio, port de la république de Lucques
 Vias, b. Hérault
 Viatica, ville et province de la Moscovie
 Vibraie, *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
 Vicegrad 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, *Videntia*, v. Gers
 Viechery, b. Vosges
 Vichi, *Vichium*, v. Allier
 Vieil, b. canton. Pô
 Vieil-Comte ou Vic-sur-Allier, *Vicus Comitis*, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Vieo, b. canton. Doire
 Vieo, b. de Corse. sous-préfect. Liamone
 Vieo-Aquense ou Vieo de Sorrento, *Vicus Aquensis*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Vieq, 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
 Viedenbruek ou Videnbrugge, *Videnburgum*, ville de Westphalie

Vieil-Salm, b. canton. Ourthe
 Ville, b. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Viel-Mur, v. canton. Tarn
 Vienne, 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 Atlaburgum*, v. du h. Dauphiné. sous-préfect. Isère
 Vienne-le-Château, b. Marne
 Vieunois, *Vieunois ager*, pays de France
 Vierzén, ville de la Manx ukrainne de Brandebourg
 Vierges (les), îles de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Vierson, *Virsio*, v. cant. Cher
 Viessois, b. Calvados
 Visti, *Bestia*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Vit, b. canton. Isère
 Vigan (le), v. sous-préfect. Gard
 Vigan (le), b. Gers
 Vigeois, b. canton. Corrèze
 Vigezano ou Vigiare, *Vigeanum*, 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. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Vilaine, b. Côte-d'Or
 Villa de Condé, *Ababria*, v. de la province d'Entre-Douérou-é-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-los-Montes
 Villa-Franca-de-Panadés, *Castro vetus*, v. de la Catalogne
 Villa-Hermosa, v. du royaume de Valence
 Villa-Nova, v. de la province d'Entre-Douérou-é-Minho
 Villa-Réal, *Villa Regia*, v. de la province de Trast-Montes
 Villa-Rica, *Villa Rica*, v. de Chili
 Villa-Savari, b. Aude
 Villa-Viciosa, *Villa-Virosa*, v. 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. Niame
 Ville-en-Tardenois, b. canton. Marne
 Ville-Ignan, 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-Harblouin, v. Aube
 Ville-Jossin, 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
 Villémagne, b. Hérault
 Villémanche, b. Yonne
 Villémort, b. Aube
 Villena, *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. can. Gard
 Villeneuve-lès-Maguelonne, b. Hérault
 Villeneuve-S.-George, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villenove-la-Grande, v. cant. Aube
 Ville-sus-Vannes, bourg. canton. Yonne
 Villepinte, v. Aude
 Villepreux, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villequier, b. Cher
 Villequier, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Villéreal, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Villers-Bois, b. Aude
 Villers, b. Calvados
 Villers, b. Moselle
 Villers-Adam, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villers-aux-Bois, b. canton. Calvados
 Villers-Bois, b. cant. Somme
 Villers-Cotterets, b. canton. Aisne
 Villers-Farlay, b. canton. Jura
 Villers-sur-Seçy, b. H.-Saône
 Villersreuxel, b. cant. H.-Saône
 Villers-les-Moines, 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 l'év. de Bamberg
 Vilshofen, v. de la b. Bavière
 Vilvorde, *Vilvordia*, v. canton. Dyle
 Vimeu (le), *Vinnemacus 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 Iles 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, *Vindoussa*, 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
 Viré, *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, *Virtenium*, v. canton. Forêts
 Visapor ou Visapor, *Visapura*, royaume et v. de la presqu'île en deçà du Gaule
 Viseu, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Visone, b. canton. Tanaro
 Visogorod, 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
 Vitry, *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, *Vibiscum*, 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 Iria*, 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
 Volcours (pays des), contrée du roy. de Marava
 Volhinie, *Volhinia*, 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), *Voltumnus*, fleuve du roy. de Naples
 Volturara, *Vulturna*, ville de la Capitanate
 Vorppe, v. Isère
 Vorey, b. canton. H.-Loire
 Voronje, gouv. et ville de Russie
 Vosges, 107^e départem. de Fr. borné dans la Lorraine
 Voves, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Vouillé, vil. canton. Vienne
 Voumouil, b. canton. Vienne
 Voûte (la), b. cant. Ardèche
 Voûte-près-Chillac (la), b. e. Haute-Loire
 Vouzant, b. Corrèze
 Vouvat, b. Vendée
 Vouvray, *Vulturnum*, b. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Vouziers, b. sous-préfecture. Ardennes
 Vouzou, *Varenus*, 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
 Waehtersbach, v. du cercle du haut Rhin
 Waerschoot, b. cant. Escout
 Wacs (le pays des), contrée des Pays-Bas
 Wagnie, *Vagnia*, pays du duché de Holstein
 Wahlstadt ou Riva, ville de Suisse
 Wahrenberg, ville du cercle électoral de Saxe
 Wäbblingen, ville du duché de Wurtemberg
 Waldhofen, ville de la b. Autriche
 Wail, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Walcheren, *Valueria*, 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
 Waldenbourg, 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 aut.
 Wallebourg, *Wallisburgum*, ville du canton de Bâle
 Wallingfort, b. du Berkshire
 Walpo, *Valpa*, ville de l'Esclavonie
 Wallshausen ou Wallshausen, v. de la basse Hesse
 Walsrode, b. de la principauté de Zell
 Waltenbuch, 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, île dans la mer d'Allemagne
 Wansbek, v. du pays de Stormanie
 Wausen, 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, *Varthushum*, île et v. cap. de la Laponie danoise
 Ware, ville du comté d'Harford
 Waremue, 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.
 Wasow (le), pays de France
 Washington, v. cap. des États-Unis
 Waselone 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, *Vaterfordia*, comté et ville d'Irlande
 Watz, ville de Hongrie
 Watten, v. Nord
 Wavre, b. canton. Dyle
 Webley, b. du comté d'Hereford
 Wecheterberg, v. de la Vénétie
 Wedel, b. du comté de Frise berg
 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, *Veitstratum*, ville de l'évêc. de Spire
 Weichsburg ou Weichsburg, ville de la Carinthie inférieure
 Weickershein, ville du comté de Hohenlohe
 Weida, ville de Misnie
 Weiden, *Veida*, v. de Bavière
 Weidau, ville de Silésie
 Weibourg, ville du cercle de la Rhin
 Weibheim, ville de Souabe
 Weillheim, ville de la h. Espagne
 Weill ou Weil, ville du comté de Wurtemberg
 Weimar, *Vimaria*, ville cap. du duché de Saxe-Weimar
 Weingarten, ville du bas-palat. du Rhin
 Weinhelm, ville du bas-palat. du Rhin
 Weinsberg, ville du duché de Wurtemberg
 Weisenberg, b. de la haute Lo-sace
 Weisman, ville de Franco-nie
 Weissenbourg, *Wissenburgum*, v. d'Alsace, sous-préfecture Bas-Rhin
 Weissenbourg, *Wissenburgum*, 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, *Fontannaria Ecclesiae*, ville 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, *Verhena*, 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
- Wernicq, 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, *Arasia*, v. cap. de la Westmanie
- Westbourn, b. de la princip. de Halberstadt
- Westfloo, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
- Westerwick, *Vestrovicum*, ville de la Smalande
- West-Hoop, v. Bas-Rhin
- West-Marie, prov. de Suède
- Westminster, v. d'Angl. terre
- West-Morland, *Damul Vestmaria*, province d'Angleterre
- Westphalie, *Vestphalia*, cercle d'Allemagne
- Wetterwick, b. canton. Escout
- Wettin, v. du duché de Magdebourg
- Wettingen, b. de Suisse
- Wetzlar, *Vetstaria*, ville de la Vetteravie
- Wexford, *Vexfordia*, v. de la prov. de Leinster
- Wexio, *Vexia*, 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
- Wiburg, *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, com. dépend. du cercle de Westphalie
- Wiehe ou Wihe, v. du comté de Beichlingen
- Wielun, *Vielluna*, 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'Ertzgeborge
- Wiesenthal, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeborge
- 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 Wirttemberg
- Wildungen, ville du comté de Waldeck
- Wilkomir, *Vilkomeria*, 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
- Wilmansrued, ville de la Finlande
- Wilmington, v. de Delaware
- Wilmington, ville de la Caroline septentrionale
- Wilna, *Vina*, 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, *Viltonia*, province d'Angleterre
- Wiltz, b. canton. Forêts
- Wimpffn, *Cornelia Vinpina*, v. de la Souabe
- Winchester, ville du comté de Sussex
- Winchester, *Vitonis*, v. capitale du Hantsire
- Windau, *Vinda*, ville du duché de Courlande
- Windisch-Feystritz, *Bristicia*, v. de la basse Stirie
- Windischgruetz ou Windisch-Gratz (comté de), dans le comté de Ciley
- Windingen, ville du duché de Wirttemberg
- Windsor, *Vindajorium*, b. du Berkshire
- Wingaria, ville du royaume de Yimpour
- Winnicza, *Vinnicza*, ville du palatinat de Braclaw
- Winschote, ville des Provinces-Unies
- Winsen, ville de la principauté de Zell
- Winsheim, *Ventsima*, v. du cercle de Franconie
- Winterberg, ville du comté de Spanheim
- Winterthur, *Vitoturum*, v. du canton de Zurich
- Wintzie ou Wintzing, ville du duché de Wolau
- Wintzenheim, b. canton. El-Rhin
- Winweiler, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
- Wircsworth, 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
- Wissenstaig 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 Wlodimir, *Vlodomeria*, v. de la Volhinie
- Woerlitz, v. de la princip. de Dessau
- Woerth, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
- Wolau, *Volavea*, v. et princip. d'Allemagne
- Wolckenstein, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeborge
- 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 Solms
- Wolshagen, v. de la h. Hesse
- Wolstein, ville. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
- Wolga (le), *Volga*, fleuve de l'empire de Russie
- Wolgast, *Volgast*, v. du cercle de la haute Saxe

Wollin, *Falimum*, 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
 Wologda, *Vologda*, v. et duché du gouvern. d'Archangel
 Wollwe-S.-Etienne, b. canton. Dyle
 Wolverthem, b. canton. Dyle
 Wouai del, v. de Franconie
 Woodbridge, b. de Suffolk
 Woodstok, b. d'Angleterre
 Wooton-Basset, b. du comté de Wilton
 Worcester, *Vizornia*, v. capit. de Worcester-shire
 Worougen, *Buruncum*, v. Roër
 Wotkoin, *Fortunum*, ville de la Frise
 Worshoudt, b. cant. Nièvre
 Worms, *Fornatia*, vil. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Wortstadt, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Wrietzd, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Wuck-te-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 Wirtemberg, *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 Sacca, *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 Queicheu
 Xen-Si (le), province de la Chine
 Xeres de Los Cavaleros, *Xera Egitum*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Xeres de la Frontera, *Asa, Borgia*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Xertigny, village. canton. Vosges
 Xicozo, *Xicoza*, l'une des îles du Japon
 Xicoua, *Sexiona*, v. du royaume de Valence
 Xilocastro, *Akira*, b. du duché de Clarence
 Xiucheu, *Xincheum*, ville de la prov. de Huquang
 Xucar (le), *Sucra*, fleuve d'Espagne
 Xudiogrod, ville de la Croatie turque
 Xuicheu, *Xuicheum*, ville de la proy. 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 Iun-Nan
 Yarmouth, *Jarmutum*, v. de la prov. de Norfolk
 Yarmouth, b. de l'île de Wight
 Yazougda ou Iazougda, comptoir français en Asie
 Ydausquerit, contrée dans le Bilédulgerid
 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, 108e département de France, formé dans la Bourgogne
 Yorck, *Eberacum*, 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 (l'), province de la Guinée
 Youghal, *Jogalia*, v. du cercle de Corek
 Ypres, *Ypres*, v. de la Floride autrichienne, sous-protection de Lys
 Yriex de la Perche (S.), *Secura Aredius*, v. du Limousin, sous-préfect. Haute-Vienne
 Ysenedick, ville de la Floride hollandaise
 Yssembourg, *Isala Burgum*, v. des Pays-Bas
 Ysselmunde, île de Hollande
 Ysselstein, ville de Hollande
 Yssengeaux, v. du Vellain, sous-préfect. Haute-Loire
 Yun-Nan, *Iunnamia*, prov. de la Chine
 Yupi, royaume dans la Tartarie orientale
 Yverdun, *Ebrodunum*, ville du pays de Vaud
 Yves (S.), b. de la province de Cornouailles
 Yvetot, *Yvetotium*, 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 Wirtemberg
 Zabala, v. de la Transjanie
 Zacatecas (les), province de la nouvelle Galice
 Zacatula, *Zacarula*, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
 Zafra, *Segeda*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Zagara ou Hélicon, montagne de la Livadie
 Zagrah, *Sicria*, v. de la Croatie autrichienne
 Zahara, ville l'Andalousie
 Zaire (le), *Zairus*, fleuve d'Afrique
 Zamora, *Santica*, ville du royaume de Léon
 Zamora, ville du Péron
 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, *Zanzibaris*, île de la mer des Indes
 Zapotéca, *Zapotaca*, prov. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Zara, *Jadera*, v. de la Dalmatie vénitienne
 Zarnate, ville de la Morée
 Zaruma, v. du Pérou
 Zastaw, *Zastawia*, 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. Marino
 Zborow, ville du palatinat de Léopold
 Zeb, prov. de Biledulgerid
 Zedeniek, ville de la Marche ukraine de Brandebourg
 Zegzeg, roy. de la Nigritie
 Zeila, v. cap. du roy. d'Adel
 Zeithon, *Lagja*, 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. Escant
 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
 Zempfin, v. et comté de la h. Hongrie
 Zerigan, v. de l'Iraqe babylonienne
 Zia, *Cea*, une des îles Cyclades
 Ziegenheim ou Ziegenhayn, *Ziegenhaemum*, v. et comté du cercle du haut Rhin
 Zirchnitzersée, lac de la basse Carniole
 Ziric-Zée, *Scaldia*, ville de la Zélande
 Zittaw ou Sittau, *Zitavia*, 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, *Zobethus*, mont. de la princip. de Schweidnitz
 Zucemana, 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
 Zwoll, *Zivolla*, v. de la prov. d'Over-Yssel

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN QUOTATIONS

WHICH MOST FREQUENTLY OCCUR AT THE BAR, IN PLEADINGS, IN COURTS, IN
NEWSPAPERS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH;

FOR THE USE OF THE CLIENT, THE JUROR, THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
THE READERS OF NEWSPAPERS, &c. WHO ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH
THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

IT will be perceived, by the title which heads this selection, that utility to the great body of society, and not the gratification of the learned few, has been our aim in the compilation of the following pages. A work of this nature is indeed so eminently useful, that there is cause for much surprise that something like it has not been attached by way of an appendix to every dictionary of the English language hitherto published.

The objection, that those words are Latin and not English, is of no validity whatever, when it is considered how many of them are current in common conversation, in the newspapers, and that they are often read and repeated by people who do not understand their meaning. We have therefore reason to believe, that this compilation will be highly satisfactory to those called upon to decide conscientiously on an important case, by teaching them the true meaning of the maxims, sentences, &c. quoted by lawyers or judges; to the client, who thereby has the satisfaction of understanding his advocate, when quoting, in defence of his cause, the learned civilians in the language of the Romans; to the mere reader of newspapers, who, when stumbling on those Latin expressions so often met with, will hereby be saved the trouble of soliciting explanations from his acquaintances conversant in Latin.

Such are a few only of the advantages to be derived from the appendix before us; but, *generis hoc (adeo sunt multa) loquacem declassare valent Eccl. viii. 12.*

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.

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 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 plea added by recent custom, to a complaint that pass 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' e'en Fabius, of eternal prate.

is personalis 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 the 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 the rent-charge is made void by course of law.

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 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 denudation 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 respondeant iudices, ad questionem facti respondeant juratores. 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 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 glebar.—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

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN QUOTATIONS

WHICH MOST FREQUENTLY OCCUR AT THE BAR, IN PLEADINGS, IN COURTS AND
NEWSPAPERS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH;

FOR THE USE OF THE CLIENT, THE JUROR, THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
THE READERS OF NEWSPAPERS, &c. WHO ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH
THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

IT will be perceived, by the title which heads this selection, that utility to the great bulk of society, and not the gratification of the learned few, has been our aim in the compilation of the following pages. A work of this nature is indeed so eminently useful, that there is no much surprise that something like it has not been attached by way of an appendix to every dictionary of the English language hitherto published.

The objection, that those words are Latin and not English, is of no validity whatever, when it is considered how many of them are current in common conversation, in the newspapers, and that they are often read and repeated by people who do not understand their meaning. We have therefore reason to believe, that this compilation will be highly satisfactory to those called upon to decide conscientiously on an important case, by teaching them the true meaning of the maxims, sentences, &c. quoted by lawyers or judges; to the *clerk*, who thereby have the satisfaction of understanding his advocate, when quoting, in defence of a cause, the learned civilians in the language of the Romans; to the mere reader of newspapers, who, when stumbling on those Latin expressions so often met with, will hereby be without trouble of soliciting explanations from his acquaintances conversant in Latin.

Such are a few only of the advantages to be derived from the appendix before us; but, *Ca. genere hoc (adeo sunt multa) loquacem delassare valent Fabiani*^b.

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 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 of debt, 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 are to decide on men's intentions from their conduct.

^b But all its various uses to relate
Would thro' t Fabian, of eternal prate.

no personalis 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.

us 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.

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.

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 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.

libitum.—“At pleasure.”—In music it is used to signify those ornamental graces which are left to the taste of the performer.

Questionem juris respondent iudices, ad questionem facti respondent iuratores. 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.

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 glebar.—“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.

affirmativam.—“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.

Alas.—“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 *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 de 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 regia.—"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.

Cauti quæstio.—"The question falls, or drops to the ground."—If matters be as stated, *cauti quæstio*, 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 replication 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 right to his tenancy into a tavern, and every lord to his tenant's beasts; but if in the former case a dispute ensues, or if in the latter the landlord's distress, the law will infer that they are to be taken for these purposes, and decim them together from the beginning.

Caveat actor. Law maxim.—"Let the actor doer beware."—Let him look to the consequences of his own conduct.—If a lord gives an acquittance to his tenant for the rent which is last due, the presumption is that the 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 removal 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.

Comitas 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 concordiâ pareat.—"A common danger produces unanimity."—The necessities of a foreign foe in general put us to civil dissensions.

Commune bonum.—"A common good."—A matter of mutual or general advantage.

Communi annis.—"One year with another."—On the annual average.

Commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus 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 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."

terminus 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 law, it is an invasion upon morality.

coram deo privatorum non potest publico juri derogari. Law maxim.—“An agreement between individuals cannot set aside the public law.”

coram vobis.—“Before us.”—The vulgar say he is on his *coram nobis*—that is, he was brought 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 forged promissory note, is specially stated upon the record.

crederemus, 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.

culus non facit monachum.—“The cowl does not make the friar.”—We are not to judge of a man from his disguise, or assumed character.

quid pro?—“To what good? &c. will it tend? What is to be the advantage resulting from the measure which you propose?”

quicquid aliquis quid concedit, concedere videtur ei. sine quo res ipsa esse non potest. 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.

quod majus, non debet quod minus est 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 caelum. 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.

quod 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.

quod caiano.—“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 out-
- weighs the memory of man, which, by the statute 32 Henry VIII. is fixed at sixty years.
- Dormitur aliquando jus, moritur nequaquam.* 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 attack of one's 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 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 ecce 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 of the profits. By the common law, a creditor could only have satisfaction of goods, debts, and the present profits of lands, by the writ of *fiery facias* or *levari 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 the election 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!
- Eripuit caelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyranni.*—"He snatched 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 thing 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.

Excessus in jure reprobatur. 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.”
Debita justitia.—“From what is due to justice.”

Delicta.—“From the crime.”
Proprio probat regulam. Law maxim.—“The exception proves the existence of the rule.”

Extracta.—“Extracts.”—Abridged notices taken from a work.

Concessa.—“From what has been granted.”

Argumenta, ex concessa, from admissions made by an adversary.

Necessitate rei.—“From the necessity of the case.”

Urgentia.—“Arising from the urgency of circumstances.”

Nihil a 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.

Nominatio 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 handwriting, &c.

Qui 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 *dornita natura*, “of a tamed and subdued nature.”

Facere.—“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 to recover it.

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 maxim.—“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.

Furiosus 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.

Habeat factus 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, fornication, &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 nuptia 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.

Ibidem.—*Ibid.*—"In the same place."—A note of reference.

Ignis fatuus.—"A foolish fire."—The meteor, or ignited vapour, commonly known by the name of "Will-o'-the-wisp."—It is applied metaphorically to a discourse or treatise, which, whilst it affects to enlighten, tends only to confound and mislead.

Ignoramus.—"We are ignorant."—This is the term used when the grand jury, empaneled on the inquisition of criminal causes, reject the evidence as too weak to make good the presentment or indictment brought against a person, so as to bring him on his trial by a petty jury. This word, in that case, is endorsed on the back of the indictment, and all further proceedings against the party are stopped.—An *ignoramus* sometimes implies an uninformed blockhead.

Ignorantia facti excusat. Law max.—"Ignorance of the fact excuses."—As if an illiterate man seals a deed, which is read to him falsely, the same shall be void.

Ignorantia non excusat legem. Law Lat.—"The ignorance of the individual does not prevent the operation of the law."—Every man is subject to the penalty of the laws of his coun-

try, which perhaps have never been so promulgated.

Imitatores: seruum pecus. Horace.—"Ye imitators! a vile herd."—Addressed to scribblers, who show at once their meanness and their weakness by living on the borrowed spoils of others.

Impertium in imperia.—"A government established in another government."—An establishment existing under, but wholly independent of, a superior establishment. An arrangement where the clashing interests must inevitably lead to confusion.

Impotentia excusat legem. Law max.—"Incapacity does away the law."—This maxim refers to the infirmity of certain persons, whose law excuses from doing certain acts, as in prison, idiots and lunatics, persons blind and dumb, &c.

Imprimatur.—"Let it be printed."—The word of permission to print in countries where the press is under a venation control. The word is figuratively used to denote that authority.

Impromptu.—"In readiness."—A written tract out of hand.

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius. Law max.—"The name of one being included signifies an exclusion of the other."—This is frequently used in arguments on testamentary devises. If of two persons of equal dignity, one is especially mentioned, it is supposed that the other was out of the mind of the testator.

In cetero quies.—"There is rest in heaven."—A motto usually found on funeral monuments, commonly called hatchments.

In commendam.—"This phrase of modern law is used to denote a person 'commended' or recommended, to the care of a living, when the church is vacant. It is used by the pope to permit a bishop to retain the profits of a living within or without his own diocese.

In curia.—"In the court."

Inducti discant, ament meminisse periti.—"The unskilful learn, and let the learned prove their recollection."—This is a frequently prefixed to works of a general and useful tendency.

In forma pauperis.—"In the form of a pauper."—According to the statute 11 Hen. VII, any man who is too poor to meet the expenses of suing at law or in equity, is allowed that he is not worth more than 5*l.* If his debts are paid, and producing a certificate from a lawyer that he has just cause to sue, the judge in this case is to admit him to sue *in forma pauperis*; that is, without paying fees to the counsel, attorney, or clerk.

In flagranti delicto.—"In the apparent guilt."—Taken in the very commission of the crime.

In foro conscientie.—"Before the tribunal of conscience."—In a man's own conscience, what is equitable.

In hoc signo vinces.—"In this sign thou shalt conquer."—This was the motto assumed by the Emperor Constantine, after having seen a cross in the air, which he considered as the promise of victory.

In loco.—"In the place."—In the proper place.

In medias res. Horace.—"Into the middle of things."—Spoken generally of an author who rushes abruptly and without preparation into his subject.

sciendo. Law term.—“By signifying.”—Thereby intimating.—A word much used in declarations of slander and libel to ascertain the application to a person or thing which was previously named. An oblique hint.

omnibus fere minori aetati succurritur. Law maxim.—“In all cases relief is afforded to persons under age.”—The law is so careful of persons of this description, that it will not suffer them to alienate, sell, or bind themselves by deed, unless it be for eating, drinking, schooling, physic, or such other matters as are absolutely necessary.

omnibus quidem, maxime tamen in jure, equitas est. Law maxim.—“In all things, but particularly in the law, there is equity.”—Equity is said to be a corrective of the law, where the latter is deficient on account of its generality.

pacis leones, in praelio cervi.—“In peace they are lions, in the battle deer.”—They are blusters and cowards.

perpetuam rei memoriam.—“To perpetuate the memory of the thing.”—An inscription generally found upon pillars, &c. raised to commemorate any particular incident.

propria persona.—“In his own person.”—In personal attendance.

puris naturalibus.—“In a purely natural state.”—i. e. Stark naked.

per unum.—“One example may suffice for all.”

per arma leges silent.—“The laws are silent in the midst of arms.”—During the violence of hostility but little attention is paid to the precepts of justice.

per nos.—“Between ourselves.”

perterritus.—“In terror.”—As a warning.

per transitum.—“On the passage.”—Goods in transitu are goods consigned by one person to another, and which have not yet reached the consignee.

reservo veritas.—“There is truth in wine.”—It extracts secrets from the reserved, and puts the habitual liar off his guard.

sed dixit.—“He said it himself.”—On his *ipse dixit*—on his sole assertion.

res facta.—“In the fact itself.”—By the fact when it shall appear.

sub jure.—“By the law itself.”—By the law when it shall be pronounced.

sub lex scripta est.—“Thus the law is written.”

—A phrase used in polemics, to refer the adversary to the letter of the text in question.

J.

casus est alea.—“The die is cast.”—I have put every thing to venture, and I now must stand the hazard.

januis clausis.—“The doors being shut.”—The matter was debated *januis clausis*—in a secret committee.

lex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.—“The judge is found guilty when a criminal is acquitted.”—This is to be understood as applying only where prejudice or corruption has dictated the sentence.

velatus Dei.—“The judgment of God.”—This was the name given by our ancestors to the ordeal, i. e. walking blindfold over red-hot ploughshares, &c. which has been long since disused.

Judicium parium, aut leges terrarum.—“The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.”—It is only by these, according to *magna charta*, that an Englishman can be condemned.

Jure humano.—“By human law.”—By that law which is founded on the assent of men. It is generally used in opposition to the following:

Jure divino.—“By divine law.”—This is the tenure by which, according to the high flying theories, the kings of Great Britain hold their crowns, without any reference to the will of the people.

Jus civile.—“The civil law.”—The law of many European nations, and of some English courts, particularly the ecclesiastical, founded on the code of *Justinian*.

Jus gentium.—“The law of nations.”

Jus sanguinis, quod in legitimis successioneibus spectatur, ipso nationis tempore quæritur est.

Law maxim.—“The right of blood, which is regarded in all lawful inheritances, is found in the very time of nativity.”—It is the *jus primogeniture*, or right of eldership, that is principally respected, the maxim being, that the next of worthiest blood should always inherit.

Jus summum scilicet summa est malitia. Terence.—“Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice.”

L.

Laborem omnia vincit. Virgil.—“Labour conquers every thing.”—There are few difficulties which will not yield to perseverance.

Lapsus linguæ.—“A slip of the tongue.”

Latet scintilla forsan.—“A small spark may lurk unseen.”—This hemistich, alluding to the vital spark, is very happily adopted as the motto of the Humane Society.

Latitat. Law Lat.—“He lurks.”—A writ of summons issuing from the king’s bench, which by a fiction states the defendant to be in a state of concealment.

Laus Deo.—“Praise be to God.”

Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia. Law max.—“The law compels no man to impossibilities.”

—Thus the condition of a bond to go to Vienna or Constantinople in a few hours, would be void from its impossibility.

Lex talionis.—“The law of retaliation.”—The law of requital in kind—as alluded to in the scriptures, of “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,” &c.

Lex terra.—“The law of the land.”—Taken generally in contradistinction to the civil law, or code of *Justinian*.

Littera scripta manet.—“The written letter remains.”—Words may pass away and be forgotten, but that which is committed to writing will remain as evidence.

Locum tenens.—“One who holds the place of another.”—A deputy; a substitute.

Locus sigilli.—“The place of the seal.”—Denoted by L. S. on all diplomatic papers.

Lubrum lingua non facile in penam est trahendum. Law max.—“A light expression (or as it is familiarly called, a slip of the tongue) is not easily punishable.”—Words of heat, as to call a man rogue, knave, &c. will bear no action at law, unless they are specifically applied, as—in such an affair—to a certain person, &c.

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 visum. 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 est; 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.

Notte 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.

Ibidem.—*Ibid.*—"In the same place."—A note of reference.

Ignis fatuus.—"A foolish fire."—The meteor, or ignited vapour, commonly known by the name of "Will-o'-the-wisp."—It is applied metaphorically to a discourse or treatise, which, whilst it affects to enlighten, tends only to confound and mislead.

Ignoramus.—"We are ignorant."—This is the term used when the grand jury, empaneled on the inquisition of criminal causes, reject the evidence as too weak to make good the presentment or indictment brought against a person, so as to bring him on his trial by a petty jury. This word, in that case, is endorsed on the back of the indictment, and all further proceedings against the party are stopped.—An *ignoramus* sometimes implies an uninformed blockhead.

Ignorantia facti excusat. Law maxima.—"Ignorance of the fact excuses."—As if an illiterate man seals a deed, which is read to him falsely, the same shall be void.

Ignorantia non excusat legem. Law Lat.—"The ignorance of the individual does not prevent the operation of the law."—Every man is subject to the penalty of the laws of his coun-

try, which perhaps have never been so promulgated.

Invitato! servum pecus. Horace.—"Ye invited! a vile herd."—Addressed to servile artists, who show at once their meanness and their weakness by living on the borrowed spoils of others.

Impertium in imperia.—"A government put in another government."—An establishment existing under, but wholly independent of, a superior establishment. An arrangement where the clashing interests must inevitably lead to confusion.

Impotentia excusat legem. Law max.—"Infirmity does away the law."—This maxim refers to the infirmity of certain persons, who the law excuses from doing certain acts, as being in prison, idiots and lunatics, persons blind and dumb, &c.

Imprimatur.—"Let it be printed."—The phrase of permission to print in countries where the press is under a vexatious control.—The word is figuratively used to denote the authority.

Impromptu.—"In readiness."—A wit's remark out of hand.

Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius. Law max.—"The name of one being included implies an exclusion of the other."—This is a maxim frequently used in arguments on testamentary devises. If of two persons of equal dignity, one is especially mentioned, it is supposed that the other was out of the contemplation of the testator.

In loco quietis.—"There is rest in heaven."—A motto usually found on funeral escutcheons commonly called hatchments.

In commendam.—"This phrase of modern law is used to denote a person recommended, to the care of a bishop, when the church is vacant. It is used by a bishop to permit a bishop to retain the profits of a living within or without his own diocese.

In curia.—"In the court."

Indocti discant, ament meminisse periti.—"The unskilful learn, and let the ignorant prove their recollection."—This is a maxim frequently prefixed to works of a philosophical tendency.

In forma pauperis.—"In the form of a poor man."—According to the statute 11 Hen. VII, any man who is too poor to meet the expenses of suing at law or in equity, may take oath that he is not worth more than the value of his debts are paid, and producing a certificate from a lawyer that he has just cause to sue, the judge in this case is to admit him to sue *in forma pauperis*; that is, without paying fees to the counsel, attorney, or clerk.

In flagranti delicto.—"In the apparent guilt."—Taken in the very commission of the crime.

In foro conscientie.—"Before the tribunal of conscience."—In a man's own conscience, what is equitable.

In hoc signo vinces.—"In this sign thou shalt conquer."—This was the motto assumed by the emperor Constantine, after having seen a cross in the air, which he considered as the sign of victory.

In loco.—"In the place."—In the proper place.

In modum rei. Horace.—"Into the mode of things."—Spoken generally of an affair which is pushed abruptly and without preparation on his subject.

quendo. Law term.—“By signifying.”—Thereby intimating.—A word much used in declarations of slander and libel to ascertain the application to a person or thing which was previously named. An oblique hint.

omnibus fere minori aetati succurritur. Law maxim.—“In all cases relief is afforded to persons under age.”—The law is so careful of persons of this description, that it will not suffer them to alienate, sell, or bind themselves by deed, unless it be for eating, drinking, schooling, physic, or such other matters as are absolutely necessary.

omnibus quidem, maxime tamen in jure, equitas est. Law maxim.—“In all things, but particularly in the law, there is equity.”—Equity is said to be a corrective of the law, where the latter is deficient on account of its generality.

pace leones, in prælio cervi.—“In peace they are lions, in the battle deer.”—They are blusters and cowards.

perpetuam rei memoriam.—“To perpetuate the memory of the thing.”—An inscription generally found upon pillars, &c. raised to commemorate any particular incident.

propria persona.—“In his own person.”—In personal attendance.

puris naturalibus.—“In a purely natural state.”—i. e. Stark naked.

res armis.—“One example may suffice for all.”

res arma leges silent.—“The laws are silent in the midst of arms.”—During the violence of hostility but little attention is paid to the precepts of justice.

res nas.—“Between ourselves.”

terrorem.—“In terror.”—As a warning.

in transitu.—“On the passage.”—Goods in transitu are goods consigned by one person to another, and which have not yet reached the consignee.

ut in veritas.—“There is truth in wine.”—It extracts a. c. r. t. s from the reserved, and puts the habitual liar off his guard.

sed dixit.—“He said it himself.”—On his *ipse dixit*—on his sole assertion.

ex facto.—“In the fact itself.”—By the fact when it shall appear.

ex jure.—“By the law itself.”—By the law when it shall be pronounced.

lex scripta est.—“Thus the law is written.”

—A phrase used in polemics, to refer the adversary to the letter of the text in question.

J.

res est alea.—“The die is cast.”—I have put every thing to venture, and I now must stand the hazard.

januis clausis.—“The doors being shut.”—The matter was debated *januis clausis*—in a secret committee.

rex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.—“The judge is found guilty when a criminal is acquitted.”—This is to be understood as applying only where pre-judice or corruption has dictated the sentence.

judicium Dei.—“The judgment of God.”—This

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ.—“The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.”—It is only by these, according to *magna charta*, that an Englishman can be condemned.

Jure humans.—“By human law.”—By that law which is founded on the assent of men. It is generally used in opposition to the following:

Jure divino.—“By divine law.”—This is the tenure by which, according to the high flying theories, the kings of Great Britain hold their crowns, without any reference to the will of the people.

Jus civile.—“The civil law.”—The law of many European nations, and of some English courts, particularly the ecclesiastical, founded on the code of *Justinian*.

Jus gentium.—“The law of nations.”

Jus sanguinis, quod in legitimis successioneibus spectatur, ipso natiuitatis tempore quæsitum est. Law maxim.—“The right of blood, which is regarded in all lawful inheritances, is found in the very time of nativity.”—It is the *jus primogenituræ*, or right of eldership, that is principally respected, the maxim being, that the next of worthiest blood should always inherit.

Jus summum saepe summa est malitia. *Terence.*—“Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice.”

L.

Laber omnia vincit. *Virgil.*—“Labour conquers every thing.”—There are few difficulties which will not yield to perseverance.

Lapsus linguæ.—“A slip of the tongue.”

Latent scintilla forsan.—“A small spark may lurk unseen.”—This hemistich, alluding to the vital spark, is very happily adopted as the motto of the Humane Society.

Latitat. Law Lat.—“He lurks.”—A writ of summons issuing from the king's bench, which by a fiction states the defendant to be in a state of concealment.

Laus Deo.—“Praise be to God.”

Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia. Law max.—“The law compels no man to impossibilities.”

—Thus the condition of a bond to go to Vienna or Constantinople in a few hours, would be void from its impossibility.

Lex talionis.—“The law of retaliation.”—The law of requital in kind—as alluded to in the scriptures, of “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,” &c.

Lex terra.—“The law of the land.”—Taken generally in contradistinction to the civil law, or code of *Justinian*.

Littera scripta manet.—“The written letter remains.”—Words may pass away and be forgotten, but that which is committed to writing will remain as evidence.

Locum tenens.—“One who holds the place of another.”—A deputy; a substitute.

Locus sigilli.—“The place of the seal.”—Denoted by L. S. on all diplomatic papers.

Lubricum linguæ non facile in penam est trahendum. Law max.—“A light expression (or as it is familiarly called, ‘a slip of the tongue’) is not easily punishable.”—Words of heat, as to

Una 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.

Utege Venereis Cupidineque. Catulus.—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.

Standamus. 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 *minutiae*—To discuss the most minute and trifling parts of the business.

Narrabile dictu.—"Wonderful to tell."

Mittimus. Law Lat.—"We send."—The writ by which a magistrate commits an offender to prison.

Molliter manus imposit. 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 formâ 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 number for numbers."—This was the ancient 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 pope 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 in a law and not a state maxim. The people 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 auctor ultra crepidam.—"Let not the maker go beyond his hat."—These were the words of Apelles to a *Crispis*, who professed to find fault with an ill-painted slipper of his pictures, but according to other accounts 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 manner as it was first constituted."—A deed under hand and seal can only be annulled by a similar deed. An obligation writing cannot be discharged by a verbal agreement.

Nihil potest rex quam quod de jure potest. Law maxim.—"The king can do nothing more than 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 the king go into his county to take 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, poteris 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 servitium amisit. 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 *ni si 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.

Præmie viæ.—"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 focis.—"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 hac vice.—"For this turn."—A. shall present pro hac 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 egomet 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 fortissimè contra donatorem interpretanda est. Law maxim.—"Every new 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 fact 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 partner of a living, against the person who has disturbed his right of advowson.

Quid nunc.—"What now?"—What is the new 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 permixtum 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 writ

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 justificata.—"The reason which justifies."

Ratio suavior.—"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."

Res infecta. *Cæsar.*—"The affair not having been done."—He returned *res infecta*—without accomplishing his purpose.

Res 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 unius 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.

Revocatus. Law Lat.—"He has recalled or revoked."—A term in law when the plaintiff or demandant says that he will proceed no farther.

Res datur propter regnum, non regnum propter regem. *Patentia 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.

Etiam teneatis 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 maxim.

—"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.

Solvit 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 maxim.

—"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 maxim.—"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-

U.

- stituted.—Impudence is frequently used as a *succedaneum* for argument.
- Suggestio falsi*.—“The suggestion of a falsehood.”—This and the *suppressio veri*, or “suppression of the truth,” are the strongest charges which can be made against a public orator or writer.
- Sui generis*.—“Of its own kind.”—Not to be classed under any ordinary description.
- Sum quod eris, sui quod sis*.—“I am what thou shalt be, as I have been what thou now art.”—An admonition frequently met with as a sepulchral inscription.
- Summum bonum*.—“The chief good.”—The object of attainment most desirable, which some of the ancient philosophers stated to be pleasure, and others virtue.
- Summum jus, summa injuria*.—“Strictness of law is sometimes of the greatest injustice.”—A too rigorous interpretation of the law is not infrequently productive of results which do not accord with equity.
- Sus Marte*.—“By his own exertion.”—He performed it *suo Marte*—by his own unaided skill and ability.
- Supersedens*. Law Lat.—“You may remove or set aside.”—A writ to stay proceedings.
- Super subjectam materiam*.—“On the matter submitted.”—A lawyer is not responsible for his opinion, when it is given *super subjectam materiam*—on the circumstances as they are laid before him by his client.
- Summ cuique*.—“Let each man have his own.”—Let the laws of property be strictly observed.

T.

- 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.
- Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*.—“The times are perpetually changing, and we change with the times.”—There is nothing fixed or stable either in situations or opinions.
- “Men change with fortune, manners change with times,
Tenets with books, and principles with times.”
- Tertium quid*.—“A third something.”—Struck out by the collision of two opposite forces or principles.
- Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes*. Virgil.—“I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents.”—I am on my guard against an enemy, and particularly when he proffers kindness.
- Toga virilis*.—“The manly robe.”—This was the dress which the Roman youth assumed on reaching a certain period of life. He has assumed the *toga virilis*—he has entered into a state of manhood.
- Toties quoties*.—“As many times as, then so often.”—A term frequently used in law proceedings, as thus:—if A. B. commit a certain offence, he shall be fined 10*l.*, and so on, *toties quoties*, viz. on every repetition of the offence he shall incur a similar penalty.
- Transat in exemplum*.—“May it pass into an example.”—May an act so meritorious stand recorded as a precedent for others to follow.

- Uberissima fides*.—“A full growth of confidence.”—An implicit faith or reliance.
- Ubi major pars est, ibi est totum*. Law maxim.—“Where the greater part is, there is the whole.”—The only way of determining acts of many is by the major part, or the majority: as the majority in the legislative enact laws, &c.
- Unguis et rostro*.—“With talons and beak.”—He fought it *unguis et rostro*—tooth and nail.
- Unguis in ulcere*. Cicero.—“A nail in the wound.”—This strong phrase was applied by the orator to the conspirator Cataline. “Your wound he would have said in a periphrase, and received a dangerous wound, into which vulture-like, infix your talons, for the purpose of irritating and keeping it open.”
- Utile dulci*.—“The useful with the pleasant.”—To say that he has combined the *utile*—to give the very first praise to a writer.
- Uti possidetis*.—“As you possess.”—A Ciceronian phrase, used when two sovereigns were sacrificing a number of human lives, in order to make peace, “each retaining the possession which they have acquired.”—It opened the *status quo*, when both parties retained the condition in which they stood before the war.

V.

- Vale mecum*.—“Go with me.”—A young man would *vale mecum*—that which should be his constant companion.
- Valde quantum valere potest*.—“Let it prevail far as it may.”—Let the argument prevail as much as it is worth.
- Valete ac plaudite*. Terence.—“Farewell and applaud.”—This was the conclusion of a comedy. It is now sometimes used in the way of triumphant irony at the conclusion of a political discourse.
- Vix victis*.—“Woe to the conquered.”—It should come to that point, *vix victis*—that a war of extermination.
- Velis et remis*.—“With sails and oars.”—He pushed forward *velis et remis*—by every possible means.
- Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum*.—“The people are venal, and the senate is venal.”—A description once given of Rome would not now be necessary to travel to Rome in order to make the application.
- Venire factos*. Law Lat.—“You shall come in order to come.”—The judicial writ by which the sheriff is empowered to *summon a party*.
- Veni, vidi, vici*.—“I came, I saw, I overcame.”—This was the brief account transmitted by Julius Cæsar of a victory.
- Vetustas pro lege semper habetur*. Law maxim.—“Ancient custom is always held as a law.”—Where there is no positive law, the custom from time immemorial, may be pleaded.
- Vice versa*.—“The terms being exchanged.”—Thus, the generous should be rich, and the rich, *vice versa*, the rich should be generous.
- Vide*.—“See.”—*Vide ut supra*.—“See the preceding statement.”

vide et crede.—"See and believe."—If any thing like incredulity remains, convince yourself by ocular demonstration.

Vixi et armis.—"By force and arms."—By a force not sanctioned by law. By main force.

Vigilantibus non dormientibus servit lex. Law maxim.—"The law regards those only who watch, and not those who sleep."—The law is only for the protection of those who take due care of their property. It notices not those who may suffer from their own neglect.

Vires acquirit eundo.—"She acquires strength in her progress."—This is spoken by the poet of fame or rumour. Every report in its passage gathers strength, is enforced by new circumstances, and from a puny abortion swells very often into a gigantic admeasurement.

Vires inertis.—"The power of inertness."—In phy-

sics this is applied to the power of a stationary body, resisting that which would set it in motion. In morals it has a figurative application, and serves as another name for indolence.

Vitam impendere vera.—"To stake one's life for the truth."—Stated as the best character of a good citizen.

Volenti non fit injuria. Law maxim.—"An injury cannot be done to a willing person."—None can complain of wrong in a proceeding, when the measure had their previous assent.

Vox et præterea nihil.—"A voice and nothing more."—An empty and unavailing sound. A fine speech without matter. A mere display of words.

Vox populi, vox Dei.—"The voice of the people is the voice of God."

stituted.—Impudence is frequently used as a *succedaneum* for argument.

Suggestio falsi.—"The suggestion of a falsehood."—This and the *suppressio veri*, or "suppression of the truth," are the strongest charges which can be made against a public orator or writer.

Sui generis.—"Of its own kind."—Not to be classed under any ordinary description.

Sum quod eris, sui quod sis.—"I am what thou shalt be, as I have been what thou now art."—An admonition frequently met with as a sepulchral inscription.

Summum bonum.—"The chief good."—The object of attainment most desirable, which some of the ancient philosophers stated to be pleasure, and others virtue.

Summum jus, summa injuria.—"Strictness of law is sometimes of the greatest injustice."—A too rigorous interpretation of the law is not infrequently productive of results which do not accord with equity.

Suo Marte.—"By his own exertion."—He performed it *suo Marte*—by his own unaided skill and ability.

Supersedes. Law Lat.—"You may remove or set aside."—A writ to stay proceedings.

Super subjectam materiam.—"On the matter submitted."—A lawyer is not responsible for his opinion, when it is given *super subjectam materiam*—on the circumstances as they are laid before him by his client.

Suum cuique.—"Let each man have his own."—Let the laws of property be strictly observed.

T.

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.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.—"The times are perpetually changing, and we change with the times."—There is nothing fixed or stable either in situations or opinions.

"Men change with fortune, manners change with times."

Tenets with books, and principles with times."

Tertium quid.—"A third something."—Struck out by the collision of two opposite forces or principles.

Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes. Virgil.—"I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents."—I am on my guard against an enemy, and particularly when he proffers kindness.

Toga virilis.—"The manly robe."—This was the dress which the Roman youth assumed on reaching a certain period of life. He has assumed the *toga virilis*—he has entered into a state of manhood.

Toties quoties.—"As many times as, then so often."—A term frequently used in law proceedings, as thus:—if A. B. commit a certain offence, he shall be fined 10*l.*, and so on, *toties quoties*, viz. on every repetition of the offence he shall incur a similar penalty.

Transact in exemplum.—"May it pass into an example."—May an act so meritorious stand recorded as a precedent for others to follow.

U.

Ubertima fides.—"A full growth of confidence."—An implicit faith or reliance.

Ubi major pars est, ibi est totum. Law max.—"Where the greater part is, there is the whole."—The only way of determining the acts of many is by the major part, or the majority: as the majority in the legislature enact laws, &c.

Unguibus et rostro.—"With talons and beak."—He fought it *unguibus et rostro*—tooth and nail.

Unguis in ulcere. Cicero.—"A nail in the wound." This strong phrase was applied by the orator to the conspirator Cataline.—"Your oration," he would have said in a periphrase, "has received a dangerous wound, into which, like a vulture-like, infix your talons, for the purpose of irritating and keeping it open."

Utile dulci.—"The useful with the pleasant."—To say that he has combined the *utile*—to give the very first praise to a writer.

Uti possidetis.—"As you possess."—A diplomatic phrase, used when two sovereigns, by sacrificing a number of human lives, determined to make peace, "each retaining the property which they have acquired."—Its origin is the *status quo*, when both parties retained the condition in which they stood before the war.

V.

Vade mecum.—"Go with me."—A young man *vade mecum*—that which should be his usual companion.

Valcat quantum valere potest.—"Let it prevail far as it may."—Let the argument prevail as much as it is worth.

Valeat ac plaudite. Terence.—"Praised and applauded."—This was the conclusion of the Roman comedy. It is now sometimes used in the style of triumphant irony at the conclusion of a political discourse.

Vae victis.—"Woe to the conquered."—It should come to that point, *vae victis*—is a war of extermination.

Velis et remis.—"With sails and oars."—He pushed forward *velis et remis*—by every possible means.

Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum.—"The people are venal, and the senate is also venal."—A description once given of Rome would not now be necessary to travel to Rome in order to make the application.

Venire facias. Law Lat.—"You shall come in order to come."—The judicial writ by which the sheriff is empowered to summon a party.

Veni, vidi, vici.—"I came, I saw, I overcame."—This was the brief account transmitted by Julius Cæsar of a victory.

Vetustas pro lege semper habetur. Law max.—"Ancient custom is always held as a law."—Where there is no positive law, the custom from time immemorial, may be pleaded.

Vice versa.—"The terms being exchanged."—Thus, the generous should be rich, and the rich should be generous.

Vide.—"See."—*Vide ut supra*.—"See the preceding statement."

vide et crede.—"See and believe."—If any thing like incredulity remains, convince yourself by ocular demonstration.

et armis.—"By force and arms."—By a force not sanctioned by law. By main force.

vigilantibus non dormientibus servit lex. Law maxim.—"The law regards those only who watch, and not those who sleep."—The law is only for the protection of those who take due care of their property. It notices not those who suffer from their own neglect.

res acquirit eundo.—"She acquires strength in her progress."—This is spoken by the poet of fame or rumour. Every report in its passage gathers strength, is enforced by new circumstances, and from a puny abortion swells very often into a gigantic admeasurement.

is inertias.—"The power of inertness."—In physics this is applied to the power of a stationary body, resisting that which would set it in motion. In morals it has a figurative application, and serves as another name for indolence.

Vitam impendere vera.—"To stake one's life for the truth."—Stated as the best character of a good citizen.

Volenti non fit injuria. Law maxim.—"An injury cannot be done to a willing person."—None can complain of wrong in a proceeding, when the measure had their previous assent.

Vax et praterea nihil.—"A voice and nothing more."—An empty and unavailing sound. A fine speech without matter. A mere display of words.

Vox populi, vox Dei.—"The voice of the people is the voice of God."

Vitam impendere vera.—"To stake one's life for the truth."—Stated as the best character of a good citizen.

Volenti non fit injuria. Law maxim.—"An injury cannot be done to a willing person."—None can complain of wrong in a proceeding, when the measure had their previous assent.

Vax et praterea nihil.—"A voice and nothing more."—An empty and unavailing sound. A fine speech without matter. A mere display of words.

Vox populi, vox Dei.—"The voice of the people is the voice of God."

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 commenced with Mizraim, 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
- 2059 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 his promotion.—The 7 years of plenty begun
- 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.**
- 535 Joseph foretells the egress of the Israelites from Egypt, and dies æt. 110, having been prefect 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
- 582 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
- 503 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 Mycenæ begins about this time, when the kingdom of Argos was divided; Mycenæ forming the most considerable part
- 1343 The Israelites, relapsing into idolatry, enslaved by Eglon, king of Moab, for 18 years
- 1326 The Isthmian games first instituted
- 1325 Ehud, the second judge of the Israelites, kills Eglon, 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*
- 1134 The migration of the *Æolian* colonies 80 years before that of the *Louians*.—*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 *Mycenæ* 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 *Sicyon* 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 *Ution*, built about this time
- 975 The division of the kingdoms of *Judah* and *Israel*; others say in 979
- 971 or 974 *Sesæ*, king of *Egypt*, takes *Jerusalem*, and plunders the temple and palace
- 926 *Lycurgus*, the *Spartan* lawgiver, is born, 160 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, establishes his laws in *Lacedæmon*.—*Iphitus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Cleothemus* restore the olympic games at *Elis*. 106 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 *Carthage*.—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 *Hazeel*, 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 *Ames* 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 *corèmes*
- 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*, then 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 *ephor* established at *Lacedæmon* by *Theopompus*
- 757 *Isaiah* begins to prophesy, and continues his prophecies for above 60 years; he is slain by order of *Manassés* in 696
- 754 The decennial archons begin at *Athens*.—*Micah* the prophet.—The *Milennium* of the 9th who acquire the maritime power of the *Mediterranean*
- 753 *Rome* is built, according to *Varron*, on the 20th, or the 12th of the calendar of *May*
- 750 The rape of the *Sabines*
- 747 The *Romans* and *Sabines* unite.—The era of *Nabonassar* begins
- 743 The first war between the *Memnians* 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 Salmanasser, 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
- 630 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 Carnia 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 law giver, 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 Alcibiades 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.—Escop the mythologist flourished

B. C.

- 582 The Isthmian games restored
 580 Money first coined in Rome
 579 The Megarian war.—Stesichorus the poet flourished
 578 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 Agrigentina 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 Phœnians, 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 tradition in the preceding year
 538 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 Leontæmonians

B. C.

- 509 The consular government begins at Rome, on the expulsion of Tarquin and his family, February 26, being the *Expugnatio* 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.—Mitybrys subdued Thrace and Macedonia.—Porsenna, 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 *Onustis*, 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 discomfited to the Mons Sacer.—Tribunes created at Rome, or, as some say, in 485.—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—5 digits eclipsed to the south
 490 The battle of Marathon, September 12th, 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 Camillus punished for usurping the sovereignty.—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 eruption 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 20th.—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 Hætrurians.—Charon of Lampæus, the historian, lived
 477 The 300 Romans, of the name of Fabii, killed by the Veientes near Cora, 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 Clazomense, 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 Megarians
- 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 Locris
- 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.—Herodius, 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 Clazomense 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 Fidenæ taken by the Romans.—The Corinthians defeated by the Coreyrians.—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 Decree 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, *et. 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, *et. 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, *et. 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, *et. 80*
- 377 The Lacedæmonians defeated in the sea 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.—Herakleus, the Pythagorean philosopher
- 373 A great earthquake in Peloponnesus—A comet appeared in Greece, &c.
- 372 Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, ob. *et. 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, *et. 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.—127 places it in the next year
- 363 The battle of *Mantineæ*, in which Epaminondas was killed.—Aristippus, the Cyrenaic philosopher
- 362 Revolt of several Persian governors in Lesser Asia against Artaxerxes
- 360 Philip's first battle, gained at *Methodon* 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 expelled Syracuse by Dion.—The tattle observed the moon's transit over Mars, April 4th
- 354 Dion put to death.—Theopompus of Chios the orator and historian
- 353 The Phœceans defeated in *Thessaly* by Philip
- 352 Ephorus of Cume, the historian
- 351 The Sidonians besieged by the Persian army; burn their city; and put themselves to death.—The monument of *Marsolus* erected
- 350 Egypt conquered by Oehus
- 348 Philip of Macedonia, having taken all the cities of the Phœceans, concludes the sacred war.—Speusippus, the Academic philosopher, ob. 339.—A comet appeared in Greece
- 347 Dionysius recovers Syracuse
- 345 Aristotle the philosopher flourished, ob. 322, *et. 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 520.—The Syracusan era commenced.—Philip makes Thrace tributary.—A pestilence at Rome
- 11 A comet appeared, near the equator, in Greece
- 10 The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum, July 13th
- 9 Xenocrates, the academic philosopher, ob. 314, *et.* 82
- 8 Philip defeated the Athenians, &c. in the battle of Cheronæa, Aug. 2d
- 6 Philip killed by Pausanias.—A plebeian admitted to the pretorship at Rome.—A comet appeared in Greece.—Stilpo of Megara, the philosopher, ob. after 294
- 5 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
- 4 Alexander defeated the Persians on the river Granicus, May 22d.—Apelles of Cos, the painter
- 3 Alexander gains a second battle at Issus, in October.—Callisthenes, the philosopher, ob. 328
- 2 Alexander takes Tyre, August 20th, gains possession of Egypt, and builds Alexandria.—Dinocrates the mathematician
- 1 The battle of Arbela, in which Alexander defeats Darius, Oct. 2d, 11 days after a total eclipse of the moon
- 0 The cycle of Calippus commences from Darius's death, July 1st.—Æschines the orator banished.—A trial for witchcraft at Rome
- 27 Hyperides the Athenian orator, ob. 322
- 26 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 Menedemus 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

- B. C.
- 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 Seleucids.—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.—Crantor, 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 *Specta 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.—Dion 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

B. C.

B. C.

- 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 Sostratus of Cnidus, 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—278,223 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.—Persius, 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.—Lycon, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. 226, æt. 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 Arundelian marbles composed.—Cleanthes, the stoic philosopher, born at Asson, in Asia, ob. about 240, æt. 99.
- 263 Homer, jun. the tragic poet.
- 262 The battle of Sardis.—Timæus of Sicily, the historian, ob. æt. 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 Nearchus of Cyzicum, the orator and historian.
- 256 Regulus defeated and taken prisoner.—Athens restored to its liberty by Antigonus.—Ctesibius, the historian, ob. æt. 164.
- 255 Sosibius of Lacedæmon, the critic.
- 254 Hieronymus of Rhodes, the peripatetic philosopher.
- 252 A census at Rome—297,207 effective set.—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, ob. æt. 223.
- 245 Eratosthenes of Cyrene, librarian of Alexandria, ob. 194, æt. 82.
- 243 The citadel of Corinth taken by Antiochus Sphærus, the stoic philosopher and historian.
- 242 The Carthaginians defeated.—The second Punic war terminated.—Apollonius of Perga, called the great geometer, ob. 212.
- 241 Agis king of Sparta, attempting to put an agrarian law, is put to death.—Theocritus, the philosopher, of the Sicilian academy, ob. after 215.—Septimius, the astronomer, ob. 215.—On Sept. 3d, Jupiter observed in 7° 35' Taurus, in conjunction with the S. star of A. Aselli.
- 240 The first plays acted at Rome, by the order of Livius Andronicus, the first Roman dramatic poet.
- 239 Chrysippus of Cilicia, the stoic philosopher, ob. 207, æt. 73.
- 238 The Carthaginians finish the Library at Alexandria.—Polystratus, the Epicurean philosopher.
- 237 Hamilcar leads a Carthaginian army into Spain, with his son Hannibal.—Hermachus of Chalcis, the poet, ob. about 210, æt. 56.
- 236 The Tartars expelled from China.—Theophrastus of Syracuse, the mathematician, ob. 213.
- 235 The temple of Janus shut the first time.—Ter Numa, and universal peace.—Messala, the Roman painter, ob. about 226.
- 234 The Sardinian war begins.—C. Neoteric 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, 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.—Philochorus 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

B. C.

- 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.—Phnutus 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 Canne
 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 quaestor, 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 Panius.—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 Philozomen 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 Home

B. C.

- 185 Diogenes of Babylon, the stoic philosopher
 183 Philozomen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, tyrant of the Messenians.—Crotolan 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—373,244 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 Macedon
 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 *Ætæna*.—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. Pæuvius, 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

B. C.

- 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 Andriacus, 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.—Sisyphus, 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 Calamobous, 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

B. C.

- 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 *Capella* was $29^{\circ} 50'$ from the summer solstitial eclipture.—Clitomachus of Carthage, the 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 $312^{\circ} 32'$ —he observed *Spica* 6° west of the autumnal equinoxial 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 the Great 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 chronographer 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.—Lucullus, the first Roman statesman, 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 Jugurthine 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 Athenius, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 95.—The Romans defeated by the Cimbri
- 107 Cicero is born
- 106 Ptolemy dethroned by Cleopatra.—*Legio* *the deliverer* led 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—30,000 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

B. C.

- 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. Sicienna, 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

B. C.

- 66 Crete reduced to a Roman province
- 66 The reign of the Seleucidæ ends.—And Syria reduced to a Roman province.—T. 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 Sparina, 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 50, 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.

B. C.

- tigonus put to death.—The Assyrian family terminates 186 years after Julius Maccabeus
- 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 Enilius 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 August 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 Sibyllic oracles
- 12 Tiberius conquers the Pannonians.—Var 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.—where 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 nephews 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. 25th, 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 4 minutes midnight.—Herod king, November 1st.—A comet appears in China
- 3 Julia banished by Augustus.—Dionysius the geographer
- 1 An interview between Caius Cæsar and Tiberius

The First Century of the Vulgar Christian Æra

A. D.

- 1 C. Cæsar made peace with the Parthians
- 2 Tiberius returns to Rome.—L. Cæsar
- 3 C. Cæsar dies.—Cinna's conspiracy detected
- 4 Leap year corrected, having been taken every third year.—Placidus
- 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.—Asinus 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.* 78
- 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 Theatres 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.—Placidus, 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
 0 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, set. 92
 2 Paul preaches at Athens.—The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.—Astrologers expelled Italy.
 4 Claudius dies. Nero succeeds
 5 Caesar landed in Britain.—Aug. 26, a comet appeared in China.—Paul preached at Ephesus
 6 Rotterdam built about this time
 7 Persius, ob. 62, set. 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 Boadicea, 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, set. 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, set. 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. set. 75
 75 Vespasian dedicated a temple to Peace.—A comet appeared in China
 76 Aconius Pedianus, ob. set. 85
 77 A comet appeared in China.—A great plague at Rome.—The Parthians revolt
 79 Vespasian dies.—Hereulaneum 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, set. 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, set. 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, set. 80
 107 The third persecution of the Christians under Trajan
 108 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, set. 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 $21^{\circ} 5' \text{ } \text{♀}$, 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 Baie.—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 Trinus, ob. about 180
- A. D.
- 152 An earthquake at Rhodes.—An wonder of the Tiber, &c.—Antonius stops persecution against the Christians
- 153 Pausanias, ob. after 173
- 156 Attilius Titianus is put to death for governing the empire.—Diophantes, ob. about 180
- 158 Lucian, ob. about 180, et. 90
- 159 The Bractians and Indians submit to Antoninus
- 161 Antoninus Pius dies, et. 75.—Hermogenes became an idiot, et. 24
- 162 War with the Parthians, continues three years
- 163 The persecution of the Christians under Marc. Aurel. Antoninus, called by the fourth.—Galen, ob. 193, et. 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, Vanalini, &c. finished
- 177 Another war with the Marcomanni, which lasts three years
- 178 A comet appeared in China.—Diogenes Laertius, an epicurean philosopher, ob. about 223
- 180 Marcus Aurelius dies, et. 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 Theodotus.—Theodotus, the interpreter
- 186 Julius Pollux, ob. et. 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, et. 31
- 193 Pertinax is killed, and different persons assume the empire
- 194 Byzantium besieged by Severus
- 195 Disputes first commence about East
- 198 Albinus defeated by Severus in Gaul, 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, et. 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, et. 66
- 213 A comet appeared in China.—The Christian

- A. D.
- 213 *tian faith introduced into Scotland.—A distinction made between municipal and free citizens in Rome.—Caracalla kills his brother Geta, and many others*
- 216 *Oppian of Anazarba, ob. set. 30*
- 216 *War between the Romans and Parthians*
- 217 *Caracalla is killed by Maximus, set. 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, set. 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 prefect*
- 245 *Peace between the Romans and Persians*
- 247 *The secular games celebrated at Rome.—Herodian, the historian*
- 249 *The two Philipps 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, set. 66.—A great eruption of *Etna**
- 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, set. 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, set. 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.—Zellus 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.—Elius 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
- 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 $13^{\circ} 15' \text{♃}$, May 17, 11 hours, P. M. and Saturn in $9^{\circ} 40' \text{♄}$, 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 $21^{\circ} 8' \text{♀}$, Feb. 16th, morning; and Mercury in $30^{\circ} 12' \text{☿}$, 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 30th. Arrian, the historian and philosopher
- 138 Adrian dies at Bait.—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 $18^{\circ} 30' \text{♀}$, 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 Tirius, ob. about 180
- A. D.
- 152 An earthquake at Rhodes.—An insurrection of the Tiber, &c.—Antoninus stops a persecution against the Christians
- 153 Pausanius, ob. after 173
- 156 Artilius Titianus is put to death for opposing 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. 71.—Hermogenes became an idiot, æt. 34
- 162 War with the Parthians, continues the years
- 163 The persecution of the Christians, under Marc. Aurel. Antoninus, called by the fourth.—Galen, ob. 191, æt. 77
- 166 The Romans sent ambassadors to China
- 168 A plague over the known world.—Ephorus, 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, Vandals, &c. finished
- 177 Another war with the Marcomanni, which lasts three years
- 178 A comet appeared in China.—Ptolemy Laertius, an epicurean philosopher, ob. about 222
- 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 Theodotus.—Theodotus, 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 expelled 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 polar star.—Clemens Alexandrinus
- 207 Severus goes into Britain.—30,000 British troops die of the pestilence.—Nero 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

D.

- 103 tian faith introduced into Scotland.—A distinction made between municipal and free citizens in Rome.—Caracalla kills his brother Geta, and many others
 113 Oppian of Anazarba, ob. *set.* 30
 116 War between the Romans and Parthians
 117 Caracalla is killed by Maximus, *set.* 43.—The Septuagint is found in a cask
 118 Maximus is put to death by the soldiers.—A comet appeared in China.—Two comets seen at Rome
 120 Julius Africanus, the chronologer
 122 The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.—Aug. 29th, a conjunction of the heavenly luminaries observed at Alexandria
 125 Mathematicians are allowed to teach publicly at Rome
 126 Parthia becomes tributary to Persia
 129 The Arsacides terminate in Persia.—Dion Cassius, the historian
 131 Origen, ob. 254, *set.* 69
 132 Ammonius, the Christian and Platonic philosopher, begins a school of Platonic philosophers at Alexandria, ob. after 243
 133 The Romans defeat the Persians with great slaughter, at Tadmor
 135 The sixth persecution against the Christians
 136 Two comets appeared in China
 137 The two Gordians killed in Africa
 138 Censorinus, the emperor; put to death about 270
 141 The Franks first mentioned in history.—Gregory Thaumaturgus, ob. 266
 142 Gordian makes a successful expedition against the Persians
 144 Gordian is put to death by Philip, the pretorian prefect
 145 Peace between the Romans and Persians
 147 The secular games celebrated at Rome.—Herodian, the historian
 149 The two Philips are killed; one at Verona, the other at Rome
 150 The seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius
 151 The Romans are defeated by the Goths at *Mæsia*.—The Novation heresy propagated.—St. Cyprian of Carthage; beheaded, *Sept.* 14, 258
 152 The Romans become tributary to the Goths.—The Scythians and Persians invade Asia.—A dreadful pestilence over the Roman empire
 154 Plotinus, ob. 270, *set.* 66.—A great eruption of *Ætna*
 157 The eighth persecution against the Christians, under Valerian
 158 The Roman empire is harassed by thirty tyrants
 160 Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and slayed alive.—The temple of Diana consumed by fire.—The Scythians ravaged the Roman empire
 161 A great plague raged in the Roman empire.—Longinus, the Greek philosopher; put to death by the emperor Aurelian, 273
 162 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and three days of darkness.—Paulus Samosatenus, 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, *set.* 50
 269 Claudius gains a great victory over the Goths—300,000 of them killed.—Zenobia takes possession of Egypt
 273 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, *set.* 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 æra 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 20 days, in Mesopotamia.—Gregory and Hermogenes, lawyers
 290 The Gregorian and Hermogenian codexes published
 291 The two emperors and the two Caesars 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 Æra.

- 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 Constantine 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.

- 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 22d, 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 Constant killed in Spain
- 351 The heathens first called pagans
- 353 Ælius 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
- 359 Ammianus Marcellinus, ob. about 380
- 361 Constantius 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 Bourdeaux, 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 Goths.—St. Augustine, ob. 430, æt. 75—A great earthquake felt in many parts of Europe
- 398 Theodosius the great dies, æt. 69
- 396 St. Chrysostom, ob. 407, æt. 63
- 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 Alaric, 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 Alaric defeated by Stilicho.—Macrobias, a Latin writer, ob. about 415
- 404 An irruption of the Goths.—Panobius of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer
- 405 The Pelagian heresy published.—John of Bebes.—Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths in the mountains of Pessie
- 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.—Boetius, 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 Suesi 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.—Gelasius, 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 Ariën, 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 Sarracen kings embrace the Christian religion.—Boethius, the philosopher, ob. 524
- 514 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus,

TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY.

A. D.

flect is burned by a brass specu-
Proclus.—Cassiodorus, secretary to
ob. 562. wt. about 100
the ravage Macedonia, Thessaly,
The computation of time by the
ian era introduced by Dionysius
mk. called the little, ob. 540
arts of drought and pestilence in
the
Arthur defeated at Charford by Cer-
begins the third Saxon king-
Wessex
itons defeat the Anglo-Saxons at
quake at Corinth.—Hesyehius of
y
ond, king of the Vandals, defeated
lled by the Moors
quake in Cilicia
consumed by fire.—Priscian, the
arian
quake at Antioch.—Dionysius the
posed his cycle
vin founds the fourth Saxon king-
Essex
s marches with an army against
rians
l of Justinian is published, April
The order of Benedictine monks
ituted.—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
Kingdom of the Vandals finished by
rus, who took Carthage.—Proco-
the historian, and secretary to Be-
s
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 Roman
Goths taken by Theodebert
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 Basilius is the last at
.—Prince Arthur murdered in Corn-
Antioch rebuilt.—The Romans
ed by the Goths on the Po
plague 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 silentary
aken by Totila, and barbarously

pillaged.—Simplicius, the popular
philosopher
547 Totila 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 defeats Totila, and kills him
554 Narses defeats and kills Totila, 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.—C-
wars in France.—Gildas, called the
the British historian, ob. 570
557 A great earthquake at Rome, Constan-
tinople, &c.
558 A terrible plague over Europe, Asia, &c.
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
ob. 83.—Agathias, the historian
567 The kingdom of the Visigoths founded in
Spain
568 The Lombards, invited from Pannonia
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
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 monastery
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 Merca
the seventh Saxon kingdom in Britain
583 The Suevi 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
provinces of China united.—Philip
defeated the Persians
590 Pestilence in Italy and France.—The
Romans defeated by the Avari

A. D.

- 572 Ceaulin defeated and dethroned in the battle of Wanborough in Wilts, by Ceolric
 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 Iстриa, 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 Maurice, 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 chanocry 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 out 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 Jeslegird 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 Benevento.—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.—Callimicus 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, &c.
 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 from E. to W.
 762 Bagdad built by Almanzor, and made capital for the caliph of the house of Abbas.—Burials permitted in the highway which used to be in the highway
 763 A violent frost begins Oct. 1st, and continues about 160 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 Saracens
 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 and historian, ob. 801
 784 Charlemagne defeats Witthical and the Saxons, so that they submit
 787 The Danes, for the first time, enter England.—The *scythia* general council second of Nicee, begins
 788 Pleadings in courts of judicature instituted
 790 An earthquake at Constantinople
 791 Charlemagne defeats the Avans in Persia.—The Moors defeated by Charlemagne with great slaughter
 792 An academy founded in Paris.—Ethelbert, king of East Anglia, treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, who takes possession of East Anglia.—Eusebius, surnamed Syncellus and the most accurate chronologer
 794 Charlemagne extirpated the Huns off by way of atonement for his death. 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.—Constantine 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 east, or of Germany, Dec. 25.—Charlemagne introduced the present names of the north and south 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 Irené 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 Benimula 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
- 876 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 10th, A. M. 11h. 45', Albategni observes the

A. D.

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 Alhategni, the mathematician, surnamed Mahomet of Aractus, observes the autumnal equinox at Aractus, on September 10th, 1h. 15' after midnight, ob. about 888
- 883 Alhategni observed the sun's apogee in \square $22^{\circ} 27'$.—The first star of Aries distant from the equinoctial point $13^{\circ} 2'$
- 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 Asser, 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,

A. D.

- 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.—Dolph defeats Berenger in the battle of Placentia
- 923 The Moors defeated in Spain.—Frislanders expelled in France.—A comet appeared in China
- 924 The Hungarians ravage Italy
- 925 Sigifrid elected first marquis of Brandenburg
- 925 Arks 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 division, 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.—Abulcasem, the Arabian physician, ob. 1013, 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 22, 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

A. D.

- 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 Albiranus, 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 Basilus 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.—Mesuc, 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 Edmund Ironside fought six battles in England, with Canute II, king of Denmark, most of which he lost by the treachery of Eadric
 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 Guy d'Arezzo, in Italy, or Aretin, the monk

A. D.

- 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.—Arzachel of Toledo observed the declina-

A. D.

- 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 barefooted 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 Nicea.—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

A. D.

- 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.—Amalriena, the historian
- 1118 The order of knights templar instituted
- 1119 Baldwin defeats the Turks at Antioch—Bohemia erected into a kingdom
- 1120 Prince Williams, 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 straits, 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 of that year 1130
- 1130 Adelard, 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 Averroes of Corduba, called the commentator, ob. 1206
- 1137 The paucet of Justinian found in the ruins of Analfi 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—Alfonso 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 Malmesbury, the historian
- 1141 Stephen exchanged; begins to recover his kingdom.—The Ghibellines prevail.—Peter Luc, bishop of Paris, called the master of sentences, ob. 1164
- 1143 The Koran translated into Latin
- 1144 Otto Frisigenis introduces the principles 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 1175
- 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 Æra.*
- 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

A. D.

- 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
- 1236 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.—

A. D.

- 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 Lithuanians near Narva.—The Hansa is reformed.—Tin mines discovered in Germany.—Matthew Paris, the historian, ob. 1259
- 1242 A plague in France, Italy, and Greece.—Grotest, bishop of Lincoln, ob. 1251
- 1244 The Khariemians 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 ♋
- 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.—Cimabuc.—The Sorbonne in Paris founded
- 1251 Wales subdued, and Magna Charta confirmed
- 1252 Alphonso of Spain found the sun's apogee in ♌ $28^{\circ} 40'$.—Albertus Magnus, ob. 1280, set. 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, set. 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. (Fairfair.)—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 emperors recover Constantinople from the French, and the empire of the Franks there ends.—Roger Bacon, ob. 1264, set. 78
- 1263 The Norwegians invade the West

A. D.

- islands of Scotland.—Civil wars in England, between the barons and the king.
- 1254 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.—Chouehing, 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.—Nepotism 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. 76
- 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

A. D.

- 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 $\Pi 25^{\circ}$ 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 Vienna.—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.**
- 1190 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 Gregorius, 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, Gh. 28'; its ascending node Π $24^{\circ} 21'$; 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 α , first seen near Spica Virginis, disappeared near δ
- 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 ad-
- A. D.**
- miralty 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 100th year
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe
- 1353 Locusts desolate Africa and Asia.—A comet appeared; its course from N. to S.
- 1354 Francis Petrarck, of Arezzo, ob. July 19, 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 first ball 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 comes to reign in Persia.—The treaty of Cas signed, Oct. 24.—The university of Cologne founded
- 1361 Matthew of Westminster, surnamed Hieroglyphus, 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 Coekereel, May 6, and at 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 infant 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. 1405
- 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 Bounts 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 Annats 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 Geoffroy 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. 18th.—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
- 1434 A civil war in Sweden.—Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, which began the rise of that family in Florence
- 1435 The treaty of Arras between Charles II and the duke of Burgundy
- 1436 Paris retaken by the French, April 13th.—
Invention of Printing, see entry Oct. 24

- A. D.**
- 1140 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. 1333
- 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, $6h. 25'$; its ascending node $\Pi 24^\circ 21'$; 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 Δ , 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 60th year
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe
- 1353 Locusts desolate Africa and Asia.—A comet appeared; its course from N. to S.
- 1354 Francis Petrarck, of Arezzo, ob. July 13, 1374, æt. 70
- 1355 A conspiracy at Venice.—Iovanni Boccaccio, ob. 1376, æt. 63
- 1356 The French defeated at Poitiers, and king John taken prisoner, September 19.—A earthquake in Germany.—The game ball 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 Arras signed, Oct. 24.—The university of Cologne founded
- 1361 Matthew of Westminster, surnamed Florilegus, ob. about 1390
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour to Edward III to his people, in the 20th year.—Military order of Janizaries established among the Turks
- 1364 The battle of Cockerel, May 6, and Avrai, September 29
- 1365 The universities of Vienna and of Graz founded
- 1366 Adrianople made the seat of the Turkish empire
- 1367 The battle of Nájara in Castile, April 23
- 1368 The battle of Moutiel, March 14
- 1369 Wickliff begins to teach in England, ob. 1384
- 1370 Chivalry flourished about this time.—The office of grand vizier established
- 1371 The French defeated the English near Rochelle, June 23.—The太子 Stuart begins to reign in Scotland
- 1373 The Genoese become masters of Cyprus.—John Gower, the first English poet, ob. 1403
- 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 the borders.—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 surrection in England, July
- 1382 The battle of Rosebeck in Flanders, Nov. 17.—The Turks take Hierapolis.—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. B.

- Englishmen on foreign bottoms.—Hostilities between England and Scotland
- 1385 The king of Portugal defeats the king of Castile at Aljubaroba, 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 Falcoping, 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 Annats established.—Jews banished out of Germany.—Emanuel Chrysoloras, of Constantinople, preceptor in Greek, ob. 1413, æt. 60
- 1393 The Turks ravage Walachia, and defeat the Hungarians at Nicopolis.—The doctrine of Huss propagated at Bohemia
- 1394 The Jews banished out of France, Sept. 17.—Leonard Arctin, secretary of Florence
- 1395 Bajazet defeats the Christians at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, and afterwards subdues the Bulgarians
- 1396 Geoffrey Chaucer, the English poet, ob. 1440
- 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 23d, in which Hotspur is killed.—Laden sails 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 Arctin, ob. 1443, æt. 74.—Brunus of Arezzo, secretary of Florence
- 1407 The kingdom of France laid under an interdiction.—Huss propagates his opinions.—Balthazar Cozza 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. 1457, æt. 80
- 1420 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 55,754l.
- 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. 78
- 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. Guttenberg improved the art by making types of metal. Scheffer invented the casting of them in matrices. The first printers carried their types about in bags, and printed small pamphlets, letters, &c. in noblemen's houses
- 1431 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
- 1434 A civil war in Sweden.—Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment, which began the rise of that family in Florence
- 1438 The treaty of Arras between Charles II and the duke of Burgundy
- 1436 Paris retaken by the French, April 13th.—
Terminatio Wallæ, ob. 1457, æt. 94

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 re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.—The pragmatic sanction settled in France
- 1440 John Guttenburg, 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.—Geo. 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.—Retzlar, monks 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. 72
- 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 III restored
- 1471 The battle of Barnet, April 14.—Edward restored.—The battle of Tewkesbury, May 4th.—Marsilius Ficinus, ob. 1494, æt. 45.—W. Caxton introduced printing in England
- 1472 War between the Turks and Parthians.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Feb. 29th, 10h. 23m. A. M.; its ascending node, $11^{\circ} 46' 20''$; inclin. $8^{\circ} 27'$; ascensional grade; it passed through 40° in 24h.—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 $\approx 17^{\circ} 10'$.—The first book printed in England, by Caxton, entitled "The Game and Play of the Chess translated from the French
- 1475 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 Sula, ob. 1494
- 1477 The university of Aberdeen founded
- 1478 Laurence de Medici expelled Florence.—An anathema against him by Sixtus, 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 in 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. 22.—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 gale Politian, ob. 1494, æt. 46.—Cap. 2.—The second House 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.—Montserrat 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 Prina 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 north 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

- A. D.
 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. 80
 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.—Cortreal, 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. 1525, 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 Hillo, 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 $\overline{6}^{\circ} 9'$
 1504 King Henry VII built a chapel at Westminster Abbey.—Columbus relieved, after

A. D.

- 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 Shilong 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 Cambray 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.—Judasius 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

A. D.

- Navarre to that of Castile.—Cornelius 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 Turks 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 contended 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 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.—Ladizae 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 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.* 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.* 62
- 1523 A league formed against Francis I, by the pope, the emperor, the Venetians, Sweden and Denmark dissolved.—Anno rotas of Reggio, ob. June 1, 1590, *æt.* 75.—Paracelsus, ob. 1541, *æt.* 48.—Hops, carp, and turkies 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.—Jubaert Mano, 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.—Borja da isles discovered.—Francis Rabelin 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).—Olavus Magna, ob. 1544, *æt.* 72
- 1529 The diet of Spire, March 15, against the

A. D.

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 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 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 \odot $20^{\circ} 27'$; 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, 1566, *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 Caesar 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 cortex in Spain subverted by Charles V.—Six hundred and forty-five monasteries and religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.—John Sleidan, ob. 1486.—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 $23^{\circ} 28' 8''$, 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 Audeli, 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. 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. Genesisus 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

A. D.

- 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 Dürer of Nuremberg, ob. 1528, æt. 57.—Spinning with a distaff first taught in England by Borriase, 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 Cambray against the Venetians, December 10.—J. D. de Sudis and V. Y. Pinzon discovered the great river Paraguay, called also River of Plate or Silver.—Judeus of Paris, ob. 1540, æt. 73
- 1509 The battle of Aiguadel, 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
- 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.—Wormius 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 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

A. D.

- Navarre to that of Castile.—Cornelius Agrippa, ob. 1534, æt. 48
- 1516 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Algiers.—War between the Turks and Persians.—The treaty of Noyon, August 15.—Francis Guiccardin, ob. 1540, æt. 58
- 1517 The reformation begun in Germany by Luther—ob. 1546, æt. 63.—The Luxemburks terminate the kingdom of the malakues 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 competitors for the imperial throne.—Fernando Cortez sailed to Mexico, March; after severe 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 obsequy of the holy junta formed in 1517.—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.—Ludovicus Vives of Valencia, ob. 1536
- 1521 A league between the emperor and Henry VIII, against Francis I.—The diet at 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 Lonia in Prussia, ob. 1543, æt. 60
- 1522 The Turks take the island of Rhodes, December 25.—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 discontinued.—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. 37
- 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 viceroys 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. 1600, æt. 93).—Olavius Magna, ob. 1544, æt. 72
- 1529 The diet of Spire, March 15, against the

A. D.

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 Smalkald, 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 25, 9h. 18' A. M.; ascending node \odot $10^{\circ} 28'$; inclin. $17^{\circ} 58'$; 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 $8^{\circ} 44'$; inclin. $35^{\circ} 49'$; retrograde.—Ignatius Loyola, ob. July 31, 1566, æt. 65.—Curants 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. 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 cortez 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 $23^{\circ} 28' 8''$, 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. 55.—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 Andely, 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. 1603, 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

A. D.

- 1553 Popery 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 15.—Fred. Commandin of Urbino, *ob.* 1575, *æt.* 66
- 1556 A comet appeared; its perihelion, April 22, 8^h 3^m A. M.; ascending node $11^{\circ} 25'$ 42"; inclin. $32^{\circ} 6'$ 30"; direct.—The Turks ravage Corsica.—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. Quentin, August 10.—Onuphrius Panvinius, *ob.* 1563, *æt.* 39
- 1558 Calais taken by the French, January 8.—Queen Mary dies, November 17.—The reformed religion authorised in England.—Ronsard, *ob.* 1585, *æt.* 61
- 1559 The peace of Châteaue-Cambresis.—The tranquillity of Europe restored.—The queen regent of Scotland opposes the reformation, and persecutes the reformers.—George Buchanan, of Dumbartonshire, *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. Dingham, 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

A. D.

- England established.—The Tartars invade Hungary.—Theodore Beza, of Geneva, *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.—Cecilius 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-en-Laye, in favour of the Huguenots, August 12.—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 nuptials 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^m P. M. at Cassel.—Paul Veronese, *ob.* 1588, *æt.* 50
- 1574 The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards.—Sebastian of Portugal makes an expedition into Africa against the Mount-Montaigne, *ob.* 1592, *æt.* 59
- 1575 The university of Leyden founded.—The Turks invade and ravage Russia.—Ferd. 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.—Palatine
- 1577 Drake undertakes a voyage round the world, and returns November 3, 1580.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 21, 6h. 6^m A. M. ascending node $90^{\circ} 25'$ 55"; inclin. $74^{\circ} 32'$ 45"—retrograde.—Jas. Douss, *ob.* 1604, *æt.* 69
- 1578 The first treaty of alliance between England and the States General, Jan. 7.—A long and bloody war between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The Moors set at 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

TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY.

611
019

- A. D.
 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. 1585, *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

- A. D.
 1591 The university of Dublin first brought into Europe 1624, *æt.* 87
 1592 Presbyterian church governed 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 $23^{\circ} 20' 25''$ —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 2nd.—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. 1161
- 1607 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 16th, 3h 50' P. M.—ascending node δ $20^{\circ} 21'$ —inclination $17^{\circ} 2'$ —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. O' 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, 1635, 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
- A. D.
- 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.—Dominiquina, 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 $16^{\circ} 1'$ —inclination $37^{\circ} 34'$ —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 Peiresc, ob. 1637, et. 57
- 1619 The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey, ob. 1657, et. 80.—A war of thirty years commences in Germany, &c.
- 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.—Name united to France.—Coining with axes first used in England.—Guido Bhenius, ob. 1642, et. 67
- 1621 War between Spain and Holland renewed after a truce of 12 years.—A civil war in France with the Huguenots, lasts 9 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 Bartheus, 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.—Dispute 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.—The castle 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 Nimèges, 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.—Gasendi 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 mintage 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 Northen, 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.—Gasendi, 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 poleoscope 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. 43
- 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 Tutlingen, Nov. 15, O. S.—Tasman makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Salmadus, 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. 1666, 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.—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 Retimo, Oct. 9, O. S.—Paul Scarron, of Paris, ob. 1660, 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 Osnabrugh between Sweden and the em

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.—Regal 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.—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 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. Fred. 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

A. D.

- 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 Møhere, ob. 1662—Admiral de Ruyter, ob. 1678, *æt.* 61
- 1659 Peace between France and Spain, called "the peace of the Pyrenees," Oct. 28, O. S.—Du Cange, of Amiens, ob. 1672, *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.—John Sidney, put to death, 1658, *æt.* 62—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 Westmin. 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.—Frinking letters began; abridged, 1661, and 1775.—Sir John Marsham, ob. 1671, *æt.* 83
- 1662 Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society established, July 15.—Isaac Newton, ob. 1727, *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 Neuhauz in Hungary, Sept. 17, O. S.—Prussia declared to be independent on Poland.—The first wire-mill erected in England, at Hammond, by a Dutchman.—Charles II, king of Paris, ob. 1690, *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 Teimeswar, Sept. 7.—The treaty 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 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 15, 5h. 15', P. M.—ascending node Π $22^{\circ} 30' 30''$ —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 Kir.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards

- D.
- at Villa Vicosa, June 7, O. S.—Ralph Cudworth, ob. 1688, *æt.* 71
- 666 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
- 67 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
- 68 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
- 69 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
- 70 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
- 71 Cassini discovered four of Saturn's satellites in the course of a few years.—Isaac Barrow, of London, ob. 1677, *æt.* 47
- 72 A comet appeared; its perihelion, February 20, 8h. 37', P. M.; ascending node $\sqrt{3}$ $27^{\circ} 30' 30''$; 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.* 73
- 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 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 \mathcal{M} $26^{\circ} 49' 10''$; 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 \mathcal{M} $11^{\circ} 40'$; inclin. $3^{\circ} 4' 20''$; direct.—The catholic plot discovered by Oaks, 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.

- 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

A. D.

- the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, O. S.—Peter Corneille, of Rouen, ob. 1684, 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 Poquelin Moliere, ob. 1673—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. 67
- 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, Prussia and the empire, May 3.—The king of Denmark declared absolute, and the throne hereditary, Oct. 13, O. S.—John non Sidney, put to death 1683 æt. 37—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; abridged 1677.—Sir John Marsham, ob. 1677, æt. 83
- 1662 Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society established, July 18.—Samuel Butler, of Stremsbam, ob. 1680, 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 French defeat the Turks in Hungary, July 5.—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, Oct. 31.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 24, 11h. 52', P. M.—ascending node \square $41^{\circ} 14'$ —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 $11^{\circ} 14'$ —inclin. $76^{\circ} 5'$ —retrograde.—The Swedes defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich, June 3.—The plague raged in London.—The magic lantern invented by Kircher.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards

- D. at Vila 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 $\vee 27^{\circ} 30' 30''$; 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, guineas.—
- 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 Sciences 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 $\cap 26^{\circ} 49' 10''$; 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 Magati, 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 $\cap 11^{\circ} 40'$; inclin. $3^{\circ} 4' 20''$; direct.—The catholic plot discovered by Oaks, 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. 1696, 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 γ 29° 2'; inclin. 60° 56'; direct.—Lord Stratford beheaded for high treason.—John de la Fontaine, born at Château-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 ryshouse 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.—Fiamsted 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 ζ 28° 15'; inclin. 65° 48' 40''; direct.—Racine, born at Fric-Milon, ob. 1699, æt. 60.—George Savil, 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 20° 34' 40''; inclin.

A. D.

- 31° 21' 40''; direct.—Hamphrey Prolant, of Padstow, ob. 1724, æt. 77.
- 1687 The kingdom of Hungary declared hereditary in the house of Austria.—George Grævius, 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 English.—The French fleet in Bantry-bay, May 1.—The grand alliance between the emperor, king William of the States General, concluded, May 12.—King William defeats the Marckie, July 27.—Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.—Flanders 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 imperial fleet at the Turks near Patocin, July 30 and September 24.—John Bull, 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 Achey-head, June 30, O. S.—The French defeat the allies at Fleurus, June 26.—King William defeats James II at Boyne, July 1, O. S.—Fine writing first made in England.—Edward, bishop of Worcester, ob. 1702, æt. 74.
- 1691 The congress at the Hague, January 17.—Mons taken by the French, March 17.—The battle of Aghrim, in Ireland, July 12.—Limerick surrendered, October 3, which finishes the war in Ireland.—The Turks defeated by the imperial army, August 9, O. S.—A treaty of peace between Sweden and Denmark.—The thousand Irish catholics transported to France.—Flamstead observed the equinox of the ecliptic to be 21° 22' 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 Nantes, which they take it, May 25.—The massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland, January 31.—Luxembourg defeats the English at Steinkirk, July 24.—The duchy of Hanover the ninth electorate of the empire.—Earthquakes in England and Ireland, September 8.—Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, ob. 1715, æt. 72.
- 1693 The French defeat the English and Dutch fleets off cape Vincent, July 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.—Rayonets first used by the French against the confederates at the battle of Turin.

- 594 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 Filiccia, 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 10, 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 \triangle 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, between the two kingdoms, Sept. 22.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, 19 19. 4h. 57', A. M.—ascending node \sim 16° 22'—inclin. 18° 2'—direct.—John Flamsteed, of Derby, ob. 1723, æt. 77
- 1707 The articles of union ratify the English parliament, Jan. 16.—The allies defeated by the French at Alençon, Oct. 14.—A treaty between the emperor and the king of Sicily, signed at the emperor's camp, the 11th of Nov.—The king of Prussia declares his opposition of Neuchâtel, Nov. 3.—A comet appears; its perihelion, Dec. 1, 11h. 43', A. M.—ascending node δ 22° 50' 29"; inclin. 86° 37' 47".

- A. D. direct.—Andrew Dacier, of Castres, ob. 1722, *æt.* 71
- 1708 Marlborough and Eugene defeat the French at Oudenarde, June 30.—The Moscovites 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 Roggiano, 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 Saxevevel 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
- A. D. Anne dies, *æt.* 50.—Francis Austerlitz bishop of Rochester, banished 1720, 1732, *æt.* 70
- 1715 A conjunction of Venus with the sun served at Paris, Jan. 26, 8h. 19', P. M.—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 Morea.—The treaty of Antwerp between Great Britain 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 pretender dies near Aberdeen, Dec. 22.—James dies, Aug. 21, *æt.* 77.—John Harington, ob. 1729, *æt.* 83.—John, duke of York, ob. 1743, *æt.* 61
- 1716 The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 6.—The rebellion in Scotland suppressed, April.—The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Germany, May.—War declared between the Germans and the Turks.—The Turks invade the island of Corfu; they are defeated by Eugene at Peterwaradin, July 5.—Le Clerc, ob. 1736, *æt.* 79.—Philip of Orleans, regent of France, ob. 1702, *æt.* 51
- 1717 The triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, at the Hague, Feb. 24.—L'Enfant, ob. 1738, *æt.* 68.—Giovanni 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 Austrians, Venetians, and Turks, Oct. 26.—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 France, Dec. 23.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Jan. 4, 1h. 15', P. M.—ascension at $S\ell. 7^{\circ} 55' 20''$ —inclina. $31^{\circ} 12'$ —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 Prussia 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 cocoon of chine for throwing silk, erected at England.—John Law, comptroller-general of finances, ob. 1728, *æt.* 59.—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 4.—Peace between Sweden and Denmark, June 3.—A great earthquake in China, June 11.—The Mississippi company

A. D.

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 Ripperda, the Spanish minister, disgraced 1736, 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

1727 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. Godfray, 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 Lottin, 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 3.—Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, ob. 1761, *æt.* 4

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 Sebah Nadir, Sept. 29.—Cassini observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, at Fluzay, Nov. 11, 10h. 1', A. M.—Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, ob. 1753, *æt.* 73

1737 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 19,

A. D.

- 8h. 20', 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. 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 \cap $8^{\circ} 9' 8''$.—James Thomson, ob. 1718, æt. 48.—Lord president Forbes, ob. 1747, æt. 2.—Westminster bridge began 1738, finished 1750, at the expence of 349,000*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 \cap $27^{\circ} 25' 14''$ —inclin. $55^{\circ} 42' 44''$ —retrograde.—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 \cap $5^{\circ} 34' 45''$ —inclin. $67^{\circ} 4' 11''$ —retrograde.—The battle of Czaslav, 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

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. 10, 9h. 10', A. M.—ascending node \cap $5^{\circ} 17' 13''$ —inclin. $45^{\circ} 48' 21''$ —retrograde.—An alliance between Great Britain, Hungary, &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 \cap $19^{\circ} 45' 20''$ —inclin. $47^{\circ} 8' 36''$ —direct.—The French attempt to invade Britain defeated, Feb. 24.—A sea-fight of 10 days between the French and English, Feb. 22.—War of Great Britain and France declared, 31.—War of Russia and France declared, April 1.—Surrender and surrender of Menin, June.—Prague taken by the king of Prussia, Sept.—Friburgh surrenders to the French, Oct. 1.—Commodore Anson arrives at the Hebrides, 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. 60.
- 1745 The quadruple alliance of Warsaw between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Poland, Jan. 8.—The French defeated by the Austrians at Passend, April 4.—The battle of Fontenoy between the French and allies, April 11.—Schah Nadir defeats the Ottomans at Erzerum in May.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Striegau, June 1.—The French took Tournay, June 1.—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 Louisburg 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 Manners, 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 de Saxe takes Brussels, Feb. 20, and was 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 de Saxe takes Namur, Sept. 19.—Count de Saxe defeats the allies at Rocourt, Oct. 11.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.—William Hogarth, ob. 1764, æt. 56.—William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, ob. 1765, æt. 45.
- 1747 The French fleet defeated by Amson and

A. D.

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 Laffeldt, July 2.—The French fleet defeated by admiral Hawke, Oct. 14.—Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, S. pt. 5.—Koul-Khan murdered.—A revolution in Persia.—Jacques Cassini, ob. 1756, 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.—Mantrecht 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 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.—Bradock defeated and killed near Fort du Quesm, 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 viceroys 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.—Damen'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 Plawitz, in the East Indies, June 23.—The battle of Hastenbeck, July 26, in which the French defeat the allies.—The French take Verdun, Aug. 30, and Bremen, Aug. 30.—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 Hochkirchen, Oct. 14.—The king of Prussia defeated the Austrians at the battle of Colberg, Nov. 1.—The king of Prussia and Dr. Leland, ob. 1766, æt. 75.—The king of Prussia defeated the Austrians at the battle of Mollwitz, Dec. 31.—P. Francis Count of Saxe-Coburg, ob. 1765, æt. 63

1769 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 13, 1h. 56', 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

1770 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 13, 1h. 56', 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

A. D.

- 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. 13.—Colin Maclaurin, ob. 1745, æt. 48.—Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor, ob. 1764, 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. 48.—Lord president Forbes, ob. 1747, æt. 2.—Westminster bridge began 1738, finished 1750, at the expense of 350,000l. sterling.—The manufacture of tin plates, by rolling-mills, began in England about this time.
- 1739 Schah 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 Mollwitz, 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 Silisia, 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 \oplus $5^{\circ} 34' 45''$ —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 $5^{\circ} 57' 47''$ —inclin. $45^{\circ} 48' 21''$ —retrograde.—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 1744 between the French and English ships, Feb. 22.—War of Great Britain and France declared, 31.—War of dependency and France declared, April 17.—The island of Menin, June—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 H. H. hana, British minister, ob. 1754, æt. 60.
- 1745 The quadruple alliance of War declared 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.—Schah Nadir defeats the Ottomans at Erzerum in May.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Striegau, June 2.—The French took Tournay, June 4.—Ghent, June 12—Brussels, July 13.—The battle of Mollwitz, Aug. 1.—Dendermonde, Aug. 1.—Ostend, Aug. 23—Newport, Sept. 2.—Oct. 9.—The English become masters of Louisburg and Cape Breton, Jan. 17.—The rebellion in Scotland begins, Jan. 17.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Sohr, Sept. 19.—The rebels defeat the king's army at Preston-pans, Sept. 17.—The king of Sardinia almost restores his dominions by the Spaniards, Oct. 1.—The treaty of Dresden, between Prussia, Poland, Austria, and Saxony, Dec. 26.—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 to Antwerp.—The royal army defeated and dispersed the rebels at Culloden, Sept. 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. 17.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.—William Hogarth, ob. 1764, æt. 56.—William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, ob. 1765, æt. 45.
- 1747 The French fleet defeated by Anson and

- 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 Cassin, ob. 1756, æt. 79.—George lord Anson, ob. 1762, æt. 62.
- comet appeared—its perihelion, April 18, 7h. 25', A. M.—ascending node Ω $23^{\circ} 55' 16''$ —inclin. $85^{\circ} 26' 57''$ —retrograde.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 7, 11h. 24', P. M.—ascending node Ω $4^{\circ} 39' 43''$ —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. 1751, æt. 44.—Sir John Baruaud, ob. 1754, æt. 80.
- Sova 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.
- 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 Montague-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.
- 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 Lowoschutz, Oct. 1.
- 1757 Calcutta re-taken, Jan. 2.—Darnien'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 Rosbreek, 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. 1768, 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 Zornsdorf, Aug. 25.—The allies defeated by the king of Prussia at Mollath, Oct. 14.—The king of Prussia and his generals besiege the city of Colberg, Nov. 20.—The king of Prussia and Dr. H. take the fortress of Mollath, Nov. 25.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Dec. 7.—Goree taken by count Daun, Dec. 2.—P. Francis Count of Silesia, æt. 65.—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.—Catalunja surrendered to the English, May 1.—Fort Niagara reduced by sir William

A. D.

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 30.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, November 27, 2h. 19', P. M.—ascending node Ω $19^{\circ} 39' 24''$ —inclination $78^{\circ} 59' 22''$ —direct.—Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Dec. 17, 0h. 41', A. M.—ascending node Π $18^{\circ} 68' 19''$ —inclination $4^{\circ} 37' 24''$ —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 Savoy, 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.—Belk 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° —inclination $84^{\circ} 45'$ —direct.—War declared by France and Spain against Portugal, June 30.—The allies defeat the French at Grabenstein, June 24.—A revolution in Russia, July 9.—Havannah surrenders to the English, Aug. 12.—Pestilential disease in Mexico so general as to prevent the gathering of the wheat.

A. D.

—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. 30.—The allies besiege and take Cassel, Nov. 1.—Peace between Great Britain and France, at Fontenoy, Nov. 3.—An eruption of fire in Michuanou, 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-nurg between Hungary and Prussia, Feb. 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 Wedgwood

1764 A comet appeared, Jan. 3, 8h. P. M.—ascending node, Ω $29^{\circ} 29' 6''$ —inclination $83^{\circ} 54' 19''$ —retrograde.—Medical lectures first read in Philadelphia.—A treaty between Russia and Prussia, April 15.—Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky unanimously elected king of Poland, Sept. 2.—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. 78

1765 The regency bill passed in England, May 15.—Sujah Dowlah defeated by general Carnae, May 3; and soon after, Buxar, established by lord Clive, under the British government.—Duke of Cornwall dies, Oct. 31.—Dauphin dies, Dec. 3.—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 $4^{\circ} 10' 50''$ —inclination $40^{\circ} 20' 20''$ —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 $17^{\circ} 27' 19''$ —inclination $8^{\circ} 18' 45''$ —direct.—A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg, June 30.—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. 66

1768 The Royal Academy of Arts established in

- 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. Warburtou, 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 Δ 0° 49'—inclin. 83° 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, lord in Auvergne, ob. April 16, 1788, æt. 81
- 1778 Treaty between France and the Americans, Feb. 6.—British general's army arrived at Philadelphia with a view to conciliation.—Peace proposed, April 20.—Action at the Clouds, Sept. 26.—Gen. Lee arrested, Jan. 20, and suspended for one year.—Vermont destroyed and declared an independent state by col. Burleigh, Sept. 17.—Austrians defeated by the French, Oct. 6.—July 7.—British general's army arrived at Philadelphia, and on the 26th, states entered the city.—The British to sea to prevent the French, Aug. 26.—Both fleets captured by a tempest,

A. D.

- 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.

A. D.

- Muslins 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 off 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.—Amity between England and Holland.—Definitive treaty, Sept. 1.—A dreadful earthquake in Sicily; Messina and many other cities, destroyed, Feb. 6.—Logographic printing invented by 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 Windward islands, Aug. 27.—Printing re-established in Constantinople.—Protestants allowed churches in the gary.—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.—Inundations in different parts of England, in September and October.—A violent storm in France, August, which laid waste 131 villages and cities.—New method of making bar iron.—Pig-iron invented by Mr. Cort of iron, reckoned superior to Swedish iron.—A ferry-boat was lost in passing the straits between Carnarvon and Anglesea, 50 persons drowned, Dec. 4.
- 1786 Torture abolished in Sweden, by order of the king.—Cardinal Tournefort, naturalist, died at Rome, hung on a gibbet, and buried at high.—Droit d'aubaine abolished in France.—Commercial treaty with Prussia signed Oct. 29.—An earthquake in Newland, 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

A. D.

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 20,070 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 Kirkwail in Scotland, by the irruption 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.—Bastile 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 Bergo-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 guants first issued in France, December 17

- 1790 Earthquake in Westmoreland, 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. 20.—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 Tippoo 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 elect of Brussels, Aug. 22.—First invasion of the Austrian Netherlands, May 1.—Dismissal of the present 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

A. D.

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.—Commutations 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-Teschen, 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 Cumplich, 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

A. D.

government with France, Dec. 7.—Expedition under Bernonville against Toul, Dec. 13.—Battle of Seringapatam, in which Tippon was reduced by earl Cornwallis.—Fire at Constantinople, which destroyed 7000 houses.—The custom-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 Jan. 21.

1793 The French ambassador ordered to leave England, Jan. 24.—The French nation 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.—Breda and Klundert taken by the French, March 2, 4.—George Washington inaugurated president of the United States at the same 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 3.—General assault on the combined army, death of the French general Dumouriez, May 8.—The insurgents in La Vendée, one of the French departments, set out upon Beaupreau, May 10.—Islands of St. 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

A. D.

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 Cadenez, Aug. 10.—Action at Melleles, in which the English are victorious, Aug. 13.—Actions at Oost Calle, &c. Aug. 21, 22.—Lord Hood negotiates with the inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon, Aug. 22.—Commutations at Marseilles, Aug. 23.—Bombardment of Lyons, 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. 31.—Siege of Dunkirk by the duke of York, where the English are defeated, Oct. 6.—Battle of Hondchoote, 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.—Battles 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 revolt of Faron, at Toulon, attacked and carried by the republicans, Sept. 30.—Folly of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 1.—Another sally of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 8.—Maudau invested, and the lines of Weissembourg 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 arraigned, 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. 22.—Action at Vauzenau, 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.—

Toulon abandoned by the allies, Dec. 18.—The republican troops enter Toulon, Dec. 19.—Victories of Pichegru and Hoche, Dec. 22 to 26.—New tables of weights and measures established, and a new calendar formed.—The telegraph invented by Chappe, a French engineer, about the end of this year.—A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms.—The yellow fever prevails at Philadelphia during August, September, and October, and carries off four thousand inhabitants.

1794 Acquisitions of the English in St. Domingo, Jan. 19.—Capture of the fort of Tiburon, Jan. 31.—English expedition against Martinico sails, Feb. 3.—Capture of Pigeon Island, Feb. 10.—Capture of St. Pierre, Feb. 14.—Attack on Bellegarde's camp, Feb. 18.—Proclamation of major-general Dundas, after the capture of St. Pierre, Feb. 19.—Fort Bourbon, Martinico, invested by the English. Bellegarde and his followers surrender, March 7.—Attack upon Forts Royal and Bourbon, March 19.—Fort Louis carried by captain Faulknor, March 20.—Surrender of Fort Bourbon, March 23.—Convention between Sweden and Denmark for the defence of commerce, March 27.—English expedition against St. Lucia, April 1.—Surrender of that island, April 3.—Oneglia taken by the French, April 6.—Proclamation of lieutenant-general Prescott, declaring the confiscation of property in St. Pierre. Capture of the Saints by the English, April 10.—English expedition against Guadeloupe, April 11.—Capture of La Fleur d'Épée, April 12.—The combined armies reviewed by the emperor, April 16.—Action at Landricies, April 17.—Subsidiary treaty of Great Britain and Holland with Prussia, April 19.—Palmiste in Martinico taken by the English, April 20.—Guadeloupe surrenders to the English. The French beaten under the walls of Landricies, April 21.—They are driven from Cesar's camp, and defeated at the heights of Cateau, April 23.—Grand attack on the allies from Treves to the sea, April 26.—Surrender of Landricies to the allies, April 30.—Lord Howe sails from St. Helen's with the channel fleet, May 2.—Further proclamation of lieutenant-general Prescott relative to a confiscation of property in Martinico. Action at Tournay. Madam Elizabeth, sister to the late king of France, executed, May 10.—French fleet sails from Brest, May 16.—Journai defeated, May 18.—Mount Cenis in possession of the French, May 21.—Grand attack by the French in the Netherlands, under Pichegru, May 22.—The French pass the Sambre, May 24.—Decree of the French convention forbidding quarter to be given to the English or Hanoverians, May 26; that decree was repealed, December 29.—The French beaten at Kaiserslautern, May 27.—Defeat of the French fleet by lord Howe, June 1.—The French defeated before Charleroi, June 3.—French expedition under Victor Hughes arrives at Guadeloupe, June 3.—Port-au-Prince in St.

A. D.

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. 28.—Comotions in Paris; and massacre of the clergy and other prisoners. Verdun taken by the allies, Sept. 2.—Dumouriez encamps at Grandprey, 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. Men-hould. 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 Manstein, 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 Manstein. The French enter Savoy, Sept. 24.—Negotiations of Dumouriez with the Prussians. Progress 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 Liege 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

A. D.

government with France, Dec. 7.—Expedition under Bearnonville against Tripoli, Dec. 13.—Battle of Seringapatam, in which Tipoo was reduced by earl Cornwallis.—Fire at Constantinople, which destroyed 7000 houses.—The custom-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 death 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 Helvoetsluys with a body of British troops, March 1.—Fredrik Klundert taken by the French, March 2, 4.—George Washington inaugurated 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 20.—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 declared by Clairfont, April 28.—Skirmish of Queivrain, May 1.—The French cross from the camp of Famars, May 3.—General assault on the combined army, death of the French general Dampierre, May 8.—The insurgents in La Vendée, one of the French departments, set upon Beaupreau, May 10.—Islands St. 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.—Comotions 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 surrendered to the allies, July 22.—Assault of Valenciennes by the allies, July 25.—It surrenders, July 28.—Unsuccessful attempt

of the French against the Bahama islands, July and August.—Siege of Lyons by the troops of the convention. The convention decree all Frenchmen to be at the service of their country, Aug. 8.—The troops of the insurgent departments defeated at Cadenet, Aug. 10.—Action at Ancelles, in which the English are victorious, Aug. 18.—Actions at Oost-Cabelle, &c. Aug. 21, 22.—Lord Hood negotiates with the inhabitants of Marseilles and Toulon, Aug. 22.—Comotions at Ancelles, Aug. 23.—Bombardment of Lyons, 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. 31.—Siege of Dunkirk by the duke of York, where the English are defeated, Sept. 6.—Battle of Hondschoote, Sept. 7.—Siege of Dunkirk raised. The republican troops seize upon some of the posts before Toulon, Sept. 8.—Quesnoy taken by the Austrians, Sept. 11.—Action at Armasens, 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 revolt of Faron, at Toulon, attacked and carried by the republicans, Sept. 30.—Sally of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 1.—Another sally of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 8.—Landau invested, and the lines of Weisembourg 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 arraigned, 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 Mole, in St. Domingo, Oct. 22.—Action at Wuzenau, Oct. 25.—The French defeated in an attack upon Marchiennes. Brissot and 20 other grandists executed, October 30.—The duke of Orleans afterwards executed.—English expedition to the West Indies, under sir John Crisp 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 Lutern, Nov. 20, 30.—Sortie of the garrison of Toulon against the besiegers, Nov. 30.—Assault on fort Mulgrave, Toulon, by the republicans, Dec. 16, 17.—

A. D.

Toulon abandoned by the allies, Dec. 18.—The republican troops enter Toulon, Dec. 19.—Victories of Pichegru and Hoche, Dec. 23 to 26.—New tables of weights and measures established, and a new calendar formed.—The telegraph invented by Chappe, a French engineer, about the end of this year.—A piece of land in Finland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk 15 fathoms.—The yellow fever prevails at Philadelphia during August, September, and October, and carries off four thousand inhabitants.

1794 Actions of the English in St. Domingo, Jan. 19.—Capture of the fort of Tiburon, Jan. 31.—English expedition against Martinico sails, Feb. 3.—Capture of Pigeon Island, Feb. 10.—Capture of St. Pierre, Feb. 14.—Attack on Bellegarde's camp, Feb. 18.—Proclamation of major-general Dundas, after the capture of St. Pierre, Feb. 19.—Fort Bourbon, Martinico, invested by the English. Bellegarde and his followers surrender, March 7.—Attack upon Forts Royal and Bourbon, March 19.—Fort Louis carried by captain Faulknor, March 20.—Surrender of Fort Bourbon, March 23.—Convention between Sweden and Denmark for the defence of commerce, March 27.—English expedition against St. Lucia, April 1.—Surrender of that island, April 3.—Ongelia taken by the French, April 6.—Proclamation of lieutenant-general Prescott, declaring the confiscation of property in St. Pierre. Capture of the Saints by the English, April 10.—English expedition against Guadaloupe, April 11.—Capture of La Fleur d'Épée, April 12.—The combined armies reviewed by the emperor, April 16.—Action at Landrecies, April 17.—Subsidiary treaty of Great Britain and Holland with Prussia, April 19.—Palmiste in Martinico taken by the English, April 20.—Guadaloupe surrenders to the English. The French beaten under the walls of Landrecies, April 21.—They are driven from Cesar's camp, and defeated at the heights of Cateau, April 23.—Grand attack on the allies from Treves to the sea, April 26.—Surrender of Landrecies to the allies, April 30.—Lord Howe sails from St. Helen's with the channel fleet, May 2.—Further proclamation of lieutenant-general Prescott relative to a confiscation of property in Martinico. Action at Tournay. Madam Elizabeth, sister to the late king of France, executed, May 10.—French fleet sails from Brest, May 16.—Jourdan defeated, May 18.—Mount Cenis in possession of the French, May 21.—Grand attack by the French in the Netherlands, under Pichegru, May 22.—The French pass the Sambre, May 24.—Decree of the French convention forbidding quarter to be given to the English or Hanoverians, May 26; that decree was repealed, December 29.—The French beaten at Kaiserslautern, May 27.—Defeat of the French fleet by lord Howe, June 1.—The French defeated before Charleroi, June 3.—French expedition under Victor Hughes arrives at Guadaloupe, June 3.—Port-au-Prince in St.

A. D.

Domingo taken by the English, June 4.—Point-à-Pitre, 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-Pitre 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.—Rolsapierre arrested and executed with the leaders of his faction, July 23.—The French seize upon Treves, and the Palatinate, Aug. 5, 8.—Quosnoy recaptured by the French. The telegraph first used to notify the surrender of Quosnoy, Aug. 15. They take Stays, Aug. 25.—And retake Valenciennes and Condé, Aug. 29, 30.—Chairlay 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 Bersville 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 Pfafflich, Oct. 19.—Naval action between the Artois and the Revolutionnaires, Oct. 21.—The French take Collietz, 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. d. stroyed 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-

A. D.

tham defeats the French Tonkin, &c. 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, Apr. 23.—Subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Austria, May 4.—Italy blockaded by the French, May 1.—Treaty of alliance between France and Holland, May 18.—Bastia surrendered to the English, May 22.—Luxemburg taken by the French, June 7.—Lord Moira France died in prison, June 1.—The Calvi in Corsica begun, Sept. 1.—Bridport's action with the French, which is defeated, June 22.—End of the civil war in La Vendée, proclamation of Charette, June 28.—The seizure on La ghorne, June 28.—The constitution presented to the first session, June 29.—English expedition arrives at Quiberon, July 4.—The English finish the emigrants to the Cape, 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 Cape, July 15.—Assault upon Calcutta, 18.—Earl Penthièvre, Queen of France, by the republicans. English expedition against Ceylon sails, July 21.—Treaty of peace between France and Spain, 22.—English expedition arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 2.—The Dutch camp at the Cape of Good Hope attacked by the English, Aug. 7.—Surrender of Calvi, and of the island of Corsica, to 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 English, Sept. 16.—The island of Manilla taken by the English, Oct. 5.—Jourdan crosses the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Bielefeld, Oct. 6.—Renewal of hostilities in Italy. The national convention organized, and a directory of five members appointed, viz. Rewbel, Barras, Lanthenière-Lepaux, Letourneur, and others, Oct. 26.—The siege of Mentz raised, Oct. 29.—The King of Great Britain arrives in his coach, Oct. 29, and February following.—Action at Luzzo, Nov. 2.—Action at Garisio. Manifesto issued to the imperialists, Nov. 23.—The sovereignty of Poland dissolved, and the dominion divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 24, and the king of Poland, on a pension of 800,000 roubles.—Pichegru defeated at Kreutzmarch, Dec. 1.—Jourdan defeated at Kayserwerth, Dec. 20.—A dreadful explosion at Vesuvius.

1796 First telegraph in England erected, by the capture of Negombo, Colombo, and other towns, in the East Indies, by the Eng-

A. D.

cb. 5, 14, 16.—Execution of Stofflet, the vendéan chief, Feb. 23.—The island of Andra taken by the English, March 8.—Lialette, 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 an army, April 10.—Battle of Millesimo on May 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 Barbours, April 15.—The Piedmontese driven from the camp at Ceva, April 16.—Retreat of the Piedmontese, April 21.—Detestable and Issequibo taken by the English. Expedition against St. Lucia sails, April 23.—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 Braccia, 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 Wurmser, 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.—Wurmser 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, Dec. 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 Shagranus 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, 25.—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

A. D.

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 Malme-bury'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

A. D.

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 Cambrésis, 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 bey, 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 Huzabert, 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. 28.—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 cessation 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 comes 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.—Evacuation at Lucca, Jan. 15.—The French troops enter Naples, Jan. 23.—Eberstein surrenders to the French, Jan. 28.—Capt. Truxton, in the Conestoga, an American frigate, took the Irish frigate Insurgent. 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 French crosses the Rhine, March 1.—Mantua taken by the French. An insurrection breaks out in Northampton, Prussia, March 2.—The French army in Italy 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 Pullendorf, 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 Peterhausen, 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 Tipoo 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.—Manua 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, August 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,

A. D.

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, 44,000,000.

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

A. D.

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. 30.—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. Bartholomews, 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 Hamburg, March 29.—The Prussians 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,

A. D.

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.—The 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.—A successful expedition of the British, under Nelson, against the flotilla at Bogda, Aug. 16.—Surrender of Alexandria and evacuation of Egypt, by the French, August 30.—Treaty between the French government and the pope, Sept. 1.—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 by 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, July 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. 18.—An insurrection in Dublin and parts adjacent, Dec. 1.—Egypt evacuated by the British, Dec. 1.—Great Britain declared war against France, May 16.—Lubeck taken by the French, June.—Bonaparte notified of 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 Schinfish and the English, the former defeated, Aug. 1.—Mercenary surrendered to the English, Oct. 23.—A very bright meteor, which illuminated the atmosphere almost a minute, and rendered legible the writing on the signs in London, half past 8 in the evening, Nov. 18.

- 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 octers of marke 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 20,000 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 Molluk, the Austrians beaten, Nov. 10; of Loeben, Austrians repulsed. Vienna taken by the French, Nov. 13.—Battle of Dierstein, Austrians defeated. The imperial palace of Schoenbrunn 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

A. D.

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

A. D.

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. 27.—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 isles 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 Mohringen 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

A. D.

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 general Buxford attacks the American general Chesapeake, near the capes of Chesapeake, June 22.—Expedition of the British under general White Locke, against Buenos Ayres, sails from Monte Video, June 23.—British orders, blockading the Plata and other rivers in the Baltic, issued, June 26.—Proclamation of the president of the United States, forbidding intercourse with British ships of war, issued, July 1.—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 French, 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 blockaded by the British, Sept. 4.—Copenhagen surrendered to the British, Sept. 18.—Iconet 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 and the Danish fleet carried away 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. 25.—The Portuguese royal family emigrate for Brazil, Nov. 29.—French army enters Lisbon, December 2.—Kingdom of Etruria dissolved, and united to France, Dec. 10.—French decree against neutral trade issued at Milan, Dec. 17.—A stock

A. D.

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 Carthage, &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

A. D.

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 Erfurth, 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 23.—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 cruisers 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 Alava, 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 about five thousand men, under Lord Chatham, July 30.—Middleburg, the capital of the island, capitulated, July 31.—Florence invaded, August 1; capitulated, Aug. 16.—Great mortality prevailing among British troops, fourteen thousand whom are sick at one time. A riot in London, &c.—The President of 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. No-

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; *Pluviase*, or rainy month; *Ventose*, or windy month; *Germinal*, or budding month; *Floreal*, 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 republicans, viz. 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 of 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 *Prima*, *Deca*, *Tri*, *Quarta*, *Quinta*, *Sexta*, *Septia*, *Octa*, *Non*, and *Deca*. The day, which begins at midnight, is distributed into ten parts, and these are decimally divided and subdivided. To the five supertruncary days in common years, and six in leap-years, was applied the absurd appellation of *Sans Culottes*, borrowed from a term of reproach (*sans 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 33
21	1812-13	1	1812 b	21	5 23 20
21	1813-14	2	1813	25	11 12 9
23	1814-15	3 vi	1814	23	5 0 58
24	1815-16 b	4 s	1815	23	10 40 47
25	1816-17	1	1816 b	25	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	8 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 *bisextile*, 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 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 *cinquies* of four years, a *franciade* of 5 years would have ensued. According to this regulation, the fifth and thirteenth *cinquies* 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.
1 Vendémiaire												
28 September	28 October	21 November	21 Decemb.	30 January	10 February	21 March	* 30 April	* 30 May	* 19 June	* 19 July	* 18 August	* 17 Sept.
25 --	23 --	23 --	22 --	21 --	21 --	22 --	* 21 --	* 21 --	* 20 --	* 20 --	* 19 --	* 18 --
24 --	24 --	23 --	23 --	22 --	22 --	21 --	* 22 --	* 22 --	* 21 --	* 21 --	* 20 --	* 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	1 December
1 Vendémiaire												
28 September	11 Nivose	11 Frimaire	11 Prairial	12 Germinal	12 Pluvial	13 Floreal	13 Messidor	14 Prairial	14 Thermid.	10 Vendém.	11 Brumaire	11 Frimaire
25 --	11 --	12 --	10 --	11 --	12 --	12 --	12 --	13 --	14 --	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 super-added to each of the following days.

The Argument is here the common month 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 varying 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 aera. 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 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.”

THE BINDER

**Will observe that there are 16 pages in this last signature, and
sequently two insets.**







**THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW**

**AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS
WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.**

A

SEP 19 1939

~~MAY 15 1917~~

25044

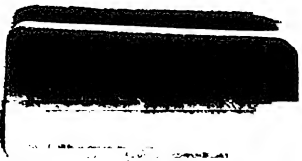


TABLE II.
By means of which the first day of each month of the new French Calendar is made to correspond with that of the common Calendar.

Argument from Tab. I.	1 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 —	19 —	18 —
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	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 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.
The Argument is always the first day of the French year, which falls in the preceding Gregorian year, taken from Table I.	The Argument is here the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.												
When a leap-year occurs, one day must be added to each of the following days.													

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.

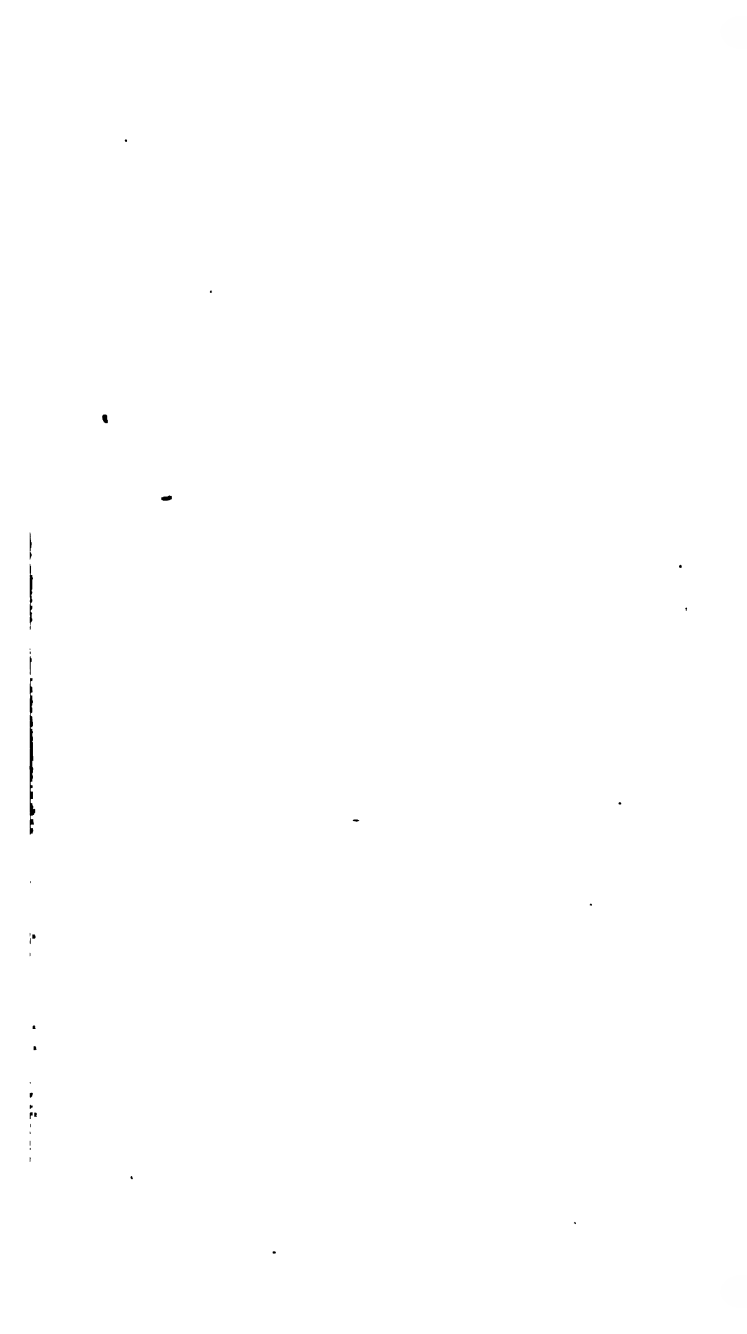
“But the greatest inconvenience of the new calendar is the embarrassment which it produces in our foreign relations, by insulating us, in that respect, in the midst of Europe; which would always exist, for we ought not to hope that this calendar can ever be universally admitted. Its epoch relates merely 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.”

THE BINDER

**Will observe that there are 16 pages in this last signature, and
sequently two insets.**







**THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW**

**AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS
WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.**

SEP 19 1939

MAY 15 1937

25044

