

“An ignorant, sonorous refashioning of sbs. in *-ade*, a. French *-ade* fem. (= Spanish *-ada*, Italian *-ata*) probably after the assumed analogy of *renegade*=*renegado*; e.g. *ambuscado*, *bastinado*, *bravado*, *barricado*, *carbonado*, *camisado*, *crusado*, *grenado*, *gambado*, *palisado*, *panado*, *scalado*, *stoccado*, *strappado*, all of which in Spanish have (or would have) *-ada*. So *armado* obs. var. of *armada*.”

Now, according to the English fashion illustrated above of turning Spanish *a*'s into *o*'s it is much simpler to regard this *-ado* 2 as representing the Spanish *-ada* or Italian *-ata*, with the reservation that the *e* of *grenado* may be due to the French *grenade*. There is only one word in Dr Murray's instances, given above, for which a Spanish or Italian equivalent is not forthcoming. This one word is *camisado*. If however Smith, or whoever introduced *camisado*, knew the original meaning of the term and also the Spanish *camisa* = 'shirt', the refashioning of French *camisade* into *camisado* would scarcely deserve to be called 'ignorant', as it is on the analogy of the English treatment of unaccented Spanish *a*'s (the knowledge of Spanish *camisa* may have prevented the spelling *comisado*); while it is quite possible that there *was* a Spanish *camisada*, not recorded in Dictionaries. Whether the corresponding English forms in *-ade* are severally adaptations of the forms in *-ado* or adopted French forms in *-ade*, it is not an object of this paper to discuss. It has been shown how much evidence on points of etymology may be found in one book.

In conclusion it is to be observed that Capt. Smith twice spells 'davit' *David*, and the capital initial and italics show that he regarded the term as identical with the proper name 'David'.

ERRATA.

- p. 1, for 'on the condition' read 'on the condition of the Society'.
 p. 8, at end of line 1, insert on 'Thursday, March 6'.