

(30) **Jewel**, from Old French *joel* (French *joyau*); a diminutive of the French *joie*, in the sense of *trinket*. Latin *gaudia*. (The guttural *c* has vanished.)

(31) **Journey**, from French *jour*, a day; from Latin *dies*. (*Jour* is derived from the Latin *dies*, and yet there is not a letter in the one that is in the other. The steps are *dies*; adjective, *diurnus*, daily; *jorn* (like Italian *giorno*, a day); *jor*; *jour*.) From the same root come *journal* and *journeyman*.

(32) **Judge**, French *juge*; Latin *judicem* (= *jus-dic-s*, from *jus*, right, and *dico*, I say, = a person who utters right or law).

(33) **Leisure**, Norman-French *leysir* (French *loisir*); from Latin *licēre*, to be lawful (not to work).

(34) **Loyal**, French *loyal*; from Latin *legalis*, according to law. (The hard *g* has vanished into a *y*. The Norman-French form was *leal*, still found in Scotland. So *royal* was in Norman-French *real* (hence *realm*, *Mont-real*), and *fidelity* was *fealty*.)

(35) **Manage**, from French *ménage*, "government of a horse"; Old French *mesnage* and *maisnage*; from Latin *manus*, the hand.

(36) **March**, French *marcher*, to walk or *stamp* with the feet; from Low Latin *marcare*, to hammer, from *marcus*, a hammer.

(37) **Marquis** (or *Marquess*), Old French *marchis*; from Low Latin *marchensis*, a governor set over the marches or limits of the Empire in the time of Charlemagne. (This word *march* or *mark* is not to be confounded with *march* in 33. It is really a German word which has passed over into French. It came also to mean *country*. Thus *Finnmark* is the country of the Finns, *Denmark*, the country of the Danes; and so on.)

(38) **Master**, Old French *maistre* (French *maître*); Latin *magister*, from *mag-nus*, great. (It is opposed to *minister*, formerly *minuster*, a smaller man or servant.)

(39) **Mayor**, a French form of the Latin *major*, greater, from *magnus*, great. (The hard *g* is modified into *j*, and then into *y*.)

(40) **Minstrel**, from Old French *menestrel*; Low Latin *minstrellus*, a diminutive of *minister*, a servant. (The Latin word used in arithmetic, *minus*, less, gives *minuster*, afterwards *minister*, as opposed to *magister*, from *mag-nus*, great.)