

ETYMOLOGICAL
GUIDE

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

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Walter R. Davis

ETYMOLOGICAL GUIDE

TO THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ;

BEING

A COLLECTION, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, OF THE
PRINCIPAL ROOTS, AFFIXES, AND PREFIXES, WITH
THEIR DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS.

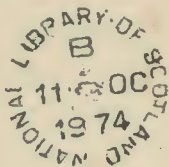
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IN complying with the demand of the Public for a new Edition of this little Work, the Author has at the same time been induced to present it considerably enlarged. Besides increasing the number both of Roots and Derivatives, he has annexed a Table of Reference, which, it is hoped, will be found not to be without its use. With reference to it, however, it may be necessary to guard the unlearned consulter against the error of supposing that the words which he will there find in juxtaposition have always the same or a like signification either with the leading word or with each other. All which is implied is, that on turning to the Work itself, there will be found, under each word referred to in the Table, some other which has an intimate connexion with the leading word. Thus, for example, of the four words arranged under CHAIN, viz., *Catena*, *Manus*, *Fet*, *Collum*, only the first signifies a chain; but under the others will be found *Manacles*, *Fetters*, and *Collar*, denoting chains for the hands, the feet, and the neck respectively.



INTRODUCTION.

ETYMOLOGY not only holds out an object of curious and interesting research to the antiquary, but an acquaintance with it to a certain extent is absolutely essential to all, in order to the right understanding and use of their own language. Its utility, however, is seldom sufficiently valued; those who possess this attainment being often but little aware of the advantage which they thence derive; and those who possess it not being as little aware of the real cause of the embarrassment which its defect occasions. They who, from their earliest years, through an acquaintance with the dead languages, have been in possession of a highly useful key to their own, can hardly imagine the inconvenience to which the mere English reader is exposed, on whom no pains have been bestowed to compensate for the defect under which he labours. This embarrassment is, to a certain degree, felt, and every day feelingly acknowledged, by ladies and others even in the upper walks of life, ignorant of the learned tongues. But by these it is by no means felt in its full extent. To *them* words, of which they may be unacquainted with the origin and full force, are still, from their frequent use in the circles in which they move, practically familiar; which, on the other hand, sadly perplex the lower classes in their vain attempts to spell out the meaning of every sermon which they hear, and even of books and tracts which are written designedly for their perusal and edification. It was not until the Compiler of these sheets brought himself into close contact with the

humbler grades of society, that he was led to form any due estimate of the disadvantage, in this respect, to which they were exposed. Then, however, he perceived that if these were to be taught to read at all, far more pains ought to be taken than hitherto had been done, to render reading to them a profitable attainment. Along, therefore, with other explanatory instructions which were afforded to the pupils in the Edinburgh Sessional School, he became desirous to give them such useful etymological knowledge, as might be acquired without an acquaintance with those languages, which had furnished so many roots for our own. He accordingly made the attempt, the success of which far surpassed his own expectations. As he advanced he found the obstacles, which he had expected to experience from the pupil's ignorance of the peculiar forms and inflections of the roots in their original tongues, shrink into nothing. He soon perceived that, without any parade of Latin, it was easy to teach a pupil in any rank of life that the syllable *con*, in his own language, very frequently signified *together*; that *re* signified *again* or *back*; *ex*, *out*; *pre*, *before*; and that *omni*, in such words as *omnipotent*, *omniscient*, *omnipresent*, *omnivorous*, signified *all*; though the pupil all the while remained ignorant of the original form of the word or its inflection *omnis*, *omnis*, *omne*. The success which attended this attempt, having attracted attention, soon led to an extensive adoption of the method in other seminaries in different parts of the country. By many of the teachers of these establishments, the Compiler has in consequence, for a considerable time past, been strongly urged to furnish them with some book that might assist them in accomplishing an object, of which, upon actual trial, they now perceived the great benefit. To the production of any *school-book* for this purpose he was decidedly averse, from a strong conviction arising from experience, that while nothing could be more irksome than committing to memory in regular order, as a

task, the words and explanations contained in any dictionary or vocabulary, the method which he had hitherto adopted, of communicating the desired information incidentally from the lessons of the day, was at once pleasing and highly successful. Many, however, who expressed their full concurrence in this view still earnestly urged him to furnish them with a book which might serve as a guide to teachers in this department. With a desire so frequently and so strongly expressed, he has at length felt himself compelled to comply. Adhering, at the same time, to his original view as to the best method of conveying this sort of instruction, he has put his book in a form which cannot well admit of being used as a school-book, and the contents of which may be rendered available to the teacher, either of the classical or of the merely English pupil. In the application of the materials which are here furnished, the instructor must exercise his own discretion, having a due regard to the situation and progress of his respective pupils. Much which is here contained may be communicated at an early period of study; much must be reserved for a later stage; much should be confined to the classical or philosophical pupil. The method, too, of communicating the information, as well as the information itself, should vary with the condition of the learner. For example, when the word *philanthropist* occurs, a *classical* pupil should be asked whence this word is derived; and upon his answering that it comes from the Greek word *φιλανθρωπος*, a lover of man, should on farther interrogation declare it to be compounded of *φιλος*, beloved, and *ανθρωπος*, a man. The merely *English* pupil, on the other hand, it is not necessary nor is it desirable to tease with any attempt at repeating the original form or inflection of the Greek roots, nor even to inform him that the word has any connexion with Greek at all. When, therefore, he has answered that the word *philanthropist* means *a lover of man*, he will be asked what part of the word means *lover*, and on answering *phil*, will be interrogated whether he

knows any other word in which *phil* has the same meaning ; in answer to which he may probably adduce *philosopher*, a lover of wisdom. He will then in like manner be asked what part of the word *philanthropist* signifies *man*, and on answering *anthrop*, will be farther interrogated whether he knows any other word in which *anthrop* signifies *man*, in answer to which he will probably give *misanthrope*, a man-hater. In this manner the object, as experience has shown, may be very profitably attained.

The present little work makes no pretension whatever to being either complete or systematic. Still less does it profess to convey any new and original information. If it did, it would lose the only ground of confidence on which the writer has ventured to send it out to the world ; that of resting entirely upon authorities far superior to his own. His object has been to condense into a narrow compass information, which had previously in general been scattered over ponderous tomes. With regard to various roots to be found in languages with which he himself has no acquaintance, he has relied entirely upon the authority of others. In the case of conflicting opinions relative to those which are supposed to be derived from tongues with which he has any acquaintance, he has sometimes, though never without diffidence, ventured to give his own.

To the eye of a scholar the Compiler is aware that the printing of the roots in the ordinary character of our own language, rather than in that of the tongue to which they belong, must be peculiarly offensive. But in this as well as in many other things connected with the work, he has been content to sacrifice taste to general utility. If it shall be found to possess this last quality in any degree, he shall have attained his object.

ETYMOLOGICAL GUIDE.

A

ACY

A.

A (Eng. pref.), At, on, or in; as in *ahunting*; *aboard*; *afield*.

A (Lat. pref.), From,—used by us as a prefix; as in *avert*, turn from. It takes also the forms of *ab* and *abs*, as in *aberration*, wandering from; *abstain*, hold from.

A (Greek pref.), Without; as in *apathy*, without feeling. Before a vowel it assumes the letter *n*; as in *anarchy*, without government; *anonymous*, without a name; *anecdote*, see Doo.

AB, see A (Lat. pref.)

ABBA (Gr. from Syriac), Father. Hence *abba*; *abbot*, the superior of a male convent; *abbess*, the superior of a nunnery; *abbacy*; *abbey*.

ABLE (Lat. aff.), That can be; as in *eatable*. It very often takes the form of *ible*; as in *visible*, that can be seen.

ABS, see A (Lat. pref.)

AC (pref.), see AD.

AC (aff. from Gr. AKOS), Belonging to, affected with; as in *elegiac*; *demoniac*.

ACEO (Lat.), To be sour. Hence *acid*; *acidity*; *subacid*; *antiacid* or *antacid*.

ACEOUS (aff. from Lat. ACEUS), Of the nature of, possessing, resembling, pertaining to; as in *herbaceous*; *foliaceous*; *coriaceous*.

ACER, ACRIS (Lat.), Sharp, sour. Hence *acid*; *acrimony*; *acrimonious*.

ACERBUS (Lat.), Sour, harsh. Hence *acerbity*; *exacerbate*; *exacerbation*.

ACHOS (Gr.), ACE (Sax.), Pain. Hence *ache* or *ake*; *headache*; *toothache*.

ACTUM, see AGO.

ACUO (Lat. from ACUS, a needle, and that from AKE, Gr. a point or edge), To sharpen. Hence *acute*, sharp; *acuteness*; *acumen*, sharpness of intellect.

ACY (aff.), a termination of nouns. Sometimes it is used

in words taken from Latin nouns ending in *ACIA*, derived from verbal adjectives in *AX*, and denotes a quality, power, or tendency; as in *contumacy*, *efficacy*, *fallacy*: very often it is the termination of nouns corresponding to adjectives in *ate*, and denotes a quality; as in *delicacy*, *intimacy*, *obstinacy*: sometimes it has the same effect with *ation* (see *ION*); as in *confederacy*, *conspiracy*, *advocacy*: sometimes it denotes an office; as in *curacy*, *magistracy*, *papacy*: sometimes it denotes a state or condition; as in *celibacy*, *lunacy*.

AD (Lat.), *To*,—used by us as a prefix; as in *advent*, a coming to. It takes also the forms of *a*, *ae*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*; as in *astrigent*, binding to; *accept*, take to; *affix*; *aggravate*, give weight to; *allocation*, placing to; *annex*, bind to; *append*, hang to; *arrogate*, claim to; *assume*, take to; *attract*, draw to.

ADAMAS (Gr. comp. of *A* and *DAMAO*, to tame or subdue), A stone of impenetrable hardness. Hence *adamant*; *adamantine*; *adamantean* (Milton).

ADULOR (Lat. of doubtful origin), *To flatter*. Hence *adulation*; *adulatory*; *adulator*.

ÆC (Sax.), *Oak*. Hence *oak*; *oaken*; *acorn* (*ÆCORN*, Sax.

comp. of *ÆC* and *CORN*, grain), the fruit of the oak.

ÆDES or **ÆDIS** (Lat.), A house. Hence *edifice*, a building; *edile*, Roman magistrate who had the charge of buildings; *edify*, originally to build, but now (like *instruct*) used fig. signifying to teach; *edifier*; *edification*; *unedifying*.

ÆMULUS (Lat.), *Vying*. Hence *emulous*; *emulate*; *emulation*.

ÆN, **AN** (Sax.), *One*. Hence *an*, by contraction *a*; *one*; *oneness*; *once*; *only*; *alone* (comp. of *all* and *one*, and anciently written *all-one*); *lone* (contr. from *alone*), *solitary*; *lonely*; *lonesome*; *loneness*; *loneliness*; *lonesomeness*; *atone* (at one), to reconcile; *atonement*; *unatoned*; *none* (Sax.

NAN, **NE ANE**), no one.

ÆNIGMA (Lat. from *AINIGMA* Gr. and that from *AINOS*, an apologue or fable), An obscure expression, a riddle. Hence *enigma*; *enigmatical*.

ÆQUUS (Lat.), *Even*, *equal*. Hence *equal*; *equality*; *equalize*; *coequal*; *unequal*; *unequalness*; *unequalled*; *inequality*; *equable*, uniform; *unequable*; *equator*, a circle dividing the earth into two hemispheres; *equation*, a term in algebra, astronomy, etc.; *equity*, impartiality; *equitable*; *unequitable*; *iniquity*; *iniquitous*; *adequate*, bearing an

equal proportion; *adequateness*; *inadequate*; *equidistant*, at equal distances; *equanimity*; *equiangular*; *equicrural*; *equilateral*; *equilibrium*; *equimultiple*; *equinox*; *equinocial*; *equipoise*; *equipollent*; *equipollence*; *equiponderate*; *equiponderant*; *equiponderancy*; *equivalent*; *equivalence* or *equivalency*; *equivoque* or *equivoke*; *equivocal*; *unequivocal*; *equivocate*; *equivocation*. See ANIMUS, ANGULUS, CRUS, LATUS, LIBRA, NOX, PLEKO, POISE, POLLENS, PONDUS, VALEO, VOCO.

AER (Lat. from Gr. AER), The air. Hence *aerial*, belonging to air; *aerology*, science of air; *aeriform*, having the character of air; *aeronaut* (see NAUS); *air*; *airy*.

ÆR (Sax.), Before. Hence *cre*, not unfrequently with us, as in Saxon, written *or*; as "or ever the silver cord be loosed," "or ever they came at the bottom of the den;" *erst* (superlative), at first, anciently, formerly; *erstwhile*, formerly (see Todd); *early*; *earliness*.

ÆSTIMO (Lat.), To value. Hence *estimate*; *estimation*; *estimable*; *inestimable*, beyond all price; *estcem*.

ÆTERNUS, see ÆVUM.

ÆTHER (Lat. from Gr. AÏTHER, and that from AITHO, to burn),

The sky. Hence *ether*; *ethereal*.

ÆVUM (Lat. from Gr. AION), An age. Hence *primeval*, belonging to the first ages; *coeval*, existing in the same age; *longevity*, length of life; *eternal* (ÆTERNUS, Lat. said to be contr. for ÆVITERNUS); *eternity*; *coeternal*; *sempiternal* (Lat. SEMPITERNUS, comp. of SEMPER and ÆTERNUS); *sempiternity*. With this root also some etymologists connect *ever* (Sax. ÆFER, Goth. ÆVE).

ÆF, see AD. ✓

ÆG, see AD.

AGE (aff. Fr.), A termination of nouns expressing generally things, not persons. Sometimes it denotes state or condition; as in *bondage*, *dotage*, *vassalage*: sometimes that whereby an object is attained; as in *carriage*, *equipage*, *passage*: sometimes a hire, price, or other payment; as in *brokerage*, *leakage*, *pontage*, *poundage*, *tonnage*: sometimes a place; as in *hermitage*, *parsonage*: sometimes an art, practice, or act; as in *tillage*, *cozenage*: sometimes it gives a collective signification; as in *plumage*, *foliage*, *cordage*: sometimes it is a derivative from Latin nouns in *ago*; as in *cartilage*.

AGEIRO (Gr.), To collect.

AGORA, Assembly, eloquence. ✓

✓ **AGURIS**, Assembly. Hence *allegory* (see **ALLOS**); *category*, a class; *paregoric*, soothing (generally applied by us to a medicine); *panegyric* (originally a speech delivered in a public assembly), an encomium.

AGER, **AGRI** (Lat. from **AGROS** Gr.), A field. Hence *agriculture*, the cultivation of fields; *agrarian*, relating to fields. See **PEREGRE**.

AGGELOS (Gr. pronounced *angelos*), A messenger. Hence *angel*, a heavenly messenger; *archangel*, chief angel; *angelic*; *evangelist* (comp. of **EU**, good, and **AGGELOS**), a messenger of good; *evangelical*.

AGGER (Lat. supposed to be comp. of **AD** and **GERO**), A heap. Hence *exaggerate*, to heighten by representation; *exaggeration*.

AGO (Gr.), To lead. Hence *demagogue* (see **DEMOS**); *pedagogue* (see **PAIS**); *synagogue*.

✓ **AGO**, in comp. **IGO**, **ACTUM** (Lat. from **AGO**, Gr. to lead), To do or drive. Hence *agent*, a doer; *agency*; *agile*, active; *agility*; *agitate*, put in violent motion; *agitator*, agitation; *cogitate*, to think; *cogitation*; *coagulate* (Lat. **COAGULO**), to curdle; *coagulation*; *act*; *actor*; *actress*; *action*; *active*; *activity*; *inaction*; *inactive*; *unactive*; *inactivity*; *actuate*, induce to act; *actual*; *actuary*,

an officer of court who compiles the minutes; *counteract*; *enact*; *enactment*; *re-enact*; *exact*; *extractor*; *exaction*; *exactness*; *exigent*, demanding action; *exigence*; *exigency*; *react*; *reaction*; *ambiguous*, doubtful; *ambiguity*; *prodigal*, lavish; *prodigality*.

AGONIA (Gr. from **AGON**, a contest), A painful struggle. Hence *agony*; *agonize*; *antagonist*.

AIDER (Fr.), To help. Hence *aid*; *aidless*; *aid-de-camp* (Fr.), an officer who attends a general to carry orders.

AISE (Fr.), Gladness, comfort, conveniency. Hence *ease*; *easy*; *easiness*; *uneasy*; *uneasiness*; *disease*; *diseased*.

✓ **AKME** (Gr.), A point, extreme or highest point. Hence *acme*, highest point, height of a distemper, etc.

AKOUO (Gr.), To hear. Hence *acoustics*, the science of sound.

AKROS (Gr.), Extreme point. Hence *acrostic*. See **STICHOS**.

AL (pref.), see **AD**. **AL** is also in some words an Arabic particle; as in *alchymy*, *alcohol*, *alcoran*, *alcove* (immediately from **ALCOBA**, Span., but that from **ALKOBBA**, Arab.), *allem-bic*, *algebra*, *alkali*, *almanac* (though according to some this word is of Teutonic origin, being as it were **AL MAAN**, an account of every moon).

AL (aff. also Fr. from ALIS, Lat.), Pertaining to, resembling; as in *parental*, *regal*, *royal*.

ALACER, ALACRIS (Lat. according to some from ADAMKRIS, Gr. without tears), cheerful. Hence *alacrity*.

ALBUS (Lat. from ALPHOS, Gr.), White. ALBUM (Lat.), A register. Hence *alb*, a white linen vestment; *Albion*, Great Britain, so called from its white cliffs; *album*, a register.

ALD, see EALD.

ALLOS (Gr.), Other. ALIELION (Gr.), Each other. ALIUS (Lat.), Other. Hence *allegory* (lit. another language), a figure of speech; *allegorical*; *allegorize*; *parallel*, applied to lines running beside each other, or in the same direction; *parallelogram*, a figure whose opposite sides are parallel; *unparalleled*; *alien*, belonging to another country or community; *alienate*, transfer to another; *alienable*; *inalienable*; *alias*, otherwise, at another time, a law-term used when one changes his name, as *Jackson alias Johnson*; *alibi*, in another place, a law-term used when one charged with an offence alleges that he was elsewhere when it was committed; *else* (Sax.), otherwise.

See METALLUM.

ALLOUER (Fr. comp. of LOUER,

to praise, from Old Swed. LOFWA, to praise), To permit. Hence *allow*; *allowance*; *disallow*.

ALO (Lat.), To nourish. Hence *aliment*; *alimentary*; *alimony*, maintenance; *coalesce*, unite; *coalition*.

ALPHA (Gr.), The first Greek letter. This, joined to *Beta*, the second, gives our word *alphabet*, or A B C; *alpha*, beginning.

ALTER (Lat.), Other of two. Hence *alter*, to make other or different; *alternation*, where two things succeed each other by turns; if there be more than two we use the word *vicissitude*; thus we speak of the *alternation* of day and night, but we say the *vicissitude* of seasons; *alternative*, the choice of one of two things; *altercation*, a wrangle; *subaltern*, inferior. —

ALTUS (Lat.), High. Hence *altitude*, height; *exalt*, to raise; *exaltation*; *alt* (in music), the higher part of the gamut; *alto-relievo* (see LEVIS); *altar*, a place of sacrifice, so called from its being *high*. It is said that among the Romans they had a higher place of sacrifice for certain deities than for others, and that this word was used only to denote the former.

AM (Lat. pref. supposed to be

contracted from AMPHI, Gr.), Round. Before a vowel it takes the letter *b*; as in *ambient*, going round; *ambition*, love of power, so called because candidates for power go round to solicit votes.

AMARANTINOS (Gr. comp. of A and MARAINO, to wither), Unfading. Hence *amaranth*, the name of a plant, also an imaginary unfading flower (Milton); *amaranthine*.

AMBO (Lat. from Gr. AMPHO), Both. Hence *ambidexter*, one who uses both hands as if they were right hands; *ambiguous*, having two meanings.

AMBROSIA (Gr. from AMBROSIOS, immortal, comp. of A and BROTOS, mortal), The food of the immortal gods. Hence *ambrosia*; *ambrosial*; *ambrosian* (in disuse).

AMBULO (Lat.), Walk. Hence *ambulatory*, belonging to walking; *perambulation*, walking through; *amble* (Fr.), a particular movement of a horse, sometimes applied also to a man; *preamble*, a preface; *somnambulist*, a sleep-walker; *funambulist*, a rope-walker.

AMEN (Gr. from Heb.), Verily, so be it. Hence *amen*.

AMETHYSTUS (Lat. from Gr. AMETHUSTOS, comp. of A and METHUSTOS, drunk, from METHU, wine, for which various reasons have been given), A

purple gem. Hence *amethyst*; *amethystine*.

AMO (Lat.), Love. Hence *amiable*, to be beloved; *unamiable*; *amorous*, inclined to love; *amatory*, pertaining to love; *amateur* (Fr.), one addicted to any art from a liking to it, and not for gain; *enamour*, inflame with love; *enamorado*, or *inamorato* (from Ital. INNAMORATO), one in love; *amity* (Fr.), friendship; *amicable*, friendly; *enemy*, not a friend; *enmity*, the state of an enemy; *inimical*, being an enemy.

AMPHI (Gr.), Round. AMPHO, Both. Hence *amphitheatre*, a round theatre; *amphibious*, having both lives, applicable to animals that live both on land and in water. See AM.

AMPLUS (Lat.), Large, wide. Hence *ample*; *amplitude*; *amplify*; *amplification*.

AN (pref.), see AD.

AN (aff. from ANUS, Lat.), A termination both of adjectives and of substantives of the person; denoting, in the former, pertaining to; in the latter, one who has some connexion with; as in *silvan*, *politician*, *Christian*.

ANA (Gr. pref.), Up and down, besides various other significations; as in *anachronism*, a confusion of dates; *anagram*, the transposition of the letters of a word to make a new one;

analogy, drawing inferences by comparison; *analysis*, separation; *anatomy*, dissection; *anabaptist*, one who baptizes twice.

ANACHOREO (Gr. comp. of ANA and CHOREO, to go, from CHOROS, a place), To retreat. Hence *anchorite*, a recluse.

ANÆLAN (Sax.), To heat. Hence *anneal*, *neal*, to temper by heat.

ANCE (aff.), see NCE.

ANCY (aff.), see NCY.

ANGO, ANXI (Lat. from AGCHO, Gr. to stifle), To stifle, to vex. Hence *anguish*; *anxious*; *anxiety*. Hence also etymologists derive *anger* and its affinities.

ANGULUS (Gr.), Corner. Hence *angle*; *angular*, having corners; *equiangular*, having equal corners; *triangle*, figure with three corners; *quadrangle*, figure with four right angles; *multangular*, with many corners; *rectangle*, a figure with four right angles.

ANIMA (Lat.), Life. Hence *animate*, give life; *animation*, life; *exanimate*, dispirit; *inanimate*, dead; *reanimate*; *animal*, living creature; *animalecule*, little animal.

ANIMUS (Lat. perhaps from ANEMOS, Gr. the wind), Mind. Hence *magnanimous*, great in mind; *magnanimity*; *pusillanimous*, little in mind; *pusilla-*

nimity; *unanimous*, of one mind; *unanimity*; *equanimity*, equality of mind (in prosperity and adversity); *animadvert*, turn the mind to, pass censure; *animadversion*; *animosity* (through Fr.), vehement hatred.

ANNUS (Lat.), Year. Hence *annual*, yearly; *annuity*, a yearly payment; *annuitant*, the receiver of an annuity; *annals*, history of the year's transactions; *annalist*, their writer; *anniversary*, the return of a particular day in the year; *A.D.* (*anno Domini*, Lat.), in the year of our Lord; *superannuated*, disqualified by age; *superannuation*; *millennium*, 1000 years; *biennial*, belonging to two years; *triennial*, to three; *quadriennial*, or *quadrennial*, to four; *quinquennial*, to five; *sexennial*, to six; *septennial*, to seven; *octennial*, to eight; *decennial*, to ten; *centennial*, to a hundred; *perennial*, through the year, perpetual.

ANT (aff.), see NT.

ANTE (Lat. prcf.), before; as in *antecedent*, going before; *antediluvian*, before the flood. This word takes the form of *anti* in *anticipate*, take before; and also sometimes, but not correctly, in *antichamber*.

ANTHOS (Gr.), A flower, used often fig. Hence *polyanthus*,

a plant with many flowers; *anthology*, a collection of poems.

ANTHROPOS (Gr.), Man. Hence *philanthropist*, lover of men; *misanthrope*, man-hater; *anthropophagi*, men-eaters; *anthropology*, science of man; *anthropomorphites* (comp. of **ANTHROPOS** and **MORPHE**, form), a sect who believed that God had a human form; *theophilanthropist*, see **THEOS**.

ANTI (Gr. pref.), Opposite, or against; as *Antichrist*; *antipathy*, a feeling against; *antipodes*, the people on the other side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours; *antidote* (literally given in opposition), a thing given to counteract poison; *antithesis*, placing opposite. Sometimes before a vowel this prefix drops its final letter; as in *antagonist*, one who struggles against; *antarctic*, south, as being opposite to arctic or north.

ANTIQUUS (Lat.), **ANTIQUE** (Fr.), **ANCIEN** (Fr.), Old. Hence *antique*; perhaps *antick*, buffoon; *antiquary*; *antiquarian*; *antiquity*; *antiquate*; *ancient*.

AP (Lat. pref.), see **AD**.

APERIO, **APERTUM** (Lat. supposed to be a comp. of **PARIO**), To open. Hence *aperient*; *aperture*.

APO (Gr.), From,—used by us as a pref.; as in *apostle*, one sent

from God; *apostate*, one who departs from his profession.

APOKALUPSIS (Gr. from **APOKALUPTO**, to uncover, to reveal, comp. of **APO** and **KALUPTO**, to cover), Revelation. Hence *apocalypse*; *apocalyptical*.

APOKRUPHOS (Gr. comp. of **APO** and **KRUPTO**, to hide), Hidden, laid up. Hence *apocrypha*, books of doubtful authority; *apocryphal*.

APOPHITHEGMA (Gr. comp. of **APO** and **PHTHIEGGOMAI**, to speak), A striking saying. Hence *apophthegm* or *apothegm*.

APPELLO, **APPELLATUM** (Lat.), To call. Hence *appeal*, to remove a cause from one jurisdiction to another; *appellation*, a name; *appellative*; *repeal*, to revoke.

APTUS (Lat.), Fit. Hence *apt*; *aptitude*; *adapt*; *adaptation*; *unapt*; *unaptness*; *incpt*, not fit; *ineptitude*; *inaptitude*.

AQUA (Lat.), Water. Hence *aquatic*, belonging to water; *aqueous*, watery; *aqueduct*, a method of conveying water; *terraqueous*, composed of land and water; *aqua vitæ* (or water of life), a name most unappropriately given to whisky (compare **UISGE**); *aqua fortis* (or strong water), a corrosive liquor; *aqua marina* (or seawater), a bluish-green gem.

AQUILA (Lat.), An eagle. Hence *aquiline*, like an eagle,

hooked like an eagle's beak.
eagle (Fr. AIGLE); *eaglet*.

AR (Lat. pref.), see AD.

AR (aff. from ARIS, Lat.), A termination of adjectives, denoting pertaining to, according to, possessing; as in *lunar*, *regular*, *angular*. AR is also a termination of substantives of the person, in which case it has the same effect with *er*; as in *beggar*, *liar*, *scholar*.

ARBITER (Lat.), A judge chosen by the parties. Hence *arbiter*; *arbitrate*; *arbitration*; *arbitrary*, discretionary, despotic.

ARCEO (Lat. from ARKEO, Gr.), To keep off, to confine. ARCA (Lat.), A chest. ARCANUS (Lat.), Secret. Hence *coerce*, to restrain; *coercion*; *coercive*; *exercise*, to train, to practise; *unexercised*; *ark*, a chest; *arcana*, secret things.

ARCHO (Gr.), Begin, rule. Hence *archangel*, chief angel; *archbishop*; *archdeacon*; *arch-traitor*; *architect*, chief builder; *archetype* (see TUPOS); *archives*, the place of public records, formerly kept in the ruler's palace; *patriarch*, the chief of a family; *tetrarch*, the ruler of a fourth portion; *monarchy*, the government of one; *oligarchy*, the government of a few; *heptarchy*, sevenfold government; *pentarchy* (see PENTE); *anarchy*, want of government; *hierarchy*, sacred gov-

ernment; *heresiarch*, a leader in heresy; *chiliarch*, the commander of 1000 men.

ARCUS (Lat.), A bow, a vault of a roof. Hence (through Fr.) *arch* in building; *archer* (through Fr.), one who uses a bow.

ARD (aff. used also in Fr. probably derived from EARD, Dutch, signifying nature), A termination of nouns of the person, denoting in general persons of particular habits or tendencies; as in *sluggard*, *niggard*, *doctard*, *drunkard*.

ARDEO, ARSUM (Lat.), Burn. Hence *ardent*; *ardour*; *arson*, law-term for the crime of fire-raising.

AREO (Lat.), To be dry or parched. Hence *arid*; *aridity*.

ARGUO (Lat. said to be from ARGOS, Gr. white, shining), To make plain, to prove. Hence *argue*, to reason; *arguer*; *argument*; *argumentation*; *argumentative*; *redargue*, refute.

ARMA (Lat. according to some etym. derived from ARMUS, the arm), ARMES (Fr.), Weapons of war. Hence *arms*; *armour*; *armature*; *armorial*; *armory*; *armorer*; *armament*; *army*; *armada* (Span.), a fleet of war; *armadillo* (Span.), a quadruped resembling a hog in armour; *armipotent* (Lat. comp. of ARMA and POTENS), powerful in arms; *armistice* (comp. of ARMA

and SISTO), a temporary cessation of arms; *armour-bearer*, one who carries another's armour; *unarmed*; *disarm*; *alarm* (Fr.), a cry or signal to take arms, any sudden fear.

ARO (Gr.), To fit. ARTHRON (Gr.), ARTUS (Lat.), A joint. ARTICULUS (Lat. dim. from ARTUS), A little joint. ARITHMOS (Gr.), Number. Hence *article*; *articular* (in anatomy), belonging to the joints; *articulate*, distinct, divided; *inarticulate*; *articulateness*; *inarticulateness*; *articulation*; *arithmetic* (Gr. ARITHMOS, number), the science of numbers; *arithmetical*; *arithmetician*; *logarithms* (comp. of LOGOS, Gr. a word, and ARITHMOS), certain artificial numbers invented to shorten computation; *logarithmic*; *logarithmical*.

ARO (Lat.), To till. Hence *arable*, that can be tilled; *in-arable*; perhaps *ear* (Sax. ERIAN), to plough, and *earth*.

AROMATIKOS (Gr. from AROMA, spice, perfume, and that comp. of ARI, an intensive prefix, and OZO, to emit an odour), Spicy, fragrant. Hence *aromatic*.

ARRAS (Fr.), A town in France famous for the manufacture of tapcstry. Hence *arras*, tapcstry hangings.

ARRAYE (Old Fr. from REYE, Teut.), Order. Hence *array*,

order of battle, empanneling a jury, dress; *disarrayed*; *raiment*.

ARRIERE (Fr.), Behind. Hence *arrear*, that which remains unpaid; *rear*, the hinder part of an army or fleet; *rearward* or *rereward*.

ARS, ARTIS (Lat. of disputed origin), Skill, contrivance. Hence *art*; *artful*; *unartful*; *artfulness*; *artless*; *artlessness*; *artist*; *artisan*; *artifice*; *artificer*; *artificial*; *inartificial*; *inert* (Lat. INERS), unactive; *inertness*; *inertia* (Lat.), a quality of bodies.

ARTERIA (Gr.), The channel of the breath or blood. Hence *artery*, a blood-vessel leading from the heart.

ARY (aff. in Fr. AIRE, corresponding to Lat. ARIS and ARIUS), A termination both of adjectives and of substantives; denoting, in the former case, pertaining to, according to, after the manner of, resembling; as in *sanguinary*, *ordinary*, *military*, *parliamentary*, *capillary*; in the latter case, a person or thing in some way connected with, as in *statuary*, which signifies both the art and the artist, *sectary*, *penitentiary*. In some verbal nouns it has the same effect with *ee*, as in *legatary*, *depository*, *emissary*. This, however, is not always the case; as in *incendiary*, *notary*.

As, see AD.

ASKETES (Gr. from ASKEO, to exercise), One who diligently practises any art. Hence *ascetic*, one who devotes himself to exercises of mortification, a hermit.

ASPER (Lat. from ASPOROS, Gr. unsown, comp. of A and SPEIRO, to sow, being applied to places unfit for culture), Rough, harsh. Hence *asperity*, harshness; *exasperate*, to provoke; *exasperation*.

ASSASSIN (Fr. a word of doubtful origin borrowed from the East, where it was applied to a sect of Saracens who killed any man at the command of their chief), An insidious murderer. Hence *assassin*; *assassinate*; *assassination*.

ASSEZ (Fr.), Enough. Hence *assets*, goods sufficient to discharge debts.

ASTRON (Gr.), ASTRUM (Lat.), Star. Hence *astronomy*, study of the stars; *astronomer*; *astronomical*; *astrology*, the pretended art of foretelling futurity by the stars; *astrologer*; *asterisk* (Gr.), a mark like a star; *astrotheology* (comp. of ASTRON and THEOS), knowledge of God derived from the study of the stars; *disaster* (Fr.), misfortune (literally the stroke of an unlucky star); *disastrous*.

ASYLUM (Lat. from ASULON, Gr. comp. of A and SULE, plun-

der), A place of safety. Hence *asylum*.

AT (Lat. pref.), see AD.

ATE (aff. from Lat. ATUM), A common termination of verbs, signifying in active verbs to *make*, in neuter verbs *become*; as in *facilitate*, make easy; *degenerate*, become of a lower kind. It is also a termination of adjectives, and then signifies *possessing the quality of*; as in *considerate*.

ATHLOS (Gr. contr. from AETHLOS), A contest. Hence *athletic*.

ATMOS (Gr. from AZO, to blow), Vapour, smoke. Hence *atmosphere*, the air which surrounds this globe.

AVANT (Fr.), Before, forward. Hence *avant-courier* or *van-courier*, a forerunner; *avant-guard*, now generally *advance-guard*; *van*, the first part of an army; *avaunt*, begone; *advance*, move forward; *advance-ment*; *advantage* or *vantage*, the being *before* another, or what enables one to be *before* another.

AUCTUM, see AUGEO.

AUDAX (Lat. from AUDEO, to dare), Bold. Hence *audacious*, bold in a bad sense; *audacity*; *audaciousness*.

AUDIO (Lat.), Hear. Hence *auditor*, hearer; *auditory*, the body of the hearers; *audience*, hearing, or the body of hear-

ers; *audible*; *inaudible*; *audit*, final account. *Obedient* and *obey* are derived by etymologists from the same root (through Lat. OBEDIO).

AUDREY, a name given to St Etheldred. Hence, according to etymologists, *tawdry*, meanly showy, having reference (they say) to clothes bought at St Audrey's fair; *tawdriness*.

AUGEO, AUCTUM (Lat. from AUXO, Gr.), To increase. Hence *augment*; *augmentation*; *un-augmented*; *auction*, sale to the highest bidder; *author* (Lat. AUCTOR), the originator of anything; *authoress*; *authorize*; *unauthorized*; *authority*; *authoritative*; *authoritativeness*; *authorship*; *autumn* (Lat. AUTUMNUS), the time of harvest.

AURIS (Lat.), The ear. Hence *aurist*, one who professes to cure diseases of the ear; *auricular*, spoken into the ear; *auricula* (bear's ear), a kind of flower.

AURORA (Lat. comp. of AUREA and HORA, the golden hour), The morning. Hence *aurora*.

AUSTERUS (Lat. from Gr. AUSTEROS, dry, harsh, and that from AUO, to dry), Harsh, rigid. Hence *austere*; *austerity*; *austere-ness*.

AUTOS (Gr.), Self. Hence *automaton* (comp. of AUTOS and MAO, to seek), a self-acting machine; *autograph*, one's own

handwriting; *autobiography*, an account of one's own life; *autocrat*, an independent ruler, a title given to the Emperor of Russia; *authentic* (sent by oneself), proceeding from the alleged or proper quarter; *authenticity*; *authenticate*. See TAUTA.

AUXILIUM (Lat.), Help. Hence *auxiliary*, bringing help.

AVIS (Lat.), A bird. Hence *aviary*, a place for keeping birds; *augur*, one who foretold future events from the chirping of birds; *inauguration*, introduction into an office, because auguries used to be employed on such occasions; *auspices*, omens or signs of futurity, taken from looking at birds; *auspicious*, having favourable *auspices*, in which sense it is opposed to *ominous*; *inauspicious*.

AXIOMA (Gr. from AXIOS, worthy), That which is worthy, a wish, an admitted truth. Hence *axiom*, an admitted principle.

B.

BACCHUS (Lat.), God of wine. Hence *bacchanal*, drunken; *bacchanalian*, a drunkard; *bacchanals*, drunken feasts.

BACKGAMMON (Welsh), A little battle. Hence *backgammon*, the name of a game.

BAGH (Irish), Life. Hence *usquebaugh*, see **UISGE**.

BALANCE (Fr. from **BILANX** Lat. a double plate or scale), A pair of scales, an even weight. Hence *balance*; *counterbalance*; *overbalance*.

BALLO, BEBOLA (Gr.), Throw. Hence *bolt* (Gr. **BOLIS**), a missile; *hyperbola* and *parabola*, both mathematical terms; *hyperbole*, a figure of speech, by which anything is exaggerated, as "To leap up to the sky;" *hyperbolic*; *hyperbolize*; *parable*, a species of comparison; *parabolical*; *symbol*, a sign or type; *symbolical*; *diabolical*, devilish, so called from *diabolos* (Gr. whence **DIA-BOLUS**, Lat.), the devil, who received this name because he cast forth false accusations; *problem*, a question proposed; *problematical*, uncertain; *emblem*, that which is inlaid, a figure; *emblematical*.

BAPTIZO (Gr. from **BAPTO**, to dip), To immerse, to wash. Hence *baptize*, to christen; *baptist*; *baptism*; *baptismal*; *rebaptize*; *anabaptists*, a peculiar sect; *pædobaptists*, see **PAIS**.

BARBA (Lat.), A beard. Hence *barber*, one who shaves the beard; *barbs*, part of an arrow or fish-hook; *barbed*.

BARBARUS (Lat. from **BARBAROS**, Gr.), Having a wrong

pronunciation, outlandish, uncivilized. Hence *barbarous*; *barbarian*; *barbaric*; *barbarity*; *barbarousness*; *barbarism*.

BAROS (Gr.), Weight. Hence *barometer*, an instrument for measuring the weight of the air.

BASIS (Gr.), A foot. Bas (Fr.), Low. Hence *basis* or *base*, that on which anything rests; *base*, low; *baseness*; *abase*; *debase*; *debasement*; *obeisance*, reverence by inclination of the body, is understood to come from the same root by corruption for *abaisance*; *basso-relievo*, see **LEVIS**.

BAT (Sax.), A club. BATTRE (Fr.), Beat. Hence *bat*, for striking a ball; *brick-bat*; *baton*, a marshal's staff; *batter*, beat; *battery*, beating, or implements for battering; *battle*; *embattle*; *battalion*, part of an army; *combat*, a battle; *debate*, dispute; *beat*; *battlement*, the wall raised round the top of a house is generally referred to this root, as being used for defence against an enemy; but it has been also doubted whether it may not be a corruption of *batiment* (Fr.), a building.

BATHOS (Gr.), Depth. Hence *bathos*, a sinking in poetry.

BE (pref.), sometimes has the effect of turning nouns into verbs; as in *befriend*, *beguile*,

betoken, betroth : sometimes it converts intransitive verbs into transitive; as *befall, bespeak, bestride* : sometimes it signifies all over, entirely, or excessively, as in *besmear, besprinkle, bespatter, bepaint, bepowder, bepraise, besaint* : sometimes it seems redundant, as in *begrudge*.

BEATUS (Lat. from **BEO**, to bless), Blessed. Hence *beatitude*, bliss, or declaration of bliss; *beatify*, to make blessed; *beatify*, making blessed.

BEAU (Fr.), Fair, pretty. Hence *beau*, a man of dress; *beau-monde*, the gay world; *beauty*; *beauteous*; *beautiful*; *beautify*; *Beauchamp* (comp. of **BEAU** and **CHAMP**, a field), an English surname; *Beaumont* (comp. of **BEAU** and **MONT**, a mountain), an English surname.

BELLE (Fr.), Fair, pretty, the feminine of *beau*. Hence *belle*, a fine lady; *belles lettres*, polite literature; *embellish*, beautify.

BELLUM (Lat.), War. Hence *belligerent*, waging war; *rebel*, to resist lawful authority; *rebellion*; *rebellious*.

BENE (Lat.), Well. Hence *benediction*, blessing (literally speaking well); *benefactor*, one who does a kind deed; *benefaction*; *benefit*; *beneficent*; *beneficence*; *beneficial*; *beneficee*, a church-living; *benevolence*, kind wishing; *benevolent*; *be-*

nign or *benignant*, kind; *benignity*; *benison* (Fr.), blessing; *N.B.* (contr. for Lat. *NOTA BENE*), mark well. The opposite of *bene* is *male*.

BEQUEMEN (Ger. and that from **CUEMEN**, Sax. to please), To fit, to adorn. Hence *be-eome*; *eomely*; *comeliness*. The other verb *become* is a compound of *eome*.

BETA (Gr.), see **ALPHA**.

BETAN (Sax.), To kindle. Hence *abet*, incite; *abetter*; *abettor*; *abetment*.

BIBO (Lat.), Drink. Hence *bibulous*, spongy, drinking up; *imbibe*, drink-in; *wine-bibber*.

BIBLOS (Gr.), Bark of the papyrus, book. Hence *Bible*, the best book; *biblical*, belonging to the Bible; *librarian*, a bookseller; *bibliomania*, a rage for possessing books.

BILLET (Fr.), A small writing, a ticket. Hence *bill*; *billet* (because soldiers to be billeted must present a ticket); *billet-doux* (Fr. a sweet letter), a love-letter.

BIOS (Gr.), Life. Hence *amphibious*, having both lives, applied to animals which live both on land and in water; *biographer*, a writer of lives; *biography*; *biographical*; *autobiography*, see **AUTOS**.

BIS (Lat.), Twice. **BINUS**, By twos. Hence *biennial*, belonging to two years; *bigamy*,

having two wives; *binary*, double; *binocular*, having two eyes; *bipartite*, divided into two parts; *biped*, an animal with two feet; *bisect*, divide into two equal parts, a mathematical term; *bissextile*, the name given to leap year, because in that year *two* successive days were both denominated the *sixth* before the Calends of March; *biscuit* (Fr.), that which has been twice baked; *billion*, a million of millions; *combine*, unite; *combination*; *recombine*.

BLANC, BLANCHE (Fr.), White. Hence *blanch*, to whiten; *blank*, void; *blanc-manger*, see MANGER; *carte-blanche*, see CHARTA.

BLANDUS (Lat.), Mild in manners, soft-speaking, flattering. Hence *bland*; *blandish*, to use soft words; *blandishment*; *blandiloquence*, flattery.

BŒUF (Fr. from BOVIS, Lat. the gen. of BOS), An ox. Hence *beef*, used formerly both for the animal, and for its flesh when prepared for food, now only in the latter sense.

BONUS (Lat.), BON (Fr.), Good. Hence *bon-mot* (literally a good word), a witty saying; *bounty*, goodness; *bounteous*; *bountiful*; *bounteousness*; *bountifulness*.

BOREAS (Gr.), The north wind, the north. Hence *boreas*, the

north wind; *aurora borealis*, northern lights; *hyperborean*, far north.

BOTANE (Gr. from BOSKO, to feed), Pasture, an herb. Hence *botany*, the study of plants; *botanist*; *botanic*, and *botanical*.

BOUS (Gr.), An ox. BOUKOLOS, a feeder of cattle. Hence *bucolics*, pastoral poems. See BŒUF.

BOUTEILLE (Fr.), A vessel to contain fluids. Hence *bottle*; *butler*, an officer or servant that has care of liquors.

BRACHIUM (Lat. from BRACHION, Gr.), BRAS (Fr.), The arm. Hence *brachial*; *brace*; *bracelet*; *embrace*; *embracer*; *embracement*.

BREDAN (Sax.), To beget, to nourish. Hence *breed*; *breeder*; *breeding*; *brood*. Hence also, according to some etymologists, *bread* (Sax. BREOD), on account of its nourishing qualities.

BREVIS (Lat.), Short. Hence *brevity*, shortness; *abbreviate*, shorten; *abbreviation*; *brief*, (Fr.), short; *briefness*.

BRIBE (Fr.), A bit of bread, the scrap given to a beggar. Hence *bribe*, a thing given to corrupt judgment; *briber*; *bribery*.

BRILLANT (Fr. from BRILLER, to shine), Shining. Hence *brilliant*, shining, a diamond of the finest cut.

BROCHE (Fr.), A spit. Hence *broach*, a spit, to pierce, to

open; *brooch*, an ornamental pin.

BULLA (Lat.), A bubble. **BULLIO**, To boil. Hence *ebullition*, boiling out, used in a figurative sense; *boil* (Fr. **BOILLER**), *parboil* (Fr.), to boil in part; *bubble* (Dutch, **BOBBEL**, supposed to be a corruption of **BULLA**).

BUSCH (Teut.), A thicket. **BUISSON** (Fr.), A thicket, a bush. **EMBUCHÉ** (Fr.), **EMBUSCADE** (Fr.), **EMBOSCADA** (Span.), Lying in wait. Hence *bush*; *ambush*; *ambushment*; *ambuscade*.

BUSSOS (Gr.), Bottom. Hence *abyss*, a depth without bottom.

C.

CADAVÉR (Lat. according to etymologists, from **CADO**, to fall, it certainly being a singular coincidence that in Gr. **PTOMA** denotes both a fall and a dead body), A dead carcass. Hence *cadaverous*, like a dead carcass.

CADO, in composition changed into **CIDO**, **CASUM** (Lat.), To fall. Hence *cadence*, falling (now generally applied to the voice); *accident*, a thing that falls or happens to one; *accidental*; *incident* and *incidental*, falling in or on, happening; *coincide*, fall in together; *coincident*; *coincidence*; *occident* and *occidental*, western (because the sun sets or appears to fall

in the west); *decay* (Fr. **DECHEOIR**), fall off, decline; *undecayed*; *cascade* (Fr. from **CASCATA**, Ital.), a waterfall; *case*, the manner in which things fall out, condition; *casual*, falling, happening; *casually*, a thing that falls or happens; *casuist*, one who studies cases of conscience; *casuistical*; *casuistry*; *occasion*, what falls in the way; *occasional*; *chance* (Fr.), fortune; *mischance*; *perchance*. See **CADAVÉR**.

CÆDO, **CÆSUM**, in comp. **CIDO**, **CISUM** (Lat.), To cut, kill. Hence *concise*, short (literally cut together); *conciseness*, shortness; *concision*, cutting; *decide*, determine a dispute (literally cut down); *decision*; *indecision*; *decisive*; *undecisive*; *excision*; *incision*; *precise*, exact, formal (literally cut before); *preciseness*; *precision*; *unprecise*; *precisian*, one very scrupulous in religious matters; *parricide*, the killing or killer of a parent; *uxoricide*, of a wife; *fratricide*, of a brother; *homicide*, of a man; *infanticide*, of a child; *regicide*, of a king; *suicide*, of one's self; *deicide*, of a god; *vaticide*, of a prophet. See **CEMENT**.

CÆLUM (Lat.), Heaven. Hence *celestial*, heavenly.

CÆRULEUS (Lat. from **CÆLUM** for **CÆLULEUS**), sky-blue. Hence *cerulcan*.

CAISSE (Fr.), A box. Hence *case*, a box, a sheath; *casket*, a small box; *cash*, ready money; *cashier*, keeper of cash.

CALAMITAS (Lat. from CALAMUS, a reed, a stalk of corn, and that from Gr. KALAMOS), Injury to the crop, any misfortune. Hence *calamity*, misfortune; *calamitous*.

CALEO (Lat.), To be hot. Hence *calid*; *calidity*; *caldron* (Fr. CHAUDRON), a boiler; *scald* (through Ital.), to burn with hot liquor.

CALLUS (Lat.), Hardness of flesh occasioned by toil, etc. Hence *callous*, hardened in mind, obdurate.

CALO (Lat. from Gr. KALEO), To call. CALENDÆ (Lat.), The first day of the Roman month, on which the people used anciently to be called together for particular purposes. CONCILIUM (Lat.), A council. CONCILIO, To conciliate. Hence *calendar* (through Lat. CALENDARIIUM, which signified a book of accounts), a register of the year, an almanac; *intercalation*, inserting an additional day in the calendar in leap year; *intercalary*; *council*; *conciliate*; *conciliator*; *conciliatory*; *conciliation*; *reconcile*; *reconciler*; *reconcilable*; *reconcilement*; *reconciliation*; *reconciliatory*; *irreconcilable*; *unreconciled*.

CAMERA (Lat. from KAMARA, Gr.), A vault, a chamber. Hence *camera obscura*, an optical instrument; *camerade* (Fr. CAMARADE), now corrupted into *comrade*; *chamber*; *chamberlain*.

CAMPUS (Lat.), CHAMP (Fr.), An open field. Hence *camp*, tents in the field; *encamp*, *encampment*; *decamp*; *decampment*; *champaign*, an open country; *champagne*, wine from the province of Champagne in France; *champaign*, open country, the time during which an army remains in the field; *champion*, one who fights for others; *fete-champetre* (Fr.), an entertainment in the open field; *aid-de-camp*, see AIDER; *beauchamp*, see BEAU.

CANALIS (Lat. according to some etymologists, from CANNA, a reed or pipe), A pipe or gutter for conveying water. Hence *canal*, an artificial tract of water; *channel* (Old Fr. CHANNEI), the bed of a running water. CANCELLI (Lat.), Lattices, or windows made with close cross bars in the form of network. Hence *cancel*, obliterate (because this is generally done by cross lines).

CANDEO in comp. changed into CENDO (Lat.), Burn, shine, be white. Hence *candle* (Lat. CANDELA, Sax. CANDEL), *candlestick* (Sax. CANDELSTICCA);

candlemas, name of a feast; *candid*, fair, impartial; *candidness*; *candour*; *candidate*, a solicitor for an office (so called because among the Romans he wore a *white robe*); *incendiary*, one who sets fire to another's property, or inflames another's mind; *incense*, inflame; *incense*, perfumed oblation; *censer* (Fr.), pan for incense; *incensive*, what inflames the mind. Hence probably also *candy* (Fr. CANDER), to conserve with sugar, to congeal.

CANIS (Lat.), A dog. Hence *canine*, belonging to dogs. See CHIEN.

CANA (Lat.), CANNE (Fr.), A reed. Hence *cane*; *cany*. See CANALIS.

CANNABIS (Lat.), Hemp. CAN-NABASSER (Fr.), To beat hemp. CANEVAS (Fr.), Coarse cloth. Hence *canvass*, coarse cloth; *canvass*, to investigate, to solicit votes; *canvasser*.

CANO, in comp. CINO; CANTUM, in comp. CENTUM (Lat.), Sing. Hence *canticle*, a song; *canto* (Ital.), a section of a poem; *chant* (Fr.), *sing*; *chanter*; *chantress*; *chanticleer*, the cock; *enchant*, charm (because this was done by singing); *enchanter*; *enchantress*; *enchantment*; *disenchant*; *descant*, sing in parts, discourse; *incantation*, charm; *recant*, retract, recall what was formerly

said; *accent*, a modulation of the voice; *precentor*, one who sings before others as a leader; *vaticinate*, prophesy (because it used to be done in songs).

CANON (Lat. from KANON, Gr. a straight rod, a rule), A rule. Hence *canon*, a rule, the Bible; *canonical*, according to the canon; *uncanonical*, *canonicals*, a clergyman's dress; *canonize*, declare a man a saint; *uncanonical*.
CANTERBURY, A town in England. Hence *canter*, formerly called "Canterbury gallop," the ambling motion of the horses on which the pilgrims rode to Canterbury.

CANTON (Fr. supposed to be derived from QUANTUS, Lat. how much?), A division of land. Hence *canton*; *cantonment*, soldiers' quarters.

CAPER (Lat.), A goat. Hence *caper*, leap; *capricorn*, sign of the zodiac. Hence also, according to Johnson, *caprice* (Fr.), freak; *capricious*.

CAPIO, in comp. CIPIO; CAPTUM, in comp. CEPTUM (Lat.), Take. Hence *capable*, that can take; *capability*; *incapable*; *incapability*; *capacious*, that can take much; *incapacious*; *capaciousness*; *capacity*; *incapacitate*; *captor*; *caption*; *captious*, eager to seize an objection; *captive*, prisoner in war; *captivity*; *captive*; *capture*; *recapture*; *accept*; *ac-*

ceptor; *acceptable*; *unacceptable*; *acceptability*; *acceptance*; *acceptation*; *misacceptation*; *conceive*; *conceiver*; *conceivable*; *inconceivable*; *conception*; *conceit*; *conceited*; *inconceivable*; *misconceive*; *misconception*; *preconceive*; *preconception*; *deceive*; *deception*; *deceit*; *deceiver*; *deceivable*; *deceivableness*; *undeceivable*; *undeceived*; *except*; *exception*; *unexceptionable*; *inceptive*; *incipient*, beginning; *intercept*; *perceive*; *perception*; *perceptible*; *imperceptible*; *perceivable*; *unperceivable*; *unperceived*; *precept*, a command; *preceptor*, a teacher; *preceptive*; *receive*; *reception*; *receptacle*; *receipt*; *recipe*, a medical prescription, so called from its first word; *receiver*; *recipient*; *susceptible*; *susceptibility*; *insusceptible*; *unsusceptible*; *anticipate*, take before. See OCCUPO, PARS, PRINCEPS.

CAPUT, in comp. CIPIT (Lat.), Head. Hence *capital*, belonging to the head, head of a pillar, head city; *decapitate*, behead; *captain* (Fr.), head of a band of soldiers; *cape*, a headland; *chapter* (Fr.), head of discourse; *capitulate*, draw up an agreement in the form of heads or articles; *capitulation*; *recapitulate*, repeat article by article; *recapitulation*; *precipitate*, throw headlong; *precipice*, a place

which throws headlong; *precipitous*; *precipitation*; *precipitance*; *precipitancy*; *capillary* (CAPILLAIR, Fr. from CAPILLARIS, Lat. and that from CAPILLUS, comp. of CAPUT and PILUS, hair), narrow, resembling hairs; *cap-a-pie* (Fr.), from head to foot; *cap* (a similar word being in Sax. and many other languages), a hat; *da capo* (Ital.), a term in music denoting that the first part is to be played over again. CARCER (Lat.), A prison. Hence *incarcerate*, imprison; *incarceration*.

CARDO, CARDINIS (Lat.), A hinge. Hence *cardinal*, chief; *cardinal*, a high dignitary in the Romish church.

CARESSER (Fr. according to most etym. from CARUS, Lat. dear; but according to Todd from Gr. KARREZEIN, to stroke down, to appease), To fondle. Hence *caress*.

CARO, CARNIS (Lat.), Flesh. Hence *carnal*, belonging to flesh; *carnivorous*, eating flesh; *carnation*, flesh-colour; *carnelian*, a flesh-coloured stone, now often corrupted into *cornelian*; *carnage*, heaps of flesh, slaughter; *incarnate*, made flesh; *incarnation*; *carnival* (Ital.), feast before the season of Lent; *charnel* (through Fr.), containing flesh; *carrion* (through Fr. and Ital.), flesh not fit for food.

CARPENTARIUS (Lat. from CARPENTUM, a chariot, a word of disputed origin), A maker of chariots. CHARPENTIER (Fr.), An artificer in wood. Hence *carpenter*, an artificer in wood; *carpentry*.

CARPO, in comp. CERPO (Lat.), To plu k. Hence *carp*, to find fault; *excerpts*, gleanings from writings.

CASSUS (Lat.), Void. CASSER (Fr.), Render void. Hence *cashier*, discard, dismiss from an office. This word must not be confounded with *cashier*, one that has charge of cash. From the same root Jolinson derives *quash*, when it signifies to annul.

CASTUS (Lat.), CHASTE (Fr.), Pure. Hence *chaste*; *chasteness*; *chastity*; *unchaste*; *unchastity*. Hence also, according to some etymologists, come *castigation*; *chastise* (Fr. CHASTIER); *chastiser*; *chastisement*; *unchastised*; *chasten*; *chastener*; *unchastened*; but the first at least of these words, without doubt, comes from the Latin CASTIGO, which some, with much appearance of soundness, derive not from CASTUS, but from KASTOS (Gr.), a stick, or rather from KASTOS for KESTOS, a whip made of thongs.

CATA (pref.), see KATA.

CATENA (Lat.), A chain. Hence *concatnation*, a linking togeth-

er; *chain* (from CHAINE, Fr.); *enchain*.

CAVALE (Fr. from CABALLUS, Lat.), A mare. Hence *cavalier*, a knight, a military man; *cavalry*, horse troops; *cavalcade*, a procession on horseback. See CHEVAL.

CAVILLA (Lat.), A scoff. Hence *cavil*; *caviller*.

CAUSA (Lat. according to some derived from CADO, to fall), A reason. Hence *cause*; *causation*; *because*; *accuse*, to charge; *accuser*; *accusation*; *excuse*, a cause assigned for an act; *excusable*; *inexcusable*; *excuseless*; *recusant*, a noneconformist.

CAUTUM (Lat.), To beware. Hence *caution*; *cautious*; *incautious*; *precaution*.

CAVUS (Lat.), Hollow. Hence *cave*; *cavern*; *cavity*; *concave*, resembling in form the interior of an egg, opposed to *convex*; *excavate*, hollow out; *excavation*.

CE (aff. used also in Fr. and in many cases corresponding to TIA or TIUM, Lat.), A termination of nouns applied in general to things; as in *grace*, *justice*, *service*, *prejudice*. See NCE.

CEDO, CESSUM (Lat.), Yield, go; CESSO, CESSATUM, cease. Hence *cede*, yield; *cession*; *accede*, go to, comply with; *access*; *accession*; *accessible*; *inaccessible*; *accessory*; *antecedent*; *concede*; *concession*; *ex-*

ceed; *excess*; *excessive*; *intercede*; *intercessor*; *intercession*; *preccde*; *preccedent*; *precedence*; *precedency*; *unprecedented*; *proceed*; *procedure*; *process*; *procession*; *recede*; *recess*; *recession*; *retrocession*; *secede*; *seceder*; *secession*; *succeed*, follow; *successor*; *succession*; *successive*; *succeed*, prosper; *success*; *successful*; *successfulness*; *unsuccessful*; *unsuccessfulness*; *succedaneum*, substitute; *succedaneous*; *cease*, give up; *ceaseless*; *incessant*; *cession*; *decease*, death (lit. departure); *predeccase*, die before another; *predecessor*, one who leaves a situation to be occupied by another.

CEINDRE (Fr.), SINDER (Sax.), CINERES (Lat.), Coal burnt out. Hence *cinders*.

CELER (Lat.), Swift. Hence *celerity*, swiftness; *accelerate*, hasten; *acceleration*.

CELLA (Lat. said to be derived from CELO, to conceal), A storehouse. Hence *cell*, a cavity, a place of seclusion or confinement; *cellar*; *cellarage*.

CEMENT (Old Fr. from CÆMENTUM, Lat. pieces of stones, rubbish, mortar, and that from CÆDO, to cut), Mortar. Hence *cement*, mortar, cohesive matter.

CEMETERIE (Old Fr. from KOIMETERION, Gr. and that from KOIMESIS, sleep, death), A place of burial. Hence *cemctery*.

CENOTAPHIUM, see TAPHOS.

CENSEO (Lat.), To judge. Hence *censure*, to blame, a word which formerly was sometimes, though rarely, used to signify to judge favourably as well as unfavourably; *censurable*; *ensor*, one who is given to censure; *ensorious*.

CENTO (Lat. said to be derived from Gr. KENTEO, to prick), A patched garment. Hence *cento*, a composition made up of scraps from various authors.

CEN TRUM (Lat. from Gr. KENTRON, a goad, a sharp point, the middle point, and that from KENTEO, to prick), The middle point. Hence *centre*; *central*; *centrical*, now, I believe, seldom used, except in Scotland; *centrifugal*, fleeing from the centre; *centripetal*, making for the centre; *concentric*, having a common centre; *concentrate*, collect towards a centre; *concentration*; *eccentric*, deviating from the centre; *eccentricity*.

CENTUM (Lat.), A hundred. Hence *cent*, a hundred; *centesimal*; *centenary*, belonging to a hundred; *century*, a hundred, commonly applied to a hundred years; *centennial*, belonging to a hundred years; *centurion*, commander of a hundred Roman soldiers; *centipede*, an animal with many (literally a hundred) feet, known also by the name of *forty-legs*.

CERA (Lat. from Gr. KEROS), Wax. Hence *cere*, to wax; *cerecloth*; *cerement*, cloth covered with wax; *cerate*, a kind of ointment; *sincere*, pure (literally without wax); *sincerity*; *unsincere*; *insincere*; *insincerity*.

CERNO, CRETUM (Lat. from Gr. KRINO), Sift, see, judge. Hence *discern*, distinguish; *discernment*; *discernible*; *indiscernible*; *indiscerning*; *undiscerning*; *discrete*; *discreet*; *discretion*; *indiscreet*; *indiscretion*; *certain*; *certainly*; *uncertain*; *uncertainty*; *certify*; *certificate*; *ascertain*, to make one's self sure of anything, distinguished from *certify*, which is to make another sure; *decern* (Scots law-term), to decree; *decree*; *decrete*; *decretal*, a book of decrees; *secret*; *secrete*; *secretary* (Fr.); *secretariship*; *discriminate*; *discrimination*; *indiscriminate*; *concern* (Fr. CONCERNER, which has a different meaning from Lat. CONCERNO, whence it is derived), regard, *unconcerned*.

CETERA (Lat. according to some comp. of Gr. KAI, and HETEROS, other), The rest. Hence *et cetera* (commonly written *etc.* or *&c.*), and the rest.

CHALONS (Fr.), A town in France. Hence *shaloon* or *shaloon*, a stuff made there.

CHAO (Gr.), To be empty or open, to gape. Hence *chaos*, void space; *chaotic*; *chasm*, a gap.

CHARACTER (Gr. from CHARASSO, to make sharp, to cut, to stamp), A cutting instrument, or the thing cut. Hence *character*, a stamp, a letter, the qualities which distinguish one man or thing from another; *characterize*, to mark out or distinguish; *characteristic*, distinguishing mark.

CHARIS (Gr.), Grace, favour, gratitude. Hence *eucharist* (an act of thanksgiving), the Lord's Supper. It is more doubtful whether *charity* (Lat. CARITAS or CHARITAS, Fr. CHARITÉ) be from this root.

CHARME (Fr. from CARMEN, Lat. a song), An enchantment. Hence *charm*; *charmer*.

CHARTA (Lat. from Gr. CHARTES), Paper. Hence *magna charta* (or great charter), the English bill of rights; *chart*, a delineation of coasts; *charter*, a written instrument; *chartulary* or *cartulary*, a record; *carte blanche* (Fr.), literally white paper, a term employed when one receives full power to fill up a covenant with such conditions as he pleases; *cartel* (Fr.), a contract between enemies; *card*, stiff paper; *discard*, to throw out useless cards at play, (fig.) to dismiss from

service ; *coat card* (corruptly *court-card*, see Todd), the king, queen, or knave in games.

CHASTE, see CASTUS.

CHIEF (Fr. possibly from REPHALE, Gr.), The head, principal. Hence *chief*, principal ; *chieftain* ; *kerchief*, a covering for the head ; *handkerchief* ; *neckerchief* ; *chef-d'œuvre* (Fr. comp. of CHEF and ŒUVRE, work), masterpiece.

CHIER (Gr.), The hand. Hence *chirography*, handwriting ; *chirromancy*, fortune-telling by inspection of the hand ; *chirurgion* (Fr.), literally a worker with the hand, corrupted into *surgeon*.

CHEMINEE (Fr. from CAMINUS, Lat. and that from KAMINOS, Gr. a furnace), A fireplace, a vent for smoke. Hence *chimney*.

CHERCHER (Fr.), To seek. Hence *search*, explore ; *searcher* ; *research* ; *unsearchable* ; *unsearched*.

CHEVAL (Fr.), A horse. Hence *chevalier*, a knight ; *chivalry*, knighthood ; *chivalrous*, knightly ; *chevaux de frise* (Friesland horses), the name given to a military defence, consisting of a piece of timber with spikes of iron or pointed with iron. See CAVALE.

CHIEN (Fr. from Lat. CANIS), A dog. Hence *kennel*, a dog-cot.

CHIFFRE (Fr.), ZIFRA (Ital.),

both from an Oriental root, An arithmetical character. Hence *cipher* ; *decipher*.

CHILIOI (Gr.), A thousand. Hence *chiliad*, thousand ; *chiliarch*, the commander of a thousand men ; *chiliacdron*, a figure with a thousand sides ; *chiliast*, a millenarian.

CHIMÆRA (Lat. from CHIMAIRA, Gr. a goat, a fabulous monster), A fabulous monster. Hence *chimera*, a wild fancy ; *chimerical*.

CHOLE (Gr.), Bile, an animal humour. Hence *choler*, bile, anger ; *choleric*, bilious, irascible ; *melancholy* (literally black bile), depression of spirits ; *cholera morbus*, a disease.

CHORDE (Gr.), A gut, a string. Hence *chord*, the string of a musical instrument ; *monochord* (comp. of MONOS and CHORDE), an instrument with one string ; *pentachord* (comp. of PENTE and CHORDE), one with five ; *cord*, a string ; *cordage*, a quantity of cords ; *cordon* (Fr.), a band, a term in fortification.

CHOROS (Gr.), CHORUS (Lat.), A company of singers. Hence *chorus*, both a band of singers, and now more generally the part of a song sung by the whole band ; *choral* ; *choir*, sometimes written *quire*, a band of singers ; *chorister*, sometimes written *quirister*, one of the band.

CHRISTOS (Gr.), Anointed. Hence **CHRIST**; *Christian*; *un-christian*; *Christianity*; *christianize*; *christen*; *christendom*, the regions which profess Christianity; *Christmas*, the feast of Christ's nativity; *chrism*, sacred oil or sacred anointing; *antichrist*; *antichristian*.

CHRONOS (Gr.), Time. Hence *chronology*, the study of dates; *chronologist*; *chronometer*, a measurer of time; *chronicle*, a record of events in the order of time; *chronicler*, a writer of chronicles; *chronic*, lasting for some time; *synchronous*, existing at the same time; *anachronism*, a transposition of dates.

CHRUSOS (Gr.), Gold. Hence *chrysalis*, a particular state of an insect; *chrysolite* (comp. of **CHRUSOS** and **LITHOS**, a stone), a precious stone; *chrysoprassus* (comp. of **CHRUSOS** and **PRA-SO**), a leek, the colour being, as it were, green and gold), a precious stone mentioned in Scripture. These all take their names from their golden colour.

CI-DEVANT (Fr.), Formerly. Hence *ci-devant*, as in *ci-devant king*.

CIDO, see **CÆDO**.

CILIUM (Lat.), The eyelid; **SUPERCILIUM** (Lat.), The eyebrow. Hence *supercilious*, haughty.

CIMMERII (Lat.), A people who dwelt in a valley alleged

never to be visited by the sun. Hence *cimmerian*, extremely dark.

CINCTUS (Lat.), Girt. Hence *cincture*, a girdle; *precincts*, the surrounding parts of anything; *succinct*, girt up, comprehensive.

CINQ (Fr.), Five. Hence *cinque*, commonly applied in games; *cinque-foil*, a five-leaved clover; *cinque-ports*, harbours on the coast of England towards France, said to have been originally only five in number, but now eight.

CIRCUS (Lat. from Gr. **KIRKOS**), a circle, a ring. Hence *circus*, a place for sports, with seats placed round for spectators; *circle*; *circlet*, a little circle; *circular*; *circulate*; *circulation*; *semicircle*, a half-circle; *encircle*, surround; *circum* (pref.), round, as in *circumnavigate*, sail round; sometimes omitting the *m*, as in *circuit*, going round.

CIS (Lat. pref.), On this side, as in *cisalpine*, on this side the Alps; opposed to *trans*.

CISTA (Lat. from **KISTE**, Gr. and that possibly from **KEIS-THAI**, to lie, to be deposited), A casket, a box. There are Celtic, Gothic, and Saxon words all akin. Dr Jamieson suggests the Hebrew **KIS**, a bag for weights or money, as the root. Hence *cist*, a surgical

term, also an excavation; *cistern* (CISTERNA, Lat.), a reservoir for water; *chest*, a box.

CISUM, see CÆDO.

CITO (Lat.), Call, summon.

Hence *cite*; *citation*; *excite*; *excitable*; *excitation*; *excitement*; *incite*; *incitement*; *recite*, repeat; *recital*; *recitation*; *recitative* (Ital.), something between speaking and singing; *resuscitate*, call up again, revive; *resuscitation*.

CIVIS (Lat.), A citizen. Hence *civil*, belonging to citizens, not barbarous; *uncivil*; *incivility*; *civic*; *civilize*; *uncivilized*; *civilian*, one versed in the Roman law, commonly distinguished by the name of the civil law; *city* (Fr.); *citizen*; *citizenship*; *cit*, a contemptuous name for the inhabitant of a city; *citadel* (CITADELLE, Fr. from CITADELLA, Ital.), a fortress commanding a city.

CLAMO (Lat.), Cry. Hence *clamour*, outcry; *clamorous*; *clamant* (Scots word), used by Thomson, by whom Todd supposes it was coined, but the word is not uncommon in Scotland, where we every day hear of "a *clamant* case of need;" *claim* (Fr.), demand; *claimant*; *unclaimed*; *acclaim*; *acclamation*, a shout; *declaim*, harangue; *disclaimer*; *declamation*; *declamatory*; *disclaim*, disown; *disclaimer*; *ex-*

claim; *exclamation*; *proclaim*, publish; *proclaimer*; *proclamation*; *unproclaimed*; *reclaim*, reform (literally call back); *reclaimable*; *irreclaimable*; *unreclaimed*.

CLARUS (Lat.), Clear. Hence *clarify*, make clear; *clarification*; *declare*; *declaration*; *declaratory*; *eclaircissement* (Fr.), the clearing up of any doubtful matter; *clear* (Old Fr.)

CLAUDO, CLAUSUM, in comp. CLUDO, CLUSUM (Lat.), Shut. Hence *conclude*; *conclusion*; *conclusive*; *inconclusive*; *conclusiveness*; *exclude*; *exclusion*; *exclusive*; *include*; *inclusive*; *preclude*; *recluse*; *seclude*; *seclusion*; *clause*, a division of a book or sentence; *close* (Fr.), shut; *closet*; *cloister* (through Sax. and Fr.), a place of religious retirement; *disclose*; *discloser*; *disclosure*; *undisclosed*; *enclose*; *enclosure*; *unclosed*.

CLE (aff.), see CULE.

CLEMENS (Lat. of disputed origin), Gentle, merciful. Hence *clement*; *clemency*; *inclement*; *inclemency*.

CLIVUS, see KLINO.

CNAFA (Sax.), A child, a servant. Hence *knave*, now a rascal, but formerly a servant or child, St Paul, in one edition of the Bible, being called "the knave of Jesus Christ;"

knavery; knavish; knavishness.

CNIHT (Sax.), A child, a servant. Hence *knight*, now a title of dignity, but which, in one translation of the Bible, is used for a common soldier, the centurion being made to say that he had *knightis* under him; *knighthood; knightly; knighthliness.*

Co (Lat. pref.), see CON.

CŒLEBS (Lat.), Unmarried. Hence *celibacy*, the unmarried state.

COL (Lat. pref.), see CON.

COLLUM (Lat.), The neck. Hence *collar*, chain for the neck; *collar*, seize by the neck; *decollate*, behead.

COLO, COLARE (Lat.), To strain. Hence *percolate; percolation.*

COLO, CULTUM (Lat.), To till. Hence *colony*, persons sent to cultivate a remote country; *colonist; colonial; colonize; cultivate; cultivation; cultivator; culture; uncultivated; agriculture, cultivation of fields; agricultural; agriculturist; horticulture, cultivation of gardens; horticultural; horticulturist.*

COLUMNA (Lat. from COLUMEN, a roof, because first used to support a roof), A pillar. Hence *column; columnar.*

COM (Lat. pref.), see CON.

COMES (Lat. comp. of CON and

EO, to go), A companion. Hence *concomitant; count* (Fr. COMTE), a title; *countess; viscount; viscountess; county.*

COMMENTOR (Lat. from COMMENTUS, part. of COMMISCOR), Meditate, devise, compose. Hence *comment*, expound; *commentator; commentary.*

COMPTE (Fr. supposed to be derived from Lat. COMPUTO), A reckoning, a narration. Hence *count; account; accountable; accountableness; unaccountable; unaccountableness; accountant; recount, relate; unrecounted; discount*, sum paid back, deduction allowed; *miscount.*

CON (Lat. pref.), Together; as in *connect*, bind together. It takes also the forms of *cog, col, com, cor*; as in *cognate*, kindred (literally born together); *collect*, gather together; *compose*, lay together; *corroborate*, strengthen together. Sometimes it drops the final letter, as in *co-operate*, work together. The form *cog* is indeed properly of this last class, for it occurs only in words which originally themselves possessed the *g*.

CONCILIO, see CALO.

CONCLAVE (Lat. comp. of CON and CLAVIS, a key, from KLEIS, Gr. a key, and that from KLEIO, to shut), A locked chamber.

Hence *conclave*, a close meeting.

CONNAN (Sax.), To know. Hence *con*, to know (not now in use), to study or commit to memory.

CONNIVEO (Lat. comp of CON and obs. NIVEO, which gave way to NICTO), To wink. Hence *connive*, to wink at, to pass unnoticed; *connivance*.

CONOPEUM (Lat. from KONOPS, Gr. a gnat), A cover from gnats, a bed-curtain. Hence *canopy*, the covering of a bed of state; *canopied*; *o'ercanopy*; *o'ercanopied*.

CONTRA (Lat.), Against, opposite; as in *contradict*, speak against. Sometimes it takes the form of *contro*; as in *controvert*, dispute (literally turn against); sometimes *counter* (Fr.), as in *counteract*. Hence *contrary* (through Fr.); *contrast* (Fr.), place in opposition; *encounter* (Fr.), meet face to face; and *rencounter*, collision. *Contra* is contracted into *con* in the cant phrase "*pro and con*," for and against.

CONVOITER (Fr. of disputed origin), To lust after. Hence *covet*; *covetous*; *covetousness*.

COP (Sax.), The head. Hence *cop*, the head (now in disuse); *cope*, a covering for the head, the vault of heaven.

COPIA (Lat.), Plenty. Hence *copious*, plentiful; *copiously*;

copiousness; *cornucopia*, see CORNU.

COQUO, COCTUM (Lat.), To boil, to ripen. Hence *cook*; *cooking*; *concoct*, digest; *decoction*, what is procured from long boiling; *precocious* (Lat. PRÆCOX), premature; *precociousness*; *precocity*.

COR (Lat. pref.), see CON.

COR (Lat.), The heart. Hence *cordial*, from the heart, sincere; *concord*; *concordant*; *concordance*; *discordant*; *discordance*; *discordancy*; *record*, register to keep in memory; *unrecorded*; *core*, the heart; *courage* (Fr. anciently spelt *corage*), bravery; *courageous*; *encourage*; *encouragement*; *discourage*; *discouragement*.

CORIUM (Lat.), A hide, leather. Hence *coriaceous*, like leather; *excoriate*, to take off the skin; *cuirasse* (Fr. from CUIR, leather), a suit of armour; *cuirassier*, one clad in a *cuirass*; *curry* (Fr.), dress leather, rub a horse, and (because this conveys pleasure to the animal) flatter; *currier*; the expression *curry favour* was formerly *curry favel*, *favel* being the name of a horse of a particular colour, see Todd. See CORTEX.

CORNU (Lat.), A horn. Hence *unicorn*, an animal with one horn; *cornet* (Fr.), a musical instrument; perhaps *corn* on

the feet, which Johnson derives from *corn*, signifying grain; *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty, supposed to be borne by a goddess.

CORONA (Lat.), A crown. Hence *coronal* (Old Fr.), a garland; *coronet* (dim.), a crown worn by the nobility; *coronation*, crowning of a king; *corollary*, an inference or conclusion; *crown*.

CORPUS, CORPORIS (Lat.), A body. Hence *corporal*, belonging to the body; *corporcal*, having a body; *incorporeal*; *incorporal*; *corpulent*, having a large body; *corpuscle* (dim.), a little body; *corporation* (fig.), a body politic, as it is termed, consisting of individuals called, from the same notion, *members* or limbs; *incorporate*, form into a body; *incorporation*; *corps* (Fr.), a body of soldiers; *corpse* or *corse* (Fr.), a dead body; *corset* (Fr.), bodice or women's stays; *corselet* (Fr.), armour to cover the body; *habeas corpus*, see **HABEO**.

CORTEX (Lat., derived, according to etymologists, from **CO-RIUM**, a hide), The bark of a tree. Hence *cortex*; *cortical*, belonging to bark; *corticated*, resembling bark; *decorticate*, to strip off the bark; *cork* (KORCK, Dutch).

CORUSCUS (Lat.), Moving rapidly, flashing. Hence *corus-*

cate, to flash; *coruscant*; *coruscation*.

CORYPHÆUS (Lat. from **KORUPHÆ**, Gr. the head, the summit of a mountain), The chief of any sect or party. Hence *Corypheus*.

COSTE (Fr. from **COSTA**, Lat. a rib), A seashore. Hence *coast*.

COSTUME (Old Fr. Ital.), **COU-TUME** (Fr.), Manners, usages. Hence *costume*, in painting, regard to dress, habits, etc.; *custom*, usage; *customary*; *accustom*; *unaccustomed*.

COUE or COWE (Old Fr.), **QUEUE** (Fr.), from **CAUDA** (Lat.), A tail. Hence *cue*, the tail of a wig, the last words of a dramatic speech, taken as a signal for the next speaker to begin; *coward* (**COUARD**, Old Fr., the Italians having also **CO-DARDO**, from **CODA**, a tail), one basely timid, like an animal that hangs its tail; *cowardice*; *cowardly*; *cowardliness*. "A lion coward" in heraldry is one represented with his tail hanging between his legs.

COUPLE (Fr. from **COPULA**, Lat. a bond), Two connected together. Hence *couple*; *couplet*, two connected verses.

COUVRIK (Fr. by some derived from Lat. **COOPERIO**), To cover. Hence *cover*; *discover*; *discovery*; *undiscovered*; *undiscoverable*; *uncover*; *curfew*, literally cover-fire, the evening

bell, because it was the signal for extinguishing fires; *kerchief* (originally *couvrechef*), a head-dress, whence *handkerchief*; hence also is supposed to be derived *quiver*, a case for arrows.

CRAS (Lat.), To-morrow. Hence *procrastinate*, defer from day to day; *procrastinator*; *procrastination*.

CRATER (Lat.), from KRATER (Gr.), A cup, the mouth of a volcano. Hence *crater*, mouth of a volcano.

CRATES (Lat.), A hurdle, a harrow. Hence *grate*, an iron lattice, a frame of bars; *grating* (noun).

CREDO (Lat.), Believe, trust. Hence *credible*, that may be believed; *credibility*; *incredible*; *incredibility*; *credulous*, apt to believe; *credulity*; *incredulous*; *incredulousness*; *incredulity*; *credit*, belief, trust; *creditor*, one who trusts another, opposed to debtor; *credentials*, the commission which one produces to give him a title to credit; *credence*, belief; *creed*, system of belief; *accredit*, add belief to; *creditable*; *discredit*; *discreditable*.

CRENNA (Lat.), CREN (Fr.), A chink, a crevice. Hence *cranny*.

CREO, CREATUM (Lat.), Make out of nothing. Hence *create*; *creator*; *creature*; *creation*; *creative*; *procreate*; *procre-*

ation; *recreate*, refresh; *recreation*; *uncreated*. *Miscreant* has no connexion with this root, see MESCARENT.

CREPO (Lat.), Make a sound, burst. Hence *discrepant*, making a different sound; *discrepance*; *discrepancy*; *increpate*, chide; *increpation*; *crevice* (from CREVER, Fr. to burst), a crack, a chink.

CRESCO, CRETUM (Lat.), Grow. Hence *crescent*, the moon in her state of increase; *acresce*, a word said to be used only by Scots writers; *acrescent*; *concrete*; *concretion*; *decrease*, grow less; *decrement*; *decreascent*; *excrescence*; *increase*, grow greater; *increment*. See CRU.

CRIMEN (Lat. from KRIMA, Gr. and that from KRINO, to judge), An accusation, a crime. Hence *crime*, which is properly employed to denote an offence against human law, distinguished from *vice*, which implies an offence against conscience, and *sin*, an offence against God; *criminate*, charge with a crime; *recriminate*, bandy a charge against the accuser; *recrimination*; *recriminator*; *recriminatory*; *criminal*, one guilty of or charged with a crime; *criminality*.

CROC (Fr. from Celt.), CROCHET (Fr.), A hook. Hence *crook*; *crooked*; *crotchet*,

hook in printing, note in music; *encroach* (Fr. ACCROCHER), to make invasion on another's rights, to draw away, as it were, his property with a hook.

CRU (Fr. part. of CROITRE, supposed to be from Lat. CRESCO), Grown. Hence *accrue*; *recruit* (Fr. RECRUTER), to repair by new supplies. Hence also, according to some etymologists, *crew*, a company.

CRUDUS (Lat.), Raw, unripe, undigested, cruel. CRUELIS (Lat.), cruel. Hence *crude*; *crudeness*; *crudity*; *cruel*; *cruelty*.

CRUS, CRURIS (Lat.), A leg. Hence *crural*, belonging to the legs; *equicrural*, having equal legs, applied to a triangle with two equal sides.

CRUSTA, see KRUSTALLOS.

CRUX, CRUCIS (Lat.), A cross. Hence *crucify*; *crucifix*; *crucifixion*; *excruciate*, torment; *cruciform*, having the shape of a cross; *crucible*, a chemist's melting-pot, formerly marked with a cross; *cross* (CROCE Ital., CROIX Fr., CROES Welsh); *crosslet* (dim.); *crosier*, a bishop's staff; *crusade* (Fr. CROISADE), war under the banner of the cross; *cruise* (KREUZEN Gr., KRUYSEN Dutch), to rove over the sea in search of plunder, the original cruisers (says Todd) being those who, bearing the cross, plundered infidels.

CUBO, in comp. often CUMBO (Lat.), To lie. *Cubit* (which originally signified an arm from the elbow, and afterwards a measure of length) is said to have been so called because the ancients reclined on their elbows at feasts; *incubate*, *incubation*, applied to a hen upon eggs; *incumbent*, lying upon, used often metaphorically, as when we say *a duty incumbent on one*; *superincumbent*; *procumbent*, lying forward; *recumbent*, lying back; *recumbency*; *succumb*, lie under, yield.

CUEILLIR (Fr. from COILLIR, Old Fr. and that supposed to be from COLLIGO, Lat.), To gather. Hence *coil*, to wind up a cable or rope.

CULCITA (Lat. supposed to be from CALCO, to tread, in reference to the cramming in of the enclosed substance), KULCHT (Dutch), COUETTE (Fr.), A bed-tick. Hence *quilt*.

CULE (aff. from Lat.), generally implying diminution, as in *animalcule*: very often it is contracted into *cle*, as in *particle*.

CULINA (Lat.), A kitchen. Hence *culinary*, belonging to the kitchen.

CULPA (Lat.), Blame. Hence *culpable*, blamable; *exculpate*, take off all blame; *exculpation*; *exculpatory*; *inculpable*, unblamable; *inculpate*, opposed to exculpate.

CULTUM, see COLO.

CUMBO, see CUBO.

CUMULUS (Lat.), A heap, Hence *cumuluted*, heaped; *cumulative*; *accumulate*; *accumulation*.

CUPIO (Lat.), To desire. Hence *Cupid*, heathen god of love; *cupidity*, immoderate desire.

CURA (Lat.), Care. Hence *cure*, heal; *curable*; *incurable*; *eure*, care of souls; *curate*, one who has a care of souls intrusted to him; *curacy*; *curator*, a guardian; *curcless*, without remedy; *curious*, inquisitive; *curiosity*; *incurious*; *accurate*, careful; *accuracy*; *inaccurate*; *incurary*; *procure*, manage, obtain; *procurator*, contracted into *proctor*; *procuratoriul*; *procuratorship*; *procuration*; *procuracy*, contracted into *proxy*, management for another; *securc*, safe, without care or anxiety; *security*; *insecure*; *unsecure*; *sinecure*, an office without cares or duties.

CURRO, CURSUM (Lat.), Run. Hence *current*, running. a running stream; *currency*; *curriclc*, a kind of carriage; *course*, running; *courser*, a race-horse; *concur*, run together, agree; *concourse*, a number of persons running together; *concurrence*, agreement; *concurrent*; *dis-course*, always used figurative-

ly, passing from premises to conclusions, conversation, etc.; *incur*, used figuratively, as *incur displeasure*; *incursion*, a running into; *excursion*; *intercourse*, communication; *occur*; *occurrence*; *precursor*, forerunner; *precursory*; *recur*; *recurrence*; *recourse*; *succour*, help (literally run up); *courier* (Fr.), a runner; *avant-courier*, or *vancourier*, one who runs before; *cursor*, in a running way; *corsair* (Fr. from Ital.), a pirate, so called because he makes excursions; *conrant* (Fr.), a particular dance, a newspaper.

CURTUS (Lat.), Short. Hence *curt*, short; *curtail*, shorten.

CURVUS (Lat.), Bent. Hence *curve*; *curvature*; *curvilinear*, having curve lines; *incurvate*; *incurvation*.

CUSTOS, CUSTODIS (Lat.), A keeper. Hence *custody*, keeping, imprisonment; *custodial*; *custodier* seems to be Scots.

CUTIO, CUSSUM, see QUATIO.

CUTIS (Lat.), Skin. Hence *cutaneous*, belonging to the skin; *subcutaneous*, under the skin; *cuticle*, the outer skin of the human body.

CYMBALLUM (Lat. from KUMBALON, Gr. and that from KUMBOS, hollow), A musical instrument. Hence *cymbal*.

CYNICUS (Lat. from KUNIKOS, Gr. and that from KUON, a dog),

Like a dog. Hence *cynic*, a snarling censorious person.

D.

DAIMON (Gr.), A spirit. Hence *demon*; *demoniae*, one afflicted with demons; *demoniacal*; *demonology*; *pandemonium*, the abode of all the demons.

DAME (Fr.), Mistress, lady.

DEMOISELLE (Fr. formerly DAMOISELLE), Miss. Hence *dame*; *dam*, the mother of animals; *madam* (Fr. MADAME, i.e. MA DAME, my lady), contracted into *ma'am*, an expression generally of respect, as *sir* is to men; *damsel*, a young woman; *mademoiselle* (Fr. comp. of MA, my, and DEMOISELLE), a French young lady.

DAMNUM (Lat.), Hurt. Hence *damn*; *damnable*; *damnation*; *damnatory*; *condemn*, find guilty or blamable; *condemner*; *condemnation*; *condemnatory*; *indemnify*, secure against loss; *indemnity*; *damage* (Old. Fr. DAMAGE, Mod. Fr. DOMMAGE); *endamage*; *undamaged*. Hence also, according to some etymologists, *danger* (Fr. not improbably comp. of DAMNUM and GERO, to carry); *dangerous*; *endanger*.

DATUM, in comp. DITUM (Lat. sup. of DO), Given. Hence *date*, the time at which

a writing was given; *mis-date*; *ante-date*, to fix an earlier date than the real time; *post-date*, to date later; *data*, truths admitted; *dutive*, a grammatical and law term; *addition*, literally giving to; *supcraddition*; *edition*, what is given out or published; *editor*; *tradition*. See TRADITUM. See PERDO.

DE (Lat. pref.), often signifies Down, as in *descend* (literally climb down); *decline*; *declivity*; *degrade*; *deject*; *depend*; *depreciate*; *depress*; *despise*. It often signifies *off* or *from*, as in *debar*; *debark*; *decapitate*; *decease*; *decorticate*, take off the bark; *deduce*; *deduct*; *defend*; *deflect*; *delegate*; *deprecate*; *derogate*; *desultory*; *detach*; *deter*, terrify from a thing; *detract*; *deviate*. It often denotes negation, privation, or opposition, as in *debility*; *defame*; *deform*; *demolish*; *demerit*; *demoralize*; *derrange*; *desecrate*, to make unholy; *despair*, having no hope; *despondency*; *destroy*, the opposite of build; *detect*, the opposite of cover. Sometimes it augments, as in *declaim*, cry loudly.

DEARNAN (Sax.), To hide. Hence *dearn* or *darn*, to mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DEBEO (Lat. comp. of DE and HABEO), Owe. Hence *debt*, what

isowing; *debtor*; *indebted*; *debit*, enter what is owing in an account; *debenture*, a mercantile expression.

DEBILIS (Lat. comp of DE and HABILIS), Weak. Hence *debility*; *debilitate*.

DECEM (Lat.), DEKA (Gr.), Hence *decade*, a noun denoting ten, commonly applied to years; *decagon*, a figure with ten corners; *decatalogue*, the ten commandments; *dean* (originally *decanus*), a dignitary who anciently was set over ten canons; *deanry*; *December*, the tenth month when the year began with March; *decemvirate*, a body of ten men; *decimal*, by tens; *decimate*, select by tens; *decuple*, tenfold; *hendecagon*, a figure with eleven (ten and one) corners; *dodecagon*, a figure with twelve (ten and two) corners; *duodecimal*, belonging to twelve; *duodecimo*, a book of which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DECENS (Lat.), Becoming. DECUS, DECORIS, and DECOR, DECORIS (Lat.), Ornament. Hence *decent*, becoming; *indecent*; *decency*; *indecentcy*; *decorate*; *decoration*; *decorum*, what is becoming; *indecorum*; *decorous*; *indecorous*.

DELEO (Lat.), Blot out. Hence *delete*; *deletion*; *indelible*.

DELETERIUS (Lat.), from DELEOMAI (Gr. from DALOS or

DELOS, a firebrand), To destroy.

Hence *deleterious*, destructive.

DELICIE see LACIO.

DELTA (Gr.), The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, which was in the shape of a triangle. Hence *delta*, a triangular district, as the Delta of Egypt.

DEMAN (Saxon), DOEMEN (Dutch), To judge. Hence *deem*, to judge, to decide; *deemster* or *dempster*, a judge, a word still used in this sense in the Isle of Man, and not long since applied in Scotland to the executioner, who used to repeat the sentence after the judge; *doom*, sentence; *doomsday*, day of general judgment.

DEMEURER (Fr. from DEMOROR, Lat. comp. of DE and MOROR, to delay), To stay, to tarry. Hence *demur*, to stop legal procedure, to hesitate, to doubt; *demurrer*, a legal pause, one who hesitates; *demurrage*, allowance made to the master of a ship for staying in a port longer than the appointed time.

DEMI (Fr. derived by etym. from DIMIDIUM, Lat.), used in comp. to denote a half; as in *demigod*; *demiman*; *demirep*, see PUTO.

DEMOS (Gr.), The people. Hence *demagogue*, a leader of the people; *democracy*, the government of the people; *democrat*, a supporter of democracy;

democratic ; *epidemic*, applied to an infectious disease; *endemic*, applied to a disease confined to a particular people.

DENDRON (Gr.), A tree. Hence *dendrology*, science of trees; *dendrologist*; *rhododendron*, see RHODON.

DENS, DENTIS (Lat.), A tooth. Hence *dental*; *dentist*, one who takes charge of the teeth; *dentated*, formed like teeth; *indent*, notch; *indenture*, a covenant, so called because two copies are made edged like teeth so as exactly to fit each other; *trident*, Neptune's sceptre, having three teeth; *dentition*, the putting forth of teeth; *dentifrice*, a substance for rubbing the teeth; *dandelion* (from Fr. DENT DELION, or lion's tooth), a particular plant.

DENSUS (Lat.), Thick. Hence *dense*; *density*; *condense*; *condensable*; *condensation*.

DEOR, DEORLING, dim. (Sax.), Dear, beloved. Hence *dear*; *darling*.

DERNIER (Fr.), Last. Hence *dernier*, used by us only in the expression, "*dernier ressort*."

DESPLOYER or DEPLOYER (Fr. comp. of DE and PLOYER or PLIER, from PLICO, Lat. to fold), To unfold. Hence *display*; *deploy* (military term), to spread out into line from close column.

DESPOTES (Gr.), A master, a

king. Hence *despot*, an absolute prince; *despotic*; *despotism*.

DESTINO (Lat. supposed to be comp. of DE and TENEIO), To bind fast, to purpose. Hence *destine*; *destiny*; *destination*; *predestine*; *predestinate*; *predestination*; *predestinarian*.

DETTO (Ital.), Spoken, named. Hence *ditto*, the same.

DEVOIR (Fr.), Debt, duty. Hence *endeavour* (originally in English *devoir*, that is to say, making anything a matter of duty), striving to accomplish. See DU.

DEUS (Lat. from THEOS, Gr.), God. Hence *deity*; *deify*, make a god; *deifier*; *deification*; *deist*, a person who professes belief in God, but not in the other doctrines of revelation; *deistical*; *deism*; *deodand*, a thing devoted to God; *decide*, the slaying of a god; *dire*, dreadful (from Lat. DIRUS, said to be a compound of DEI IRA, wrath of God); *direful*; *direness*. See DIVUS, TE DEUM.

DEUTEROS (Gr.), Second. Hence *Deuteronomy*, literally second law, so called because the law is there repeated; *deuterogamy*, second marriage.

DEXTER (Lat. from DEXIOS, Gr.), On the right hand. Hence *dexter*, used in heraldry; *dexterous*, expert; *dexterity*; *ambidexter*, one who uses both hands alike; *ambidextrous*.

DI, DIS (Lat. pref.), sometimes signifies *asunder*, as in *dilacerate*, tear asunder; *distract*, draw asunder. Sometimes *dis* denotes negation, privation, or opposition; as in *disbelieve*; *dishonest*; *disprove*. In some compounds there is a clear distinction betwixt this negative syllable and *un*, as in *unarmed*, not armed; *disarmed*, deprived of arms; *unhonoured*, *dishonoured*. When prefixed to some words already negative or denoting separation, *dis* has little or no effect; as in *disannul*; *dissever*. This prefix sometimes takes the form of *dis*; as in *differ*.

DIA (Gr.), Through; as in *diagonal*, a line drawn across a parallelogram from angle to angle.

DIADEMA (Lat. from **DIADEMA**, Gr. and that from **DIADEO**, to encircle, comp. of **DIA** and **DEO**, to bind), A fillet worn round the head, a crown. Hence *diadem*, a crown.

DIAITA (Gr.), Manner of life. Hence *diet*, food; *dietetic*.

DIAKONOS (Gr. from **DIAKO**, Old Gr. to hasten), A servant. Hence (through Sax.) *deacon*, the lowest order of the clergy in England, an overseer of the poor in Scotland.

DIC (Sax.), A trench. Hence *dike*; *ditch*; *ditcher*.

DICO, DICATUM (Lat. of disputed origin), To dedicate or

devote. Hence *dedicate*; *dedicator*; *dedication*; *dedicatory*; *abdicate*, renounce; *abdication*.

DICTUM (Lat. supine of **DICO**, to tell), Told. Hence *diction*, mode of expression; *dictionary*, collection of words; *dictate*, bid; *dictator*; *dictatorial*; *dictation*; *addicted*, devoted; *contradict*; *contradiction*; *edict*, a proclamation; *indict*, accuse in a court of law; *indictment*; *indictable*; *interdict*, forbid; *interdiction*; *interdictory*; *predict*, foretell; *prediction*; *benediction*, blessing; *malediction*, curse; *verdict*, see **VERUS**; *jurisdiction*, see **JUS**.

DIDAKTIKOS (Gr. from **DIDASKO**, and that from **DAO**, to teach), Fit for teaching, instructive. Hence *didactic*, instructive.

DIES (Lat.), A day. Hence *diary*, an account of the transactions of each day; *diurnal*, belonging to the day; *quodidian*, daily; *meridian*, mid-day; *meridional*; *antemeridian*, being before noon; *postmeridian*, being after noon; *diet*, the day fixed for a particular business. This last seems to be a term peculiar to Scots law, being in no English dictionary; though the same notion is there assigned as one of the supposed origins of the name *diet*, as applied to a convention of princes. See **JOUR**.

DIEU (Fr. probably from **DIVUS**, Lat.), God. Hence *adieu*, farewell, to God I commit you ; *perdy* or *perdie* (corruption for *par Dieu*), a form of oath ; *Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right, the motto of the English arms.

DIF (pref.), see **DI**.

DIGITUS (Lat.), A finger. Hence *digit*, a philosophical measure ; *digits*, the ten characters used in arithmetic, so called from their number.

DIGNUS (Lat.), Worthy. Hence *dignity*, worthy deportment ; *dignitary*, a clergyman high in rank ; *dignify* ; *indignation*, feeling excited by an unworthy action ; *indignant* ; *indignity*, unworthy treatment ; *condign* ; *deign* (Fr.), think worthy ; *disdain* (Fr.), think unworthy ; *disdainful* ; *disdainfulness*.

DILUVIUM, see **LUO**.

DIPLOMA (Gr. from **DIPLOOS**, double), A document conferring privilege, credentials ; receiving its name from being doubled. Hence *diploma* ; *diplomacy* ; *diplomatic*.

DIPPAN (Sax.), To put into water. Hence *dip* ; *dipper* ; *dive* ; *diver*.

DIS (Gr.), Twice. Hence *disyllable*, a word of two syllables. In composition it sometimes takes the form of *di*, as in *dilemma*, an argument appearing to lead to two opposite conclusions ; *diploma*, a writing con-

ferring a privilege, so called from its being doubled.

DIS (Lat. pref.), see **DI**.

DISCIPULUS (Lat.), a scholar. Hence *disciple* ; *discipline*, training ; *disciplinarian*, one addicted to enforce strict discipline ; *undisciplined*.

DISKOS (Gr.), **DISCUS** (Lat.), A kind of quoit, a round dish. Hence *discus* ; *disk*, the apparent orb of a sun or planet ; *dish*.

DISSIPO (Lat. comp. of **DIS** and obs. **SIPO**, to throw), to scatter. Hence *dissipate*, to scatter, to divide attention ; *dissipation*.

DIVIDO, **DIVISUM** (Lat. supposed to be comp. of pref. **DI** and **IDUO**, an old word signifying to separate), To divide. Hence *divide* ; *dividend*, a share ; *divisor* ; *division* ; *divisible* ; *indivisible* ; *divisibility* ; *indivisibility* ; *undividable* ; *undivided* ; *individual*, single, that which in combination with others of the same kind makes up a species or class ; *individuality* ; *subdivide* ; *subdivision* ; *undivided*. See **VIDUUS**.

DIVUS (Lat. from **DIOS**, Gr.), God. Hence *divine*, belonging to God ; *divine*, one who studies the things of God ; *divine*, foretell ; *divinity*, God, study of God ; *divination*, foretelling future events ; *diviner*.

DOCEO (Lat. supposed to be from **DOKEO**, Gr. to think), To

teach. Hence *docile*, teachable; *docility*; *indocile*; *indocility*; *doctor*, a man of skill; *doctrine*, what is taught; *doctrinal*; *document*, instruction, written evidence; *documentary*.

DOILY, the original maker (as is supposed) of a certain woollen stuff. Hence *doily*, the stuff itself, a napkin.

DOKEO (Gr.), Think. DOGMA (Gr.), Opinion. DOXA (Gr.), Opinion, glory. Hence *dogma*; *dogmatical*, positive in opinion; *dogmatize*; *dogmatist*; *dogmatism*; *paradox*, what is contrary to expectation; *paradoxical*; *orthodox*, having a right opinion; *orthodoxy*; *unorthodox*; *heterodox*, being of another opinion; *heterodoxy*; *doxology*, ascription of praise. See DOCEO.

DOLEO (Lat.), Grieve. DOLOR (Lat.), Grief. Hence *condole*, sympathize with one in distress; *condoler*; *condolence*; *indolent*, free from pain, listless, lazy; *indolence*; *dolour*, grief; *dolorous*, mournful; *dole* (Old Fr.), grief; *doleful*, mournful.

DOM (Sax. aff.), Power, dominion, as in *kingdom*; *duke-dom*. It now also signifies condition or possession of any kind, as in *wisdom*; *freedom*.

DOMITO (Lat. freq. from DOMO, and that from Gr. DAMAO), To tame. Hence *in-*

domitable, untameable; *daunt* (Fr. DOMTER), to discourage, to fright; *dauntless*; *dauntlessness*; *undaunted*; *undauntedness*; *undauntable*.

DOMOS (Gr. from DEMO, to build), DOMUS (Lat.), A house. DOMINUS (Lat.), A master. Hence *dome*, a house; *domestic*; *domesticate*; *domicile*, a house, a place of residence; *domiciliary*; *dominion*, power; *domain*, empire, possession; *domineer*, rule with insolence; *domination*; *dominant*; *dominical*, belonging to the LORD or LORD'S day; *dominie*, Scots word for a pedagogue, as "*Dominie Sampson*;" *predominate*; *predominant*; *don* (Spanish title for a gentleman), generally applied by us ironically to one who thinks himself a great man; *madonna* (Ital. MIA DONNA, my lady), or *madona*, a picture of the blessed Virgin. A. D. see ANNUS; *Nisi Dominus frustra*, see FRUSTRA.

DONO (Dat.), Give freely. Hence *donor*, giver; *donation*, a gift; *donative*; *donee*, the person to whom a thing is given; *pardon* (Fr.), forgive; *pardoner*; *ardonable*; *unardonable*; *unardonated*.

DOO, supposed root of DIDOMI, DOSO, DOTOS (Gr.), Give. Hence *dose* (Gr. DOSIS), a thing given, the quantity of a medi-

cine given out at one time; *antidote*, a thing given to counteract poison; *anecdote* (compounded of A, priv., EC, out, and DOTOS), what is not yet given out or published. See DOUAIRE.

DORÉE (Fr.), Gilded. Hence *John Dory* (probably a corruption of *jaune doree*, yellow gilded), the name of a fish. Todd.

DORMIO (Lat.), To sleep. Hence *dormant*, sleeping; *dormancy*; *dormitory*, a sleeping-chamber, a burying-place; *dormouse*, an animal which sleeps during most of the winter.

DORSUM (Lat.), The back. Hence *dorsal*, belonging to the back; *endorse*, write on the back of a paper; *endorser*; *endorsee*; *endorsation*.

DOTEN (Dutch), To have the understanding impaired. Hence *dote*; *doter*; *dotard*; *dotage*.

DOUAIRE (Fr. from DOT, Fr. derived from DOS, Lat. and that from DOO, Gr. to give), A wife's portion. Hence *dower*; *dowery*; *dowered*; *dowerless*; *dowager*; *endow*; *endowment*; *unendowed*.

DŌXA, see DOKEO.

DRACO, an ancient lawgiver of Athens, who is said to have punished all offences with death. Hence *Draco's laws*, sanguinary laws.

DRAKON (Gr. from EDRAKON, of DERKOMAI, to see, on account of its sharp sight), DRACO (Lat.),

A kind of serpent. Hence *dragon*, a fabulous winged serpent; *drake*, formerly a piece of ordnance. Hence also some derive *drake*, a male duck, and also *dragoon*.

DRAMA (Gr. from DRAO, to do), a thing performed, a stage-play. Hence *drama*; *dramatic*; *dramatize*; *dramatist*; *melo-drama*, see MELOS.

DRAP (Fr.), Cloth. Hence *draper* (Fr. DRAPIER), a seller of cloth; *drapery*, cloth-work.

DREMO (Old Gr.), DEDROMA (Gr.), To run, to go quickly. Hence *dromedary*, an animal which travels swiftly; *diadrom* (comp. of this word and DIA, through), the line in which a pendulum performs a vibration; *palindrome* (comp. of this word and PALIN, back), a word or sentence which is the same read backward and forward, as "Madam."

DRESSER (Fr.), To make straight or right. Hence *dress*, when used in the original French meaning in military language, as when they speak of "dressing the line;" *address*; *redress*, to put right; *redresser*, perhaps also *dress*, to clothe, to trim; *dresser* and *dressy* (colloquial term), affecting great taste in dress.

DRIFAN (Sax.), To impel. Hence *drive*; *driver*; *drift*; *adrift*; *drove*; *drover*.

DROIT (Fr.), Right, straight.

Hence *adroit*, dexterous; *Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right, the motto of the English arms.

DRUS (Gr.), **DERU** (Celt.), **DERU** (Welsh), An oak. Hence *Dryads*, nymphs of the woods.

Hence also, as is supposed, *druids*, the priests of the ancient Britons, who held this tree in much reverence; *druidical*.

DU (Fr.), What one owes.

Hence *due*; *undue*; *duty*; *dutiful*; *duteous*; *undutiful*; *unduteous*.

DUBIUS, see **DUO**.

DUCIS, **DUCTUM**, see **DUX**.

DULCIS (Lat.), Sweet. Hence *dulcet*; *dulcify*; *billet-doux*, see **BILLET**.

DUNAMAI (Gr.), To be able or powerful. Hence *dynamics*, study of mechanical forces; *dynasty*, government, race of rulers.

DUO (Lat. from **DUO**, Gr.), Two.

Hence *dual*, belonging to two; *duel*, a combat between two; *duellist*; *duumvirate*, government of two; *duet* (Ital.), a tune performed by two; *double* (Fr.), twofold; *doublet*, a piece of dress, a pair; *redouble*; *duplicate*, a copy; *duplicity*, deceit; *reduplicate*; *dubious*, uncertain; *dubiety*; *dubitable*; *indubitable*; *doubt* (Fr.); *doubtful*; *doubtless*; *undoubted*; *misdoubt*, suspect; *duodecimal*, belonging to twelve;

duodecimo, a book of which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves; *deuce* (Fr.), two on cards or dice.

DUO (Gr.), To cause to enter, to enclose, to dress. **ENDUO**

(Gr.), To put on a garment.

EKDUO (Gr.), to put off a garment. **INDUO** (Lat.), To

put on. **EXUO** (Lat.), To put off. **EXUVIÆ** (Lat.), Any-

thing put or stript off. Hence *endue*, to invest, a word which should not be confounded with *endow*; *exuviæ*, the cast skins of animals.

DURUS (Lat.), Hard. **DURO**,

DURATUM, to harden, to last.

Hence *obdurate*, hard, inflexible, applied commonly to the mind; *obduracy*; *indurate*, make hard; *durcsse*, *durance* (from **DURESSE**, Law Fr.), imprisonment; *dure*, to last; *duration*, *durable*; *endure* (Fr.),

to bear, to last; *endurance*; *indurate*, harden; *induration*.

From this root also comes the Scots word *dour*, hard, obstinate.

DUSII, A species of evil spirits among the Gauls. Hence *deuse*, devil.

DUX, **NUCIS** (Lat.), A leader.

DUO, **DUCTUM**, To lead.

Hence *dux*, the head of a class in our schools; *duke* (Fr.), a leader, a peer of the highest rank in England; *duchess*; *dukedom*; *duchy*; *ducal*, be-

longing to a doke; *ducat*, a coin struck in a ducal territory; *duct*, a passage; *abduce*; *abduction*; *adduce*, bring to; *conduce*; *conducive*; *conducibile*; *deduce*, bring from; *deducible*; *deduction*; *educce*; *educate*, to bring up or train; *education*; *uneducated*; *induce*; *inducement*; *induction*; *inductive*; *introduce*; *introduction*; *introductory*; *inductive*; *produce*; *production*; *product*; *productive*; *unproductive*; *reduce*; *reduction*; *unreduced*; *seduce*; *seducer*; *seduction*; *seductive*; *unseduced*; *subduce*; *subduction*; *traduce*, to slander; *superinduce*, to bring one thing in upon another; *superinduction*; *circumduct* (in Scots law *circumduce*), to put a stop to, to render of no further avail; *circumduction*; *conduct*; *misconduct*; *induct*; *induction*; *ductile*, that may be drawn; *ductility*; *aqueduct*, conveyance for water; *conduit* (Fr.), a water-course.

DYS (prefix from Gr. *DYS*), Ill, wrong, the reverse of *eu*, employed in our language only in a few technical words, as in *dysentery*, a disease arising from a weakness in the bowels; *dyspepsy* or *dyspepsia*, bad digestion; *dyspnœa*, bad breathing.

E.

E, EX (Lat. pref.), EC, EX (Gr. pref.), Out, from; as in *eradicate*, root out; *expel*, drive out; *eccentric*, going from the centre; *exorcise*, exact an oath, draw out evil spirits. This prefix sometimes takes the form of *ef*, as in *effect*, a thing made out.

EAGOR (Sax.), AIGRE (Fr.), Keen, sharp, soor. Hence *eager*; *eagerness*; *vinegar*, literally sour wine.

EALD, ALD (Sax.), Ancient. Hence *eald* or *eld* (Old Eng.), antiquity; *elder*; *alderman*; *Aldborough*, name of a town; *old*; *olden*; *oldish*; *oldness*.

EASTER (Sax. from EASTRE, a goddess worshipped at this season, or, as some have it, from OSTER, to rise), The Feast of the Resurrection.

EBRIUS (Lat. derived, as well as its opposite SOBRUS, according to some etymologists, from BRIA, which they say signified a cop), Drunk. Hence *ebriety*, drunkenness; *incoriate*, drunk; *inebriety*.

EC (Gr. pref.), see E.

ECCLESIA (Gr. from EKKALEO, comp. of EK, out, and KALEO, to call), A meeting (because called out), the chorch. Hence *ecclesiastic*, *ecclesiastical*, bc-

longing to the church; *Ecclesiastes*, the Preacher, a book of Scripture; *Ecclesiasticus*, an apocryphal book.

ECHEO (Gr.), To sound. ECHO, A repeated or reflected sound. Hence *echo*; *re-echo*; *catechise*, to instruct by question and answer; *catechism*; *catechist*; *catechumen*; *catechetical*.

ECLAT (Fr.), A great and sudden noise, splendour, show. Hence *eclat*, fame.

ECONOMIA, see OIKOS.

EDIFICO, see ÆDES.

EDO, ESSE (Lat. from Old Gr. EDO), To eat. Hence *edacity*; *edible*; *esculent*, fit for food.

EE (aff.), Generally denotes the person who is the object of an action, and hence is opposed to *er*, or *or*, which denotes the agent. Thus in mercantile language the person who draws a bill of exchange is called the *drawer*, the person on whom it is drawn the *drawee*; in like manner *endorser*, *endorsee*; so also *donor*, and *donee*.

EER (aff.), see ER.

EF (Lat. pref.), see E.

EGO (Gr. and Lat.), I. Hence *egotize*, to talk much of one's self; *egotist*; *egotism*.

EIDOS (Gr. from EIDO, Old Gr. to see), Form. Hence *cy-cloid*; *rhomboid*; *spheroid*, etc. See IDEA, IDOLUM.

ELECTRON (Gr. from ELEC-TOR, the sun), Amber. Hence *electricity*, a species of attraction; *electric*; *electrical*; *electrify*.

ELEEMOSUNE (Gr.), Pity. Hence *alms* (Sax.); *elemosynary*, given in alms, or giver of alms.

ELEGOS (Gr.), A mournful song. Hence *elegy*; *elegiac*.

EM (Fr. pref.), see EN.

EMBRUON (Gr. comp. of EN, in, and BRUO, to sprout), That which grows in another body. Hence *embryo*.

EMETIKOS (Gr. from EMEO, to vomit), That which excites vomiting. Hence *emetic*.

EMO, EMPTUM (Lat. but supposed from Gr. EMOS, mine), To take, to buy. Hence *em-p-tion*, buying; *co-emption*, buying up the whole; *exempt*, grant a privilege; *exemption*; *unexempt*; *perempt* (law-term), to crush; *peremption* (law-term); *peremptory*, absolute; *peremptoriness*; *redem*; *redeemer*; *redemption*. See PROMPTUS.

EMPEIRIKOS (Gr. from PEIRA, experience), A quack, one who relies entirely on practice and experience without regard to reason and sound philosophy. Hence *empiric*; *empirical*; *empiricism*.

EMPIRER (Fr. comp. of EN and PIRE, worse, from PEJOR, Lat.),

To make worse. Hence *em-pair*, or *impair*; *unimpaired*. EMPORION (Gr.), see POROS.

EN (Fr. pref. from IN Lat.), Sometimes denotes *in* or *on*; as in *enclose*; *enrol*; *enshrine*; *ensnare*; *entomb*; *envelop*; *enthrone*. It is very often used to turn nouns and adjectives into verbs, and as these are almost always active verbs, signifies in them to *make*; as in *enable*; *encourage*; *endear*; *enlarge*; *ennoble*; *enrich*; *enslave*. When the word is borrowed by us from the French, the prefix *en* is more proper than *in*. Sometimes it takes the form of *em*, as in *embalm*; *embark*; *embattle*; *embroil*; *empale*; *embellish*; *empoison*; *empower*.

EN (aff.), is the termination, sometimes of adjectives, and sometimes of verbs. In the former case it generally signifies *made of*; as in *earthen*, *woollen*, *wooden*. In the latter case it is generally used to turn nouns or adjectives into verbs, and signifies in active verbs to *make*, in neuter verbs to *become*; as in *flatten*, *ripen*. In some words *en* is used at the same time as an affix and a prefix; as in *enlighten*, *enliven*.

ENCE (aff.), see NCE.

ENCOMIUM (Lat. from EGKOMION, Gr. comp. of EN and

KOMOS, a festival), Panegyric. Hence *encomium*; *encomiast*; *encomiastic*.

ENCORE (Fr.), Still. Hence *encore*, the cry of the spectators when they wish to have a public performance repeated.

ENCY (aff.), see NCY.

ENDUO, see DUO.

ENS (Lat.), A being. ESSE (Lat.), To be. Hence *ens*, (philosoph. term); *entity*; *non-entity*; *essence*, that without which a thing cannot be; *essential*; *coessential*; *unessential*; *quintessence* (literally fifth being), an extract containing all the virtues; *absent*; *absenter*; *absentee*; *absence*; *present*; *presence*; *omnipresent*, everywhere; *omnipresence*; *present*, to exhibit, or give; *presenter*; *presentee*; *presentation*; *presentment*; *represent*; *representer*; *representation*; *representative*; *misrepresent*; *misrepresenter*; *misrepresentation*; *unrepresented*; *interest*, concern, benefit; *uninteresting*, causing no concern; *uninterested*, having no concern; *disinterested*, regardless of interest.

ENSIS (Lat.), A sword. Hence *ensiform*, having the shape of a sword.

ENT (aff.), see NT.

ENTHUMEMA (Gr. comp. of EN and THUMOS, the mind), A logical term denoting a syllogism,

in which one of the propositions is not expressed. Hence *enthymeme*.

ENTOMOS, see TEMNO.

ENTRAILLES (Fr. from ENTERA, Gr. things within, bowels, and that from ENTOS, within, and that from EN, in), Bowels. Hence *entrails*.

ENTRE (Fr. from INTER, Lat.), Between, among. Hence our prefix *enter*; as in *enterprise*; *entertain*; *entertissued*, Shakespeare.

ENTRER (Fr. from INTRO, Lat.), To go in. Hence *enter*; *entrance*; *entry*; *re-enter*; *re-entrance*.

ENVIRONNER (Fr. formerly ENGYRONNER, comp. of the Greek words EN, in, and GUROS, a circle), To surround. Hence *environ*, surround; *environs*, surrounding places. See GYRUS.

EOS (Gr.), The morning, the east. EOST (Sax.), East. Hence *east*; *eastern*; *eastward*.

EPAULE (Fr.), the shoulder. Hence *epaulet*, a shoulder-knot; *epaulement*, a term in fortification.

EPI (Gr.), Upon, to, towards, etc. Hence *epitaph*, an inscription on a tomb. Sometimes this prefix takes the form of *eph*, as in *ephemeral*, lasting for a day.

EPICURUS, an ancient philoso-

pher, who accounted pleasure the chief good. Hence *epicurean*, a follower of Epicurus; *epicure*, one given to luxury; *epicurism*, love of luxury.

EPOCHÉ (Gr. from EPECHIO, to stop, comp. of EPI and ECHIO, to hold), The period from which a new computation commences. Hence *epoch*.

EPOS (Gr.), A word. Hence *epic*, narrative; *orthoepy*, the right pronunciation of words; *orthoepist*.

EQUIPPER (Fr. originally a naval term, EQUIPPE in Old Fr. denoting a sailor), To fit out a fleet, to furnish. Hence *equip*; *equipage*; *equipment*.

EQUUS (Lat.), A horse. EQUES (Lat.), A horseman, a knight. Hence *equestrian*, on horseback, knightly; *cquery*, both a place for horses, and an officer who has the charge of them.

ER (aff.), In by far the greater number of cases is affixed to what was formerly a verb, to express the agent; as in *builder*; *destroyer*. In this application it is opposed to *ee*, which denotes the object (See EE). Not unfrequently *er* is affixed to nouns, in which case it generally denotes one that has connexion of some kind with the thing signified by the name; as in *gaoler*; *prisoner*; *cottager*; *plumber*; *hatter*.

- Sometimes this affix takes the form of *eer*; as in *chariotcer*. Sometimes also, particularly in words derived from the French, it takes the form of *ier*; as in *financier*, *chevalier*. When annexed to adjectives, *er* denotes the comp. degree; as in *fitter*.
- EREMOS** (Gr. from Old Gr. ERAO, to empty), Desert, solitary. Hence *cremite* or *hermit*, one who retires from the world; *hermitage*.
- ERGON** (Gr.), Work. Hence *energy*, activity; *energetic*; *chirurgion*, surgeon, see CHEIR; *georgics*, see GEA; *metallurgy*, see METALLUM. See ORGANON, LITURGIE.
- ERRO** (Lat. supposed to be from Gr. ERRO, to go with difficulty), Wander. Hence *err*; *error*; *errant* (whence some also derive *arrant*); *erroneous*; *errata*; *erratic*; *aberration*; *unerring*.
- ESCHEOIR** (Fr.), To fall out, to expire. Hence *escheat*, that which becomes forfeited to the king, or other overlord.
- ESCHUIR** (Old Fr. still more anciently *ESCHIVER*), To avoid. Hence *eschew*.
- ESCLAVE** (Fr. said to be derived from *Slavi* or *Sclavonians*,—subdued and sold by the Venetians), A slave. Hence *slave*; *slavery*; *slavish*; *slavishness*; *enslave*.
- Eso** (Gr.), Inside. **ESOTERI-**
- KOS** (Gr.), Relating to the interior. Hence *esoteric*, confined to the initiated, opposed to *exoteric*.
- ESSE** (Lat.), see ENS, EDO.
- ET** (aff.), Used to express diminution; as in *tablet*; *circlet*; *coronet*; *floweret*.
- ETHNOS** (Gr.), A nation. Hence *ethnic*, pagan, not Jew nor Christian; *heathen* (through the Goth. and Sax.)
- ETHOS** (Gr.), Custom, manners, morals. Hence *ethics*, science of morals; *ethical*.
- ETIQUETTE** (Fr.), A ticket, a title. Hence *etiquette*, a ceremonious respect to title or rank; *ticket*.
- ETUMON** (Gr. from ETUMOS, true, genuine), The genuine origin of a word. Hence *etymon*, primitive word; *etymology*; *etymologist*; *etymological*.
- EU** (Gr. pref.), Well, good; as in *eulogy*, speaking well of one; *euphony*, good sound. It sometimes takes the form of *ev*; as in *evangel*, gospel or good tidings, an old word in our language; *evangelical*; *evangelist*.
- Ev** (Gr. pref.), see EU.
- EX** (Lat. pref.), see E.
- EXAMINO** (Lat. from EXAMEN, the tongue of a balance), To try. Hence *examine*; *examiner*; *examinator*; *examination*; *examinable*; *re-examine*; *unexamined*.
- EXCELLO** (Lat. comp. of EX and

CELLO, to move, an obsolete word, from KELLO, Gr.), To surpass. Hence *excel*; *excellant*; *excellence*; *excellency*; *superexcellent*.

EXEMPLUM (Lat. of a disputed origin), An example. Hence *exemplar*, a copy; *example*; *exemplary*; *exemplify*; *exemplification*; *unexemplified*; *unexampled*; *sample*; *sampler*; *ensample*; *e. g.* initials of *exempli gratia* (Lat.), for the sake of example, for instance.

EXILIUM (Lat. from EXSUL or EXUL, a banished man, comp. of EX and SOLUM, the soil, or perhaps from EXSILIO, comp. of EX and SALIO, to leap), Banishment. Hence *exile*.

EXO (Gr.), On the outside.

EXOTIKOS (Gr.), Foreign. EXOTERIKOS, Relating to the exterior. Hence *exotic*, applied generally to plants; *exoteric*, open to the uninitiated, opposed to *esoteric*.

EXPERIOR (Lat.), To try. Hence *experiment*, a trial; *experimental*; *experimenter*; *experience*, skill acquired by practice; *expert*, skilful through practice; *inexperience*; *inexperienced*; *unexperienced*; *inexpert*; *unexpert*.

EXTRA (Lat.), Without, beyond. Hence *extraneous*; *external*; *exterior*; *extreme*; *extremity*; *extrinsic*; *extraordinary*; *extravagant*, literally wandering

beyond; *estrange* (through Fr. ESTRANGER), banish from one's society; *estrangement*; *stranger*; *strange*.

EXUVIÆ, sec DUO.

F.

FABER (Lat.), A workman. Hence *fabric*, building-work; *fabricate*, build, make; *fabrication*, the art of making; *fabricate* and *fabrication*, as applied peculiarly to forgery and false contrivance, appear to be Scotticisms.

FACETUS (Lat.), Witty, lively in conversation. Hence *facetious*; *facetiousness*.

FACIES (Lat. from FACIO, to make), Countenance, appearance. Hence *face*; *superficies* or *surface*; *superficial*; *superficialness*; *superficiality*; *fashion* (*façon*, Fr.), form, custom; *fashioner*; *fashionable*; *unfashionable*.

FACIO, FACTUM, in comp. FICIO, FECTUM (Lat.), Do, make. Hence *fact*, a thing done; *factor*; *factory*, a place where things are made; *factotum*, one who does all sorts of work; *faction*, a party of men united for some design, now generally used in a bad sense; *factionous*, given to faction; *factitious*, artificial, not natural; *facility*, ease; *facilitate*, make easy; *faculty*, power to do; *difficult*;

difficulty; feasible (Fr. *faisible*), practicable; *unfeasible*; *benefactor*, etc. (see BENE); *malfactor*, ill-doer; *manufacture*, etc. (see MANUS); *artifice*, etc. (see ARS); *omnific*, making all things; *affect*, act upon, pretend; *affected*; *unaffected*; *affectedness*; *affectation*; *affection*; *affectionate*; *affectionateness*; *unaffected*; *disaffected*; *disaffection*; *confection*, a sweetmeat; *confectioner*; *confit* (*confit*, Fr. *koufit*, Dutch), a sweetmeat; *counterfeit* (Fr. *contre-fait*), feigned; *defect*; *defective*; *deficient*; *deficiency*; *defeat* (Fr. *defaire*), undo, overthrow; *defeasance*, annulling; *defeasible*; *indefeasible*; *effect*; *effectual*; *effective*; *efficacious*; *efficient*; *inefficient*; *ineffectual*; *ineffective*; *inefficacious*; *inefficient*; *infect*, act upon by contagion; *infection*; *infectious*; *uninfected*; *office*, peculiar employment; *officer*; *official*; *officious*; *officiousness*; *officiate*; *perfect*; *perfection*; *perfectness*; *imperfect*; *imperfection*; *prefect*, a governor; *proficient*, one who is skilled in anything; *proficiency*; *proficiency*; *unproficiency*; *profit* (Fr.), gain; *profitable*; *profitableness*; *profitless*; *unprofitable*; *unprofitableness*; *refection*, refreshment; *refectory*; *sufficient*; *sufficiency*; *insufficient*; *insufficiency*; *unsufficient*; *surfeit*, satiety.

FAGOT (Fr.), FAGOD (Welsh), Wood for fuel. Hence *fagot*.

FAILLIR (Fr.), To be awanting, to do amiss. FALTE and FAULTE (Old Fr.), FAUTE and FAUT (Fr.), Failure, misconduct. Hence *fail*; *failure*; *fault*; *faulty*; *faultiness*; *faultless*; *faultlessness*; *default*; *defaulter*.

FALLO, FALSUM (Lat.), To deceive. Hence *fallacious*, deceitful; *fallible*; *fallibility*; *infallible*; *infallibility*; *false*, not true; *falsehood*; *falsity*; *falsify*; *falsification*; *falsetto* (Ital.), a feigned voice.

FALX, FALCIS (Lat.), A crooked instrument, a sickle, a scythe. Hence *falcated*, hooked; *falcation*, a crooked sword; *defalcate*, to cut off; *defalcation*; *falcon* (Lat. FALCO, which signified also one whose great toes were bent inwards, Ital. FALCONNE, Fr. FAULCON), A bird with hooked claws and bill; *falconer*; *falconry*.

FAMA (Lat. from Gr. PHEME, turned in one of its dialects into PHAMA, from PHEMI, to speak), Fame. Hence *fame*; *famous*; *infamy*; *infamous*; *defame*; *defamatory*; *defamer*; *defamation*.

FAMES (Lat.), Hunger, scarcity of food. Hence *famine*, scarcity of food; *famish*, to afflict or suffer from hunger.

FAMILIA (Lat.), originally all the servants of one master.

afterwards including his wife and children, and latterly all his descendants. Hence *family*; *familiar*; *familiarize*; *familiarity*; *unfamiliar*.

FANG (Goth. Sax. Dutch, Germ.), Seize. Hence *fang*, to seize; *fang*, the tusk of a wild animal, and figuratively anything which seizes; *fanged*, having fangs.

FANS, see FARIS.

FANUM (Lat.), A temple. Hence *fane*; *profane*, not sacred, kept forth from the temple; *profaner*; *profanation*; *profaneness*; *unprofaned*; *fanatic*, wild, enthusiastic, because the priests were in this state when they gave their responses in the temple; *fanatical*; *fanaticism*.

FARAN (Sax.), To go. Hence *fare*, to go, journey, price of conveyance; *wayfaring*; *thoroughfare*; *welfare*; *farewell*; *feldfare* or *fieldfare* (comp. of FELD, a field, and FARAN), the name of a bird.

FARCIO (Lat.), To stuff, to cram. Hence *farce*, to stuff; *farced meat*, now corrupted into *forced meat*. But *farce* (Fr.), a dramatic entertainment, though sometimes referred to the same source, seems to be connected with *farcer* (Fr.), an old word denoting to laugh or ridicule, and that with *farce* (Celt.), mockery.

FARIS, FATUS (Lat.), To speak.

Hence *fable*, a fictitious tale; *fabulous*; *fate*, an irrevocable decree; *fatal*; *fatality*; *fatalist*; *fatalism*; *affable*, that may be spoken to; *ineffable*, unspeakable; *infant*, a child before it can speak (yet see INFANTERIE); *infantile*; *infantine*; *infancy*; *infanticide*, the slaying or slayer of a child; *preface*, what is spoken before; *prefatory*; *omnifarious*, of all kinds; *multifarious*; *multifariousness*; *bifarious*, twofold; *nefarious*, abominably wicked.

FASSUS (Lat. in composition FESSUS), Having acknowledged or avowed. Hence *confess*; *confessor*; *confession*; *profess*; *professor*; *profession*.

FATIGO (Lat. which some etymologists hold to be comp. of FATIM or AFFATIM, abundantly or excessively, and AGO, to do or drive), To tire. Hence *fatigue* (Fr.); *fag*; *indefatigable*.

FATUM (Lat.), see FARIS.

FATUUS (Lat.), Insipid, foolish, an idiot. Hence *infatuate*; *infatuation*.

FAVEO (Lat.), To favour. Hence *favour*; *favourite*; *favourable*; *unfavourable*; *unfavourcd*.

FEBLE (Old Fr.), FOIBLE (Modern Fr.), Weak. Hence *feeble*; *feebleness*; *enfeeble*; *foible*, the weak part of a man's character.

FEBRIS (Lat.), Fever. Hence

febrile, belonging to fever; *febrifuge*, a medicine for driving away fever; *fever* (Sax. *fefer*, Fr. *fièvre*); *feverish*.

FELIS (Lat.), A cat. Hence *feline*, belonging to cats.

FELIX (Lat.), Happy. Hence *felicity*, happiness, prosperity; *infelicity*; *felicitous*; *felicitate*, make happy, congratulate.

FEMINA (Lat.), A woman. Hence *feminine*; *female*; *effeminate*; *effeminacy*.

FENDO (Old Lat.), Keep off, drive away, strike. Hence *fend*; *fender*, used to keep coals off the floor; *fence*; *fenceable*; *defend*; *defence*; *defenceless*; *defender*; *defensive*; *defensible*; *indefensible*; *undefended*; *offend*; *offence*; *offensive*; *inoffensive*; *forefend*, avert.

FEOREN (Sax.), Four. Hence *four*; *fourth*; *fourfold*; *four-score*; *farthing* (Sax. *feorthung*), fourth part of a penny; *sirkin*, the fourth part of a barrel; *fourteen*; *fourteenth*; *fortnight*, two weeks; *forty*; *fortieth*.

FERIO (Lat. of doubtful origin), To hit, to strike. Hence *interfere*, used at its first introduction to express knocking the legs together (in which sense it is still used in farriery), now generally used to express clashing or interposition.

FERME (Fr. from Sax. FEORIM,

food, provision), Lease. Hence *farm*, what is let out to tenants; *farmer*.

FERO (Lat. from Gr. *PIERO*), Bear, carry. Hence *confer*, compare, conduce, bestow, converse; *conference*; *defer*, delay, pay respect or submission; *deference*, submission (Fr.); *differ*, not to concur; *difference*; *different*; *differential*; *indifference*; *indifferent*; *infer*, bring on, draw conclusion; *inference*; *inferrible*; *inferible*, or *inferable*; *misinfer*; *offer*, propose; *offerer*; *offertory* (a liturgic phrase); *prefer*, to bear in higher esteem; *preference*; *preferment*; *proffer*, propose; *refer*, have relation, betake; *reference*; *referee*, an arbiter; *suffer*, bear, endure; *suffered*; *sufferer*; *sufferance*; *sufferable*; *insufferable*; *unsufferable*; *transfer*, convey; *transference*; *transferable*; *untransferable*; perhaps also *fertile* (Lat. *fertilis*); *fertilize*, and *fertility*.

FERRUM (Lat.), Iron. Hence *farrier* (which should be spelt *ferrier*), one who shoes horses; *ferruginous*, *ferrugineous*, and *ferreous*.

FERULA (Lat.), A species of the herb called fennel, used as an instrument of correction for children, and hence the word was also employed to ex-

press the instrument, as *birch* is at present in England. Hence *ferula* or *ferule*, a rod.

FERUS (Lat.), Wild, applied originally to a beast. FEROX (Lat.), Savage, cruel. Hence *ferocious*; *ferocity*; *fierce* (Fr.), *fierceness*.

FERVEO (Lat.), To be hot, to boil. Hence *fervent*, used sometimes literally (as in scripture, *fervent heat*), but oftener figuratively, applied to the mind; *fervid*; *fervency*; *fervour*; *effervesce*; *effervescence*; probably *ferment* (Lat. *fermentum*, perhaps cont. from *fervimentum*), and *fermentation*. See FRETUM.

FESTUS (Lat.), Joyful, merry. Hence *festal*; *festive*; *festival*; *festivity*; *feast*; *infest*, harass.

FET (Sax.), Feet. FETTERE (Sax.), Chain for the feet. Hence *feet*; *fetters*.

FEU (Fr.), Fire. Hence *feu de joie* (fire of joy), a bonfire, or firing of guns on any joyful occasion; *curfew*, see COUVRIR; *fuel*, materials for fire.

FIBRA (Lat.), denoted originally extremity, afterwards certain entrails of an animal and parts of plants. Hence *fibre*, an animal or vegetable thread; *fibrous*.

FIC (aff. from FIQUE, Fr. and that from FICUS, Lat. and that from FACIO, to make),

Making, causing; as in *beatific*, *terrific*.

FICTUM, see FINGO.

FIDO (Lat.), To trust. Hence *confide*; *confident*; *confidential*; *confidence*; *confidant* (Fr.); *diffident*, not trusting; *diffidence*; *fidelity*, faithfulness; *perfidy*, treachery; *perfidious*; *perfidiousness*; *infidel*, one without faith; *infidelity*; *affiance* (Fr.), trust; *defy* (Fr.), to throw off faith or allegiance, to challenge; *defiance*; *affidavit*, an oath.

FIGURA, see FINGO.

FILIUS (Lat.), supposed from PHILIOS (Gr. loving), A son. Hence *filial*, belonging to a son; *filiation*, the relationship between parent and son; *affiliation*, adoption; *fitz* (Norman, from Fr. FILS), a son, used as a prefix to names, as in *Fitzroy*, *Fitzgerald*.

FILUM (Lat.), A thread. Hence *filament*, a slender thread; *file* (Fr.), a thread on which papers are strung; when applied to soldiers it signifies not more than two or three abreast; *fillet* (Fr.), a band; *filter*, draw through a thread, strain; *defile* and *enfilade* (Fr.), a narrow passage. *Filc*, a smoothing instrument, comes from a quite different root (FEOL, Sax. VIGLE, Dutch).

FINGO, FICTUM (Lat.), To make or counterfeit. Hence

feign (Old Fr. *feigner*), to counterfeit; *feint*, what is pretended, not real; *unfeigned*; *figure*, form; *figurative*; *configure*; *configuration*; *disfigure*; *disfiguration*; *prefigure*; *prefiguration*; *prefigurative*; *transfigure*; *transfiguration*; *effigy*, image; *fiction*, what is feigned; *fictitious*.

FINIS (Lat.), An end. Hence *finis* (only used to mark the end of books), *fine*, the end; *final*, last; *finite*, having bounds; *finish*, make an end; *unfinished*; *affinity*, relationship, particularly by marriage; *confines*, boundaries of conterminous countries; *confine*, keep within bounds; *define*, set bounds, mark out; *definite*, marked out; *indefinite*; *indefiniteness*; *definitive*, determined, final; *undefinable*; *undefined*; *definition*, marking out; *infinite*, without bounds; *infinity*; *infinitude*; *infinitive*, a grammatical term; *infinitesimal*, infinitely divided.

FIO (Lat. from **PHUO**, Gr.), To be done or made, to become. Hence *fiat* (literally *let it be done*), an absolute decree.

FIRMUS (Lat. from Gr. **HEIRMOS**, connected), Steady, strong. Hence *firm*; *firmness*; *infirm*; *infirmity*; *affirm*, declare with certainty; *affirmation*; *affirmative*; *confirm*, make sure; *con-*

firmation; *confirmer*; *unconfirmed*; *infirmity*, hospital for the sick; *firmament*, the sky.

FISCUS (Lat.), A basket, purse, public money. Hence *fisc*, the public treasury; *fiscal*, belonging to the treasury; *confiscate*, to forfeit to the treasury; *confiscation*; *confiscator*; *confiscatory*. In Scotland, the expression *procurator fiscal* is applied to one who looks after other interests of the public besides pecuniary ones, and, in particular, prosecutes crimes. This may have arisen from his levying fines.

FISSUM (Lat. supine of **FINDO**), To cleave. Hence *fissure*, a cleft; *fissile*, liable to be cleaved.

FIXUM (Lat. supine of **FIGO**), To fix. Hence *fix*; *fixture*; *affix*; *prefix*; *transfix*, to pierce through; *unfix*; *crucifix*; *crucifixion*.

FLAGELLUM, see **FLAGRO**.

FLAGRO (Lat. from Gr. **PHILAGO**, part of verb **PHILEGO**), To burn. Hence *flagrant* (used only figuratively); *conflagration*, general burning; *deflagration*, setting fire to, destruction by fire. Hence also from *flagrum* (Lat.), a whip, lexicographers bring not only *flagellum* (Lat.), a whip, whence our *flagellation* and *flail*, but also *flagitium*, a crime; whence *flagitiousness*.

FLAMMA (Lat. of disputed origin), A stream of fire. Hence *flame*; *flambeau* (Fr.), a lighted torch; *inflamm*; *inflammation*; *inflamer*; *inflammable*; *uninflammable*; *inflammability*; *inflammatory*; *uninflamed*.

FLATUM (Lat. supine of FLO), To blow. Hence *flatulent*, windy; *flatulence*; *influte*, swell with wind.

FLECTO, FLEXUM (Lat.), To bend. Hence *flexile* or *flexible*, that can be bent; *flection*; *deflect*, bend from; *deflection*; *inflect*; *inflection*; *inflexible*; *reflect*; *reflection*; *reflective*; *genuflection*, bending of the knee.

FLIGO, FLICTUM (Lat.), To clash or beat. Hence *afflict*, vex, distress; *affliction*; *conflict*; *inflict*; *infliction*; *profligate*, ruined, abandoned; *profligacy*.

FLOS, FLORIS (Lat.), A flower. Hence *florid*, belonging to flowers, red like a flower, ornamented; *florist*, one who cultivates or studies flowers; *flourish* (Fr.), be in vigour; *efflorescence*, production of flowers or things like flowers; *flower* (Gothic Fr.); *flowery*, abounding in flowers, ornamented; *floweret* (dim.), a little flower.

FLUO, FLUXUM (Lat. from PHLUO, Gr.), To flow. Hence *fluent*, flowing, applied often figuratively to a ready speak-

er; *fluency*; *fluid*, not solid; *fluidity*; *flux*, the act of flowing; *fluxion*, flowing, also a term in mathematics; *fluctuate* (from FLUCTUS, Lat. a wave), to waver; *fluctuation*, *affluence*, flowing to, abundance, wealth; *circumfluence*; *confluent*; *confluence*; *conflux*; *defluxion*, a medical term; *efflux*; *effluvia*, small particles flowing from bodies; *influx*; *influent*; *influence*, acting upon another with directive power; *influential*; *uninfluenced*; *reflux*; *superfluous*, more than enough; *unsuperfluous*; *superfluity*; *flush*, to flow violently; *mellifluent*, *mellifluous*, see MEL.

FÆDUS (Lat.), A league, a covenant. Hence *federal*, be longing to a league; *confederate*, to league; *confederation*; *confederacy*.

FOIBLE, see FEBLE.

FOLIUM (Lat. from Gr. PHYLON), A leaf. Hence *foliage*, leaves; *foliaceous*, like leaves; *folio*, the leaf of a book, a book of which the pages are formed by merely doubling the sheet; *portfolio*, *portefeuille* (Fr.), a thing for carrying leaves; *exfoliate*, a term in surgery; *foil* (*feuille*, Fr.), a thin leaf of gold or other metal; *sillemot* (corruption of Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf), a yellow-brown colour; *trefoil*, a plant with three leaves; *cinquefoil*, with five; *milfoil*, lit. with a thousand.

FOMENTER (Fr. from **FOMENTUM**, Lat. denoting both a healing application, and also, like **FOMES**, fuel, from **FOVEO**, to keep warm, to cherish), To cherish with heat. Hence *foment*; *fomcutation*; *fomenter*.

FONS (Lat.), **FONTAINE** (Fr.), A spring of water. Hence *fount*; *fountain*; *font* (Sax.), a vessel for baptism.

FORAIN (Fr. from **FORAS**, Lat. out of doors), Not domestic, strange, alien. Hence *foreign*; *foreigner*.

FORE (pref.), Before; as in *foretell*; *forerunner*.

FORMA (Lat.), Shape. Hence *form*; *formal*, regular, methodical; *informal*; *formalist*; *formality*; *informality*; *formation*; *formula*, a prescribed form; *formulary*, a prescribed form, or a book containing such; *conform*, shape according to; *conformable*; *conformation*; *conformity*; *disconformity*; *nonconformity*; *conformist*; *nonconformist*; *deform*, put out of shape; *deformity*; *undeformed*; *inform*, instruct; *informer*; *informant*; *information*; *misinform*; *misinformation*; *uninform*; *perform* (Ital.), accomplish; *performer*; *performance*; *unperformed*; *reform*, shape anew; *reformer*; *reformation*; *unreformable*; *unreformed*; *transform*, to give a quite different form; *transfor-*

mation; *unformed*; *uniform*, of one form; *uniformity*; *ununiform*; *biform*, having two shapes; *triform*, having three; *multiform*, having many; *cruciform*; *ensiform*; *funiform*; *retiform*; *scutiform*. See **CRUX**, **ENSIS**, **FUNIS**, **RETE**, **SCUTUM**.

FORMIDO (Lat.), Fear. Hence *formidable*, fearful; *informidable*; *formidableness*.

FORO (Lat.), To bore. Hence *perforate*; *imperforable*.

FORS, **FORTIS** (Lat.), **FORTUNA** (Lat.), Chance. Hence *fortune*; *misfortune*; *unfortunate*; *infortunate* (hardly now in use); *fortuitous*.

FORTIS (Lat.), Strong, brave. Hence *fort*, *fortress* (both Fr.), a castle; *fortify*; *unfortified*; *fortitude*; *comfort* (Fr.); *esfort* (Fr.); *force* (Fr. Goth.), strength; *forcible*; *forceless*; *enforec*; *enforcement*; *enforcer*; *re-enforcee*; *re-enforcement*; *forte* (Ital.), strongly, a musical term, see **PIANO-FORTE**.

FORUM (Lat.), A place in Rome where pleaders and orators harangued. Hence *forensic*, belonging to courts of law.

FOSSUM (Lat. sup. of **FODIO**), To dig. Hence *fosse* (Old Fr.), a ditch; *fossil* (Fr.), what may be dug out of the earth; *fosseway*, one of the Roman roads through England, with a ditch on each side.

FRAC^{TUM}, see FRANGO.

FRÆNUM (Lat.), A bridle.

Hence *refrain* (Fr. *refrencr*), to hold back.

FRAGRO (Lat.), To smell sweetly. Hence *fragrant*; *fragrance*. ←

FRANC, FRANCHIE (Fr.), Free.

Hence *frank*; *frankness*; *frankpledge*, surety for freemen; *frankchase*, free chase, or liberty of hunting; *frankincense*, supposed to take its name from its liberal distribution of odour; *franchise*, exemption, privilege; *franchise-ment*; *enfranchise*, admit to freedom or privilege; *enfranchisement*; *disfranchise*; *disfranchisement*.

FRANGO, in composition FRINGO, FRAC^{TUM} (Lat.), To break. Hence *frangible*; *infrangible*; *fragile* (Fr.), easily broken, contracted into *frail*; *fragility*; *frailty*; *fragment*, a broken part; *fraction*; *fractional*; *fracture*; perhaps *fractionous*, fretful; *effraction*, a term which seems to be used only by lawyers, and applied by them to breaking out of prison; *infringe*; *infringement*; *infrac- tion*; *refraction*; *refractory*; *irrefragable* (from the old Latin form FRAGO); *ossifrage*, see OSTEON. ←

FRATER (Lat.), A brother.

Hence *fraternal*, belonging to a brother; *fraternity*, brotherhood; *confraternity*; *fratri-*

cide, the killing or killer of a brother. See FRERE.

FRAUS (Lat.), Deceit. Hence *fraud*; *fraudulent*; *fraudulence*; *fraudulency*; *defraud*.

FREQUENS (Lat.), Occurring often, crowding, or crowded. Hence *frequent*, occurring often; *infrequent*; *unfrequent*; *frequency* (hardly now used); *infrequency*; *infrequency*; *frequent-er*; *frequentative* (in grammar); *unfrequent- ed*.

FRERE (Fr.), Brother. Hence, by corruption, *friar*, member of a holy order.

FRETUM (Lat. according to etymologists from FERVEO, in allusion to the operation of the tides in such seas), A narrow sea. Hence *frith*. ←

FRICO, FRIC^{TUM} (Lat.), To rub. Hence *friction*, rubbing; *dentifrice*, see DENS.

FRIGO (Lat. from PHRUGO, Gr.), To parch, to fry. Hence *fry*; *fritter* (Fr.), a piece cut for frying; *fritter*, to break into pieces.

FRIGUS, FRIGORIS (Lat. from THIRIGOS, Gr.), Cold. Hence *frigid*, cold; *frigidity*; *frigorific*, causing cold; *refrigerant*; *refrigerate*; *refrigeration*; *refrigeratory*. Hence also Dr Johnson derives *refresh*, through Fr. *refrescher*; *refreshment*; *unrefreshed*.

FRIO (Lat.), To crumble. Hence *friable*, that can be crumbled.

FRIPER (Fr.), To rumple, to waste. Hence *frippery*, old worn-out clothes; *fripper* or *fripperer*, a dealer in old clothes.

FRISE (Fr.), Friesland. Hence *frieze*, a kind of cloth made originally in Friesland; *chevaux-de-frise*, see **CHEVAL**.

FRISER (Fr.), To curl. Hence *frizz*; *frizzle*. *Friseur*, the French word for a hairdresser, is also sometimes used by us.

FROISSER (Fr.), To break. Hence *frush*, to break, used also in Scotland as an adjective for brittle.

FRONS, FRONTIS (Lat.), Forehead, forepart. Hence *front*; *frontier* (Fr.), border of a country; *frontispiece*, the part of a building, book, etc., which directly meets the eye; *frontlet*, a bandage for the forehead; *affront*, to meet face to face; *confront*; *effrontery*.

FRUOR, FRUITUS, FRUCTUS (Lat.), To enjoy, reap. Hence *fruition*, enjoyment; *fruit*, produce; *fruitful*; *fruitless*; *unfruitful*; *unfruitfulness*; *fruiterer*, dealer in fruit; *fructify*, to make fruitful.

FRUSTRA (Lat.), In vain. Hence *frustrate*, to render vain; "Nisi Dominus frustra,"—"Unless the Lord, in vain" (see Psalm cxxvii. 1), the motto of the Edinburgh arms.

FUGIO (Lat. from **PHEUGO**, Gr.), To flee. Hence *fugitive*, one who flies; *fugitation*, a Scots

law term for outlawry; *fugue*, in music, in which one part seems to flee before another; *refuge*, shelter or protection afforded to a fugitive; *refugee*, one who seeks shelter; *subterfuge*, a shift, an evasion; *centrifugal*, fleeing from the centre; *febrifuge*, see **FEBRIS**.

FUL (aff.), Full; as in *scornful*. Sometimes it is the termination of substantive nouns; as in *handful*, as much as will fill the hand.

FUL (Sax.), Dirty. Hence *foul*; *foulness*; *fulsome*, nauseous.

FULCRUM (Lat. from **FULCIO**, to prop), A prop. Hence *fulcrum*, the prop of a lever.

FULGEO (Lat.), To shine. Hence *fulgent*; *effulgence*; *refulgent*; *refulgence*.

FULMEN (Lat. from **FULGEO**), Lightning, a thunderbolt. Hence *fulminate*, to thunder, to throw out by way of terror; *fulmination*; *fulminatory*.

FUMUS (Lat.), Smoke. Hence *fume*; *fumy*; *fumigate*, to render salubrious by vapour; *fumigation*; *perfume*; *perfumer*.

FUNCTUS (Lat.), participle of **FUNGOR**, to discharge, perform. Hence *function*, office; *functionary*, one who holds an office; *defunct*, dead (having no more duties to discharge); *perfunctory*, careless; *perfunctorily*.

FUNDO, FUSUM (Lat.), To

pour. Hence *confound*; *fuse*, to melt; *fusible*; *fusion*; *circumfuse*; *circumfusion*; *confuse*; *confusion*; *diffuse*; *diffusion*; *diffusive*; *effusion*; *infuse*; *infusion*; *profuse*; *profuseness*; *profusion*; *refuse*; *refusal*; *saffuse*; *transfuse*; *transfusion*; *funnel*, a tube through which liquors are poured. See FUTILIS.

FUNDUS (Lat.), Ground, foundation. FUNDO, FUNDATUM, To found. Hence *fundamental*, belonging to the foundation; *found*; *funder*; *foundation*; *profound*, deep; *profundity*; *unfounded*.

FUNIS (Lat.), A rope. Hence *funambalist*, one who walks on a rope, arope-dancer; *funiform*, having the shape of a rope.

FUNUS (Lat.), A burial. Hence *funeral* (Fr.); *funereal*.

FURO (Lat.), To be mad. Hence *fury*; *furious*; *infuriate*.

FUSUM, see FUNDO.

FUTILIS (Lat. from FUNDO, to pour), Leaky, blabbing, silly. Hence *futile* (Fr.), blabbing, silly, vain; *futility*.

FUTURUS (Lat.), That shall be. Hence *future*; *futurity*.

FY (aff. corresponding to FIER, Fr. and FICO for FACIO, Lat.), signifying, in active verbs to make, in neuter verbs to become; as in *sanctify*, make holy; *liquefy*, make or become liquid.

G.

GABBAN (Sax. perhaps from GOB, Celt. a beak), To talk jargon, to joke. Hence *gab* (an Old English as well as Scots word), to prate; *gabble*; *jabber*. GAGE (Fr.), Pledge, wage. Hence *gage*, a pledge, a challenge to fight; *engage*, to give a pledge or come under a promise to do anything; *engagement*; *disengage*; *disengagement*; *pre-engage*; *pre-engagement*; *unengaged*; *mortgage*. see MORS; *wages*, pay for service.

GALA (Span.), Finery. GALA (Ital.), Mirth. Hence *gala*, splendid amusement; *gallant*, gay, brave, courtly; *gallantry*, *ungallant*.

GALAX (Old Gr.), Milk. Hence *galaxy*, what is called also the milky way in the sky.

GALLIA (Lat.), France. Hence *Gaul*; *Gallic*, *Gallican*, French; *gallicism*, a French mode of speech.

GALVANI, An Italian professor of anatomy, who made a discovery concerning the action of metallic substances. Hence *galvanism*; *galvanic*; *galvanize*.

GAMBA (Ital.), JAMBE (Fr.), A leg. GAMBONE (Ital.), JAMBON (Fr.), The lower end of a flitch of bacon. GAMBILLER (Fr.), to wag the legs. Hence *jamb*s, supports of anything on

each side; *gammon* of bacon; *gambol*, dance, frisk.

GAMMA (Gr.), The Greek letter corresponding to our *g*. Hence *gamut* (Ital.), a musical note, a musical scale, so called by Guido Ardinghelli, the inventor, in reference, as is supposed, to the initial of his own name.

GAMOS (Gr.), A marriage. Hence *monogamy*, having only one wife; *bigamy*, having two; *polygamy*, having many wives; *deuterogamy*, a second marriage; *misogamist*, marriage-hater; *amalgam* (comp. of **AMA**, together, and **GAMOS**), a mixture of metals; *amalgamate*; *amalgamation*.

GANGAN (Sax.), To go. Hence *gang* (Old Eng. and Scots), to go; *gang*, a company; *gangway*, a passage.

GANGRENE (Fr. from **GAGGRAINA**, Gr. and that from **GRAO** or **GRAINO**, to gnaw), A mortification. Hence *gangrene*; *gangrenous*; *gangrenate*.

GARANTIR (Fr.), To make good, avouch, defend. Hence *guarantee*, one who engages to see the stipulations of a covenant performed; *warrant*; *warrantable*; *unwarrantable*; *unwarranted*; *warranty* (in Scots law *warrandice*).

GARBELLARE (Ital.), To sift and clean spices. Hence *garble*, to sift, to cite only so much of a book as suits one's own purpose; *garbler*.

GARDER (Fr.), To look, to protect. Hence *gardant* (a term in heraldry), looking with full face; *regardant* (heraldic), looking back; *guard*, protect; *guardian*; *unguarded*; *regard*, to look upon; *regarder*; *regardful*; *regardless*; *disregard*; *disregardful*; *unregarded*; *ward*, to guard; *warden*; *warder*; *wardrobe*, place where clothes are kept.

GARRULUS (Lat.), Talkative. Hence *garrulous*; *garrulity*.

GAST (Sax.), Spirit. Hence *ghastly*, like a spirit; *ghost*; *ghostly*; perhaps also *gast*, to frighten; and *aghost*.

GAZETTA (Ital.), A Venetian halfpenny. Hence *gazette*, a newspaper, which was originally sold for a halfpenny; *gazetteer*.

GEA (Gr.), The earth. Hence *geography*, description of the various parts of the earth; *geographical*; *geology*, science of the structure of the earth; *geometry*, literally the art of measuring the earth, the science of dimension in general; *geometrical*; *geometrician*; *georgics*, books that treat of cultivating the earth; *George*, a man's name; *Georgium sidus*, the name given by Dr Herschel to the planet discovered by him in the reign of George III.

GELU (Lat.), Frost. Hence *geal* (not in use), to freeze; *congeal*; *congelation*; *gelid*, cold;

gelly (often spelt *jelly*), a gluey substance; *gelatinous*, gluey.

GENIEVRE (Fr.), A juniper berry. Hence, by corruption *geneva*, a liquor distilled from juniper; and thence, by contraction, *gin*.

GENO (Obs. Gr.), **GENESOMAI**, **GENONA** (Gr.), **GENO** (Old Lat.), to beget. Hence *generate*; *generation*; *genealogy*, family descent; *Genesis*, the book which describes the original production of all things; *genial*, favourable to production; *eongenial*, partaking of the same kind; *eongeniality*; *eongenialness*; *progeny*, offspring; *progenitor*, forefather; *primogeniture*, being first born; *indigenous*, native; *generous*, originally noble in birth, now commonly noble in conduct; *generosity*; *ungenerous*; *degenerate*, unlike one's ancestors; *degeneracy*; *regenerate*; *regeneration*; *unregenerate*; *unregeneracy*; *genius*, the guardian spirit supposed to attend a man from his birth, natural talent; *ingenious*, possessing natural talent; *ingenuous*, natural, fair, not artificial; *disingenuous*; *ingenuity*, possession of natural talent; *ingenuousness*, fairness; *engine* (Fr.), a machine, the same word originally with *gin* or *gyn*, whence (according to what seems the best etymon) *gun*; *engineer*; *gunner*; *gun-*

nery; *genuine*, in the natural state, not altered; *genitive*, a case in grammar; *genus*, a kind; *gender*, to beget, also a grammatical term; *engender*; *general*; *generic*, belonging to a kind; *generality*; *generalize*; *homogeneous*, of the same kind; *heterogeneous*, of different kinds; *hydrogen*, a gas which generates water; *oxygen*, a gas which generates acid; *cosmogony*, origin of the world.

GENS (Lat.), A nation. **GEN-TILIS** (Lat.), Belonging to a nation. Hence *gentiles*, heathen nations.

GENU (Lat.), A knee. Hence *genuflexion*, bending of the knee. **GERANOS** (Gr.), A crane. Hence *geranium*, the plant also called *crane's bill*, from its resemblance in some respect to a crane's beak.

GERMEN (Lat.), A sprout. Hence *germ*; *germinate*, to sprout; *german* (fig.), sprung from the same stock, as *cousins-german*.

GERO, GESTUM (Lat.), To bear or carry. Hence *belligerent*, carrying on war; *vieegerent*, one who bears an office in place of another; *eongerries*, a heap of small bodies; *gesture*, the way in which one carries his body; *gesticulation*, extravagant gestures; *digest*, distribute, concoct in the stomach; *digestion*; *indigestion*; *suggest*,

hint; *suggester*; *suggestion*; *register* (Fr. but originally Lat. REGESTUM), a record; *registry*; *registration*; *unregistered*. See AGGER.

GIGAS (Lat. from Gr.), A person of great stature. Hence *giant* (originally *gigant*, from Sax.); *giuntless*; *gigantic*.

GLACIES (Lat.), Ice. Hence *glacier*, a field or large mass of ice.

GLEBA (Lat.), A clod. Hence *glebe*, soil, land attached to a churchman's benefice.

GLO (Gael. and Welsh), A live coal. GLOSSE (Iceland.), GLAUX (Germ.), Flame. GLOA (Iceland.), To shine. Hence *glow*, to become red-hot; *gloss*, lustre; *glossy*.

GLOBUS (Lat.), A round body. Hence *globe*; *globule* (dim.); *globular*, spherical.

GLOMUS, GLOMERIS (Lat.), A clow of thread. Hence *conglomerate*, to gather together as if into a clow.

GLORIA (Lat. derived according to some from KLEOS, Gr. as if it were a contraction of KLEORIA), Renown. Hence *glory*; *glorious*; *inglorious*; *gloriousness*; *glorify*.

GLOSSA (Gr.), The tongue, language. Hence *gloss*, a comment; *glossary*, a species of dictionary; *polyglot*, in many languages.

GLYPHO (Gr.), To carve. Hence *hieroglyphics*, sacred carving.

GLUTEN (Lat.), GLU (Fr.), A viscid substance. Hence *glutinous*; *glue*; *gluey*.

GLUZO (Gr.), GLUTIO (Lat.), To swallow. GLUTO (Lat.), One who swallows greedily. Hence *glut*, to cloy or satiate; *glutton*; *gluttony*; *gluttonous*.

GOB (Celt.), A beak. GOB (Irish), A beak or mouth. Hence *gobet*, a mouthful; *gobble* (Fr. GOBER), swallow hastily; *gobbler*; *gobblegut*, an old vulgar expression for a greedy feeder. See GABBAN.

GOD, GOOD (Sax.), Good. Hence *good*; *goodness*; *goodly*; *goodliness*; *goodman*, the master of a family; *goodwife*, the mistress of a family; *goody*, a low term of civility used to old women of humble rank; *gospel* (comp. of *god* and *spel*, tidings), good tidings; *gospeller*, an evangelist, the priest whose office it is to read the gospel at the altar, also a name given by the Papists to the followers of Wickliffe. See next word.

GOD (Sax.), God. Hence GOD; *goddess*; *godship*; *godhead*; *godlike*; *godly*; *godliness*; *godless*; *ungodly*; *ungodliness*; *godfather*; *godmother*; *godchild*; *godson*; *goddaughter*; *gossip*, see SIB. Almost all lexicographers, as well as others, have considered the Saxon word *go* good, and this word as one and the same; but see

Webster for strong reasons for a contrary opinion.

GOLFE (Fr.), **GOLFO** (Ital.), from **KOLPOS** (Gr. signifying, like **SINUS**, Lat. both the bosom and a bay), A bay. Hence *gulf*, a bay; *gulfy*; *engulf*.

GONIA (Gr.), A corner. Hence *trigon*, a figure with three corners; *tetragon*, with four; *pentagon*, with five; *hexagon*, with six; *heptagon*, with seven; *octagon*, with eight; *decagon*, with ten; *hendecagon*, with eleven; *dodecagon*, with twelve; *polygon*; with many; *trigonometry*, the art of measuring triangles; *diagonal*, a line drawn from angle to angle.

GORGE (Fr.), The throat. Hence *gorge*, the throat; *gorge*, to glut; *engorge*, devour; *regorge*, vomit, swallow eagerly; *disgorge*, to vomit; *gorget*, formerly a defence, more recently a military ornament for the throat.

GOS (Sax.), A goose. Hence *goose*; *gosling* (dim.), a little goose.

GOURMAND (Fr.), Glutton. Hence *gourmand*, sometimes spelt *gormand*; *gormandize*, to eat like a glutton.

GOUTTE (Fr. from **GUTTA**, Lat. a drop), A drop; also the disease called gout, formerly, like rheumatism, supposed to be the effect of a humour. Hence *gout*; *gouty*.

GOUVERNER (Fr. from **GUBERNO**, Lat. and that from **KUBERNAO**, Gr.), To govern. Hence *govern*; *governor*; *governess*; *government*; *misgovernment*; *ungoverned*; *ungovernable*. The primitive use of the original words was to denote steering a ship.

GRADUS (Lat.), A step or stair, a pace. **GRADIOR**, in comp. **GREDIOR**, **GRESSUS** (Lat.), To go step by step. Hence (through Fr.) *grade*, used figuratively to denote rank or promotion; *gradation*, regular progress; *gradual*, step by step; *graduate*, to divide a scale into degrees, or (fig.) to receive a university honour, such as the title of doctor; *degrade* (fig.), to sink one lower in dignity; *retrograde*, going backwards; *retrogression*; *ingredient* (fig.), a component part; *aggression*, first act of injury, foundation of a quarrel; *aggressor*; *congress*, a meeting; *digression*, deviation from a main subject; *digressive*; *egress*; *ingress*; *progress*; *progression*; *progressive*; *regress*; *transgression*; *degree* (through Fr.)

GRAFAN (Sax.), To dig. Hence *grave*, a pit dug for burial, used formerly also as a verb signifying to dig, as "He hath graven and digged up a pit" (Psalter in English Liturgy);

groove (GROOF, Iceland. from GRAFA, to dig), a cavern in mines, a channel; *graff* or *graft* (Fr. GREFFER), to insert a scion; *engraff* or *ingraft*; *grafter*; perhaps *grave*, to carve, *engrave*, etc., which we have inserted under GRAPHO.

GRAISSE (Fr.), Fat. Hence *grease*; *greasy*; *greasiness*.

GRAMEN (Lat.), Grass, herbs. Hence *graminivorous*, eating grass or herbs.

GRANDIS (Lat.), Great. Hence (through Fr.), *grand*; *grandeur*; *grandee*, a great person; *aggrandize*; *grandiloquence*, speaking big; *grandfather*, etc.

GRANUM (Lat.), A grain. Hence *granary*, *garner* (GRENIER, Fr.), a place for storing grain; *granivorous*, eating grain; *granite* (through Fr.), a kind of stone consisting as it were of grains; *granule*, a small grain; *granulous*, full of little grains; *pomegranate*, a fruit full of grains; *grain* (Fr.)

GRAPHO (Gr.), To engrave, to write. GRAMMA, A letter.

Hence *graphic*, well delineated; *chirography*; *caligraphy*; *hagiographa*; *lithography*; *stenography*; *biography*; *geography*; *orthography*; *topography*; *typography*; *lexicographer*; *holograph*; *autograph*; *telegraph*; see CHIER, HAGIOS, KALOS, LITHIOS, STENOS, BIOS, GEA, ORTHIOS,

TOPOS, TUPOS, LEGO, HOLOS, AUTOS, TELE; *pantograph*, an instrument for copying all sorts of drawings; *paragraph*, a division of a writing; *anagram*, the transposition of the letters in a word to form a new one; *diagram*, mathematical delineation; *polygram*, a figure of many lines; *polygraph*, an instrument for multiplying copies; *epigram*, a short poem ending in a point; *grammar*, the art of correct writing; *grammarian*; *grammatical*; *ungrammatical*; *grammaticaster*, a verbal pedant; *grave* (see GRAFAN), to carve; *graver*; *engrave*; *engraver*.

GRATER (Fr.), To rub or scrape. Hence *grate*, to rub, to offend the ear or mind by anything harsh; *grater*; *nutmeg-grater*; *regrate* (Fr. signifying originally to trim up old goods for sale), to forestall; *regrater*.

GRATUS (Lat.), Thankful, kind, acceptable. GRATIS, Freely, for nothing. Hence *grateful*; *gratitude*; *ingratitude*; *ungrateful*; *ungratefulness*; *ingrate*; *ingrateful*; *gratify*; *gratification*; *ungratified*; *ingratiute*; *gratulate*; *gratulation*; *congratulate*; *congratulation*; *congratulatory*; *grace* (through Fr.), favour; *gracious*; *ungracious*; *graceful*; *ungraceful*; *ungracefulness*;

disgrace ; *disgraceful* ; *gratis* ; *gratuitous* ; *gratuitousness* ; *gratuity* ; *e. g.*, initials of *ex-empli gratiâ* (Lat.), for the sake of example, for instance, See GRE.

GRAVIS (Lat.), Heavy, serious. Hence *grave* ; *gravity* ; *gravitate* ; *gravitation* ; *aggravate* ; perhaps also (through Fr.) *grieve* ; *grievance* ; *grievous* ; *grief*.

GRE (Fr. probably from GRATIA, Lat.), Goodwill. Hence *agree* ; *agreeable* ; *agreeableness* ; *agreement* ; *disagree* ; *disagreeable* ; *disagreement* ; *maugre* (Fr. *malgré*, comp. of *mal*, bad, and *gré*), in spite.

GREGIS, see GREX.

GRENADÉ (Fr.), A hollow ball filled with powder, which in bursting was very destructive. Hence *grenade* ; *grenadiers*, the tallest soldiers in a regiment, because they used to be selected to throw grenades.

GREX, GREGIS (Lat.), A flock. Hence *gregarious*, going in flocks ; *egregious*, remarkable, picked as it were out of a flock ; *aggregate* ; *congregate* ; *congregation* ; *segregate*.

GRILLE (Fr.), An iron grate. GRILLER (Fr.), To broil meat. Hence *grill*, broil.

GRISLIC (Sax.), Frightful. Hence *grisly*.

GRIST (Sax.), Crushed, ground. Hence *grist*, corn to be ground ;

grist for the mill is a figurative expression implying profit or gain. Compare MOLA.

GROS (Fr. from GROSSO, Ital. and that supposed to be from GRASSUS, Lat.), Big. Hence *gross*, bulky, intellectually coarse ; *grossness* ; *engross*, to take entire possession of ; *engrosser*.

GROUPE (Fr. from GROPPA Ital., a knot or cluster), A number of figures brought together, or fit to be brought together, in painting or sculpture. Hence *group*.

GRUS, GRUIS (Lat.), A crane. Hence *congruous*, agreeing together ; *congruity* ; *incongruous* ; *incongruity*.

GRUVA (Iceland.), To lie prostrate on the ground. Hence *grovel*.

GUERDON, see WEORTH.

GUILTE (Old Fr. from GILIA, Old Swed., and VICLA, Iceland., to deceive), Trick, deception. Hence *guile* ; *guileful* ; *guilefulness* ; *guileless* ; *guilelessness* ; *beguile* ; *gull*, deceive. From the same original root come *wile*, *wily*, *wiliness*.

GUINEA, a country in Africa abounding with gold. Hence *guinea*, a gold coin ; *Guineahen*, a fowl supposed to be of Guinea ; *Guinea-pig*, a small animal with a swine's snout, also supposed to be of that country.

GUMNOS (Gr.), Naked. **GUMNASION** (Gr.), A school for athletic exercises. Hence *gymnasium* (through Lat.), a place for athletic exercises; *gymnastics*, the exercises themselves.

GUSTO (Lat. from **GEUOMAI**, **GEUSTOS**, Gr.), To taste. Hence *gust*, not now much in use; *gusto* (through Ital.); *gout* (French word, and still pronounced as such); *ragout* (Fr.), a highly seasoned dish; *disgust*, loathing, distaste; *disgustful*.

GUTTUR (Lat.), The throat. Hence *guttural*, belonging to the throat.

GYMNASIUM, see **GUMNOS**.

GYRUS (Lat. from **GUROS**, Gr. curved), A circuit, a circle. Hence *gyre*; *gyration*, moving in circles. See **ENVIRONNER**.

II.

HABEO, in comp. **HIBE0** (Lat.), To have. **HABITO** (Lat.), To dwell. Hence *habeas corpus* (comp. of *habeo* and *corpus*, the body), a writ which is the privilege of English subjects when imprisoned under accusation; *habit* (through Fr.), state or condition, dress, effect of custom; *habitude*; *habitual*; *habitate*; *habiliment* (through Fr.), dress; *able*; *ability* (anciently spelt *hability*); *unable*;

inability; *enable*; *disable*; *disability*; *have* (through Sax. and Goth.); *haven* (Sax. **HÆFEN**), a harbour; *habitation*, dwelling; *habitable*; *unhabitable*; *inhabit*; *inhabitant*; *inhabitable*; *uninhabitable*; *uninhabited*; *cohabit*, dwell together; *adhibit*, apply; *exhibit*, display; *exhibition*; *inhibit*; *prohibit*, hinder; *inhibition*; *prohibition*; *prohibitory*.

HACCAN (Sax.), **HACHER** (Fr.), To cut, to mince. Hence *hack*; *hash*; *hatchet*. Hence also, according to etymologists, *gash*, a deep wound.

HADES (Gr. comp. of **A** and **EIDO**, Old Gr. to see, thus denoting something invisible), The place of the dead, Pluto, the king of the infernal regions, Hence *hades*, the place of departed souls, see **HEILE**.

HÆL (Sax.), Health. Hence *hail*, a mode of salutation; *hale*, healthy; *heal*; *health*; *healthful*; *healthfulness*; *healthy*; *healthiness*; *healthless*; *wassail* (literally "your health"), a drunken bout; *wassailer*. See **HALIG**.

HÆREO, **HÆSUM** (Lat.), To stick. Hence *adhere*; *adherent*; *adherence*; *adhesion*; *adhesive*; *cohere*; *cohesion*; *cohesive*; *coherent*; *coherency*; *incoherent*; *inecoherence*; *inhere*; *inherent*; *hesitate*; *hesitation*.

HÆRES, HÆREDIS (Lat.), An heir. Hence *heir*; *heiress*; *co-heir*; *coheiress*; *heritage*; *heritable*; *hereditary*; *heir-loom*, an article which descends to the heir along with his estate; *inherit*; *inheritor*; *inheritance*; *disinherit*.

HAFOC (Sax.), A hawk. Hence *hawk*; *havoc* (Welsh **HAFOG**), devastation.

IIAGIOS (Gr.), Holy. Hence *hagiographa*, holy writings.

HAIRESIS (Gr. from **HAIREO**, to choose), A choice, an opinion contrary to the received one. Hence *heresy*, an opinion contrary to what is received; *heretic*; *heretical*; *heresiarch*, a leader in heresy.

IIALCYON (Lat. from **HALKUON**, Gr. supposed to be comp. of **HALS**, the sea, and **KUO**, to be pregnant), A bird said to breed in the sea, which during the incubation is always still. Hence *halcyon*, still, peaceful.

HALEBARDE (Fr. from **HELEBARDE**, Germ., comp. of **HALLE**, a court, and **BARTE**, an axe, this being the common weapon of guards), A battle-axe fixed to a pole. Hence *halberd*; *halberdier*. In its present form the halberd is of the nature of a spear.

HALER (Fr.), To draw. Hence *hale*; *haul*.

HALIG (Sax. derived according to some etymologists from **HÆL**,

healthy, or in a state of salvation), Holy. Hence *halidom* (according to some comp. of **HALIG** and **DOM**, judgment; according to others, of **IIALIG** and **DAME**, lady; but **HALIGDOME** in Sax. signified anything holy, as a sacrament, and holiness itself in general), in the ancient common form of oath "by my *halidom*;" *hallow*, to make holy; *halimass*, *hallowmass*, and *all-hallows*, the feast of All-saints; *unhallowed*; *holy*; *holiness*; *holiday*; *holyrood*, see **RODE**; *unholy*.

HALLUCINOR (Lat. supposed to be derived from **HALLUS** or **IIALLUX**, the great toe), To err, to blunder. Hence *hallucination*, error.

HALO (Gr.), A circle round the sun or moon. Hence *halo*.

HALO (Lat.), To breathe. Hence *exhale*; *exhalation*; *inhale*.

HAM (Sax.), A village. Hence the various names of which *ham* forms either an affix or a prefix; hence also *hamlet* (dim.), a small village.

HANGAN (Sax.), To suspend. Hence *hang*; *hinge*, joint of a door.

HANTER (Fr.), To frequent. Hence *haunt*; *unhaunted*.

HAP (Welsh), Chance, luck, good fortune. Hence *hap*, chance; *mishap*, bad fortune; *happen*, to chance; *haply*; *perhaps*; *happy*; *happiness*;

unhappy; hapless; unhappiness.

HARÁ (Sax.), A hare. Hence *hare*; *harier*, now less correctly *harrier*, a dog that chases hares; *hare-brained*.

HARMONIA (Gr. from HARMOS, well joined, and that from ARO, to fit), HARMONIE (Fr.), Combination so as to fit well together. Hence *harmony*, adaptation, agreement, frequently applied to sounds; *harmonious; harmonic; unharmonious; harmonize*, agree.

HASARD (Fr.), Chance, danger. Hence *hazard; hazardous; unhazarded*.

HAUSTUS (Lat.), Drawn, applied originally to water. Hence *exhaust; draw out; exhaustible; inexhaustible; exhaustless; exhaustion; inexhausted; unexhausted*.

HAUT (Fr.), High. Hence *haughty*, holding oneself high; *haughtiness*, or *hauteur* (Fr.); *hautboy* (Fr. HAUT BOIS, high wood), a high-toned instrument; *haut gout*, a strong taste; *enhance* (Fr. ENHAUSSER), to raise; *enhancement*.

HEAFAN (Sax.), To raise.

HEAFOD (Sax.), Raised. Hence *heave*, to raise; *head*, what is raised above the rest; *heaven; heavenly; heavy*.

HEKATON (Gr.), A hundred.

HEKATOMBE (Gr. compounded of HEKATON and BOUS, an

ox), the sacrifice of a hundred oxen. Hence *hecatomb*.

HELLE (Sax.), HELLA (Ger.), HALJE (Goth. from HULJAN, to cover), The place of future torment, the place of separate souls. Hence *hell*, having a similar origin to *hades; hellish*.

HELLEN (Gr.), A Greek. Hence *Hellenism*, a Greek idiom.

HEMERA (Gr.), A day. Hence *ephemeral*, lasting for a day; *ephemeris*, a daily account of the planetary motions.

HEMISU (Gr.), A half, contracted for a prefix into *hemi*. Hence our prefix *hemi*; as in *hemisphere*, a half-globe; *hemistich*, a half-verse. See SEMI.

HEN (Gr.), One. Hence *hyphen* (comp. of HUPO and HEN), a mark of conjunction; *hendecagon*, see GONIA.

HEPTA (Gr.), Seven. HERDOMOS (Gr.), Seventh. Hence *heptagon*, a figure with seven corners; *heptarchy*, government of seven rulers; *hebdomadal*, or *hebdomadary*, weekly, see SEPTEM.

HERBA (Lat.), An herb. Hence *herb; herbage; herbal; herbalist*, one skilled in herbs; *herbivorous*, eating herbs.

HERCULES (Gr. HEROON-KLEOS, glory of herocs), An ancient hero famous for strength. Hence *herculean*, of vast strength.

HEREBERGA (Sax. comp. of HERE, an army, and BEOR-

GAN, to shelter), Lodging for soldiers. Hence, according to Todd, *harbour*, shelter; *harbinger* (through Dutch HERBERGER, one who provides lodgings), a forerunner; *unharboured*.

HERMES (Gr.), The god Mercury, supposed to have been the inventor of chemistry. Hence *hermetical*, chemical. To seal *hermetically*, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is about to melt; and in this state with a pair of hot pincers to twist its parts together.

HEROS (Gr. and Lat.), A hero. Hence *hero*; *heroic*; *heroism*; *heroine*, a female hero.

HERSTERNUS (Lat.), GESTERN or GESTERN (Sax.), GESTERN (Ger.), The day before the present. Hence *yesterday*; *yesternight*. In Scotland, *yesternight* signifies last night.

HETEROS (Gr.), Other, different. Hence *heterodox*, being of an opinion different from that commonly received; *heterogeneous*, of different kinds; *heteroclit*, in grammar a noun varying from the common rules of declension. See CETERA.

HEX (Gr.), Six. Hence *hexagon*, a figure with six corners; *hexameter*, a verse with six feet. See SEX.

HIATUS (Lat. from HIO, HIATUM, to gape), A gaping or gap. Hence *hiatus*.

HIBERNUS (Lat.), Belonging to winter. Hence *hibernal*.

HIEROS (Gr.), Sacred. Hence *hierarchy*, sacred government; *hieroglyphics*, emblematic writings, originally used for sacred purposes.

HILARIS (Lat. from Gr. HILAROS), Cheerful. Hence *hilarity*; *exhilarate*; *exhilaration*.

HIPPOS (Gr.), A horse. Hence *hippopotamus* (comp. of HIPPOS and POTAMOS, a river), the river-horse of the Nile; *Philip*, *philippic*, see PHILOS.

HISPANIA (Lat.), Spain. Hence *Hispaniola*, the island now called Hayti; and hence, as is said, *spaniel*, a kind of dog (through Fr. ESPAGNEUL), because, it is alleged, the best dogs of this species were brought from *Hispaniola*.

HISTEMI (Gr. supposed to come from an old word, STAO), To place, to weigh, to stand. STASIS, Situation. Hence *system*, method of arrangement; *systematic*; *systematize*; *statics*, science of weight; *ecstasy*, transport; *ecstatic*; *apostasy*, departure from former professions, particularly in religion; *apostate*; *apostatize*; *hydrostatics*, see HUDOR.

HISTOR (Gr.), One who knows. HISTORIA (Gr. Lat.), Investigation, account. Hence *history*; *historian*; *historiographer*, one whose business is to

write histories; *story* (through Ital.), account; *storied*.

HISTRIO (Lat.), A stage-player. Hence *histrionic*, belonging to the stage.

HLÆF, LAF (Sax.), A portion of bread. Hence *loaf*; *Lammas* (comp. of HLÆF and MÆSSE, festival denoting the feast of first fruits), the first of August.

HLOWAN (Sax.), To cry like an ox; of which verb the past participle is HLOD. Hence *low*; *bellow*; *loud*; *loudness*.

HODOS (Gr.), A way, a road. Hence *Exodus*, the book which describes the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; *episode*, an adventitious part of a story; *method*, regularity; *methodical*; *immethodical*; *methodist*; *methodism*; *period*, circuit, space of time; *periodical*; *synod*, a council; *synodical*.

HOFE (Sax.), A house. Hence *hovel*, dim. (Germ. HOFFEL), a mean dwelling.

HOLOS (Gr.), Whole. Hence *holocaust*, a burnt sacrifice of which the whole was consumed; *holograph*, applied to a document written entirely by the granter, and said by Dr Johnson to be merely a technical word of Scots law; *catholic*, universal; perhaps *whole* (Sax. WALG), which was anciently spelt *hole*. See SOLUS.

HOMILIE (Fr. from HOMILIA, Gr. an assembly, persuasion,

comp. of HOMOS, united, and ILE, a multitude), A religious discourse read to a congregation.

HOMO (Lat.), A man. Hence *homicide*, manslaughter. See HUMUS.

HOMOS (Gr.), Like, same, united. HOMALOS, Equal, even. Hence *homogeneous*, of the same kind; *homologous*, having the same proportions; *homily* (see HOMILIE); *anomalous*, irregular; *anomaly*, an irregularity. See OMNIS.

HONOR (Lat.), Honour. Hence *honour*; *honorary*, conferring honour; *honourable*; *unhonoured*; *dishonoured*; *honest*; *honesty*; *dishonest*; *dishonesty*.

HOOD (aff.), Office or condition; as in *priesthood*; *brotherhood*. It was anciently used not merely as an affix, but as a distinct word.

HORA (Lat. from Gr. HORA, any marked out portion of time), An hour. Hence *horologe*, a clock; *hour*; *hour-glass*.

HORIZO (Gr. from HOROS, a boundary), To bound. Hence *horizon*, the line that bounds the view; *horizontal*, belonging to the horizon, or parallel to the horizon, in which last sense it is frequently opposed to vertical or upright, and to oblique, the floors of houses being *horizontal*, the walls *vertical*, the rafters *oblique*; *aphorism*, a maxim.

HORREO (Lat.), To bristle, to

start up like the hair of an affrighted animal, to be rough, to shudder. Hence *horror*, terror mixed up with detestation; *horrid*, shocking, rough; *horrent*, applied by poets to the hair starting up, or to anything bristled with points; *horrible*, shocking; *horrific*; *abhor*, to turn from anything with horror or disgust; *abhorrence*; *abhorrent*; *abhorrer*.

HORTOR (Lat. supposed from Gr. *ORO*, one of whose parts is *ORTO*, to excite), To encourage, persuade, strongly admonish. Hence *hortatory*, persuading, a word applied only to speeches or writings, not to persons; *exhort*; *exhortation*; *exhorter*; *dehort*, dissuade; *dehortation*; *dehorter*.

HORTUS (Lat.), A garden. Hence *horticulture*, the art of cultivating gardens; *horticulturist*; *orchard* (formerly *hort-yard*), a fruit-garden.

HOSANNA (Gr. a contraction of two Hebrew words, signifying "Save, I pray"), A form of acclamation. Hence *Hosanna*.

HOSPES (Lat.), a host or guest. Hence *hospitable*, kind to strangers; *hospital* (corrupted into *spital* and *spittle*), a place of refuge for the poor or sick; *hospitality*, kindness to strangers; *inhospitable*; *unhospitable*; *host* (through Fr.), an entertainer; *hostess*, a female host; *hostel*

(Fr.), now *hotel* (Fr.), an inn; *hostler* (Fr.), formerly the keeper of an inn, now the person who has the charge of the horses there.

HOSTIS (Lat.), a stranger, an enemy. Hence *hostile*, inimical; *hostility*; *unhostile*.

HRACOD (Sax.), Torn. **THRAKOS** (Gr. from *THREGNUME*, to rend), A torn article of dress. Hence *rag*; *ragged*; *ragman*, *ragamuffin*.

HUCSE or **HUCK** (Sax.), Derision, mockery. Hence *hoax*, a deception.

UDOR (Gr. from *HUO*, to flow), Water. Hence *hydrogen*, one of the gases which generate water; *hydraulics* (comp. of *UDOR* and *AULOS*, a pipe), the art of conveying water through pipes; *hydrography*, description of seas, etc.; *hydrometer*, an instrument for measuring fluids; *hydrophobia* (see *PHOBOS*), dread of water; *hydropsy* (used by Thomson), contracted into *dropsy*, a disease; *hydrostatics* (comp. of *UDOR* and *STATIKE*, the art of measuring in scales), the art of weighing fluids, or other bodies in fluids; *hydra*, a water-serpent, a monster.

HUGROS (Gr. from *HUO*, to flow), Moisture. Hence *hygrometer*, a measure of moisture.

HUISCHE, see *WYSCH*.

HUISSIER (Fr. from *HUIS*, a

door), A doorkeeper, one whose duty it is to introduce strangers.

Hence *usher*, anciently *husher*.

HUMANUS (Lat.), belonging to man. Hence *human*; *humane*, kind; *humanity*, human nature, mankind, kindness; *humanize*, to render humane and gentle; *inhuman*; *inhumanity*; *superhuman*. See **HUMUS**.

HUMEO (Lat.), To be moist. Hence *humid*, moist; *humidity*; *humour*, moisture.

HUMERUS (Lat.), The shoulder. Hence *humeral*, belonging to the shoulder.

HUMNOS (Gr. from **HUDO**, to celebrate), A song of praise. Hence *hymn*.

HUMUS (Lat.), The ground. Hence *inhume*, to bury; *inhumation*; *exhume*, to disinter; *exhumation*; *posthumous*, after death; *humble* (Lat. **HUMILIS**), low, near the ground; *humility*; *humiliate*; *humiliation*. Some attempt to connect this word both with **HUMANUS** and **HOMO**.

HUND (Sax. from Goth.), A hundred. Hence *hundred*.

HUND (Sax.), A dog. Hence *hound*, formerly a dog in general, now a dog for chase; *hunt*, chase; *hunter*; *hunterman*.

HUPER (Gr.), Over. Hence our prefix *hyper*; as in *hypercritical*, critical beyond due bounds; *hyperbola* and *hyperbole*, see **BALLO**. See **SUPER**.

HUPO (Gr.), Under. Hence our prefix *hypo*; as in *hypothesis*, a supposition; *hypocrite*, a dissembler; *hyphen* (comp. of **HUPO** and **HEN**, Gr. for one), a mark of conjunction; as in *all-sufficient*. See **SUB**.

HURRA (Old Swed.), To move violently. Hence *hurrah*, a shout of encouragement or triumph; *hurry*, to move with precipitation; *hurricane* (Span.), a violent storm.

HUS (Sax.), House. Hence *house*; *household*; *houseless*; *housewife*; *hussy*; *housewifery*; *husband* (Old Swed. comp. of **HUS** and **BONDE**, master); *husbandless*; *husbandman*; *husbandry*.

HUSTERON (Gr.), More lately, afterwards. Hence *hysteronproteron* (comp. of **HUSTERON** and **PROTERON**, earlier), preposterousness, reversing the order of events, "putting the cart before the horse."

HYPER (pref.), see **HUPER**.

HYPO (pref.), see **HUPO**.

I.

IBLE (aff.), see **AIBLE**.

IC (aff. Gr. **IKOS**, Lat. **ICUS**, Fr. **IQUE**), Belonging to; as in *angelic*; *domestic*; *mechanic*.

ICHTHUS (Gr.), A fish. Hence *ichthyology*, description of fish;

ichthyologist; ichthyophagist, a fish-eater.

ICS (aff. from Gr. **IKE**), A termination of nouns denoting a science or art; as in *mathematics; hydraulics*.

ID (aff. from Lat. **IDUS**), An adjectival termination; as in *liquid; valid*.

ID EST (Lat.), That is. Hence our contraction *i. e.*; as when we say, "momentum, *i. e.* moving force."

IDEA (Gr. from Old Gr. **EIDO**, to see), Form, picture in the mind. Hence *idea*, mental conception; *ideal*, formed in the mind.

IDEM (Lat.), The same. Hence *identity* (through Fr.), being the same; *identical; identify; identification*.

IDIOS (Gr.), Private, personal. Hence *idiom*, a peculiar mode of speech; *idiot*, a fool (Gr. **IDIOTES**, signifying one in a private station, illiterate and ignorant); *idiocy; idiosyncrasy* (Fr. **IDIOSYNCRASE**), a peculiar disposition of body.

IDOLUM (Lat. from **EIDOLON**, Gr. from **EIDOS**, a form, and that from Old Gr. **EIDO**, to see), An image. Hence *idol; idolater*, a worshipper of idols; *idolatry; idolatrous; idolize*. See **LATREIA**.

IDUO, see **DIVIDO, VIDUUS**.

IENS (Lat. part. of **EO**, retained only in compounds), Going.

Hence *ambient*, surrounding; *circumambient; transient*, passing.

IER (aff.), see **ER**.

IGNIS (Lat.), Fire. Hence *igneous*, belonging to fire; *ignivomous* (Lat. comp. of **IGNIS** and **VOMO**, to vomit), vomiting fire; *ignite*, kindle; *ignition; ignis fatuus*, a meteor commonly called "Will with the wisp."

IGNORO (Lat. from **IGNARUS**, comp. of **IN**, not, and **GNARUS**, expert), Not to know. Hence *ignorant; ignorance; ignoramus*, an ignorant fellow,—also the verdict of a grand jury when they find no sufficient ground for a trial.

IL (pref.), see **IN**.

ILE (aff.), Often signifies apt or easy to be; as in *docile*, easily taught; *ductile*, easily drawn; *fragile*, easily broken. Sometimes, like *ish*, it is a mere adjectival termination; as in *infantile*, childish; *puerile*, boyish.

IM (pref.), see **IN**.

IMBECILLIS (Lat. of disputed origin), Weak. Hence *imbecile* (Fr.); *imbecility*.

IMITOR, IMITATUS (Lat. according to etymologists derived from Gr. **MIMEOMAI**, by the elision of the first letter), To copy. Hence *imitate; imitation; imitator; imitable; inimitable; imitative; image*, a representation; *imagery; imagine*, to figure in the mind;

imagination ; imaginary ; unimaginable ; unimaginable ; unimagined.

IMPAN (Sax.), To graft. Hence *imp*, a graft, a son, a subaltern devil.

IMPERO, see PARO.

IMPETRO, see PATRO.

IN (pref. from Lat.), When used as a prefix to an adjective, it commonly signifies *not* ; as in *indecent*, not becoming. Prefixed to a verb, it usually signifies *in, into, or on* ; as in *include*, shut in ; *inject*, throw in or into ; *incumbent*, lying on. Sometimes it denotes intensity ; as in *increase*, to grow more and more. Sometimes it converts nouns into verbs ; as in *inflame*. It takes also the forms of *il, im, ir*, as in *illiterate*, not learned ; *illuminate*, throw light upon ; *improper*, not proper ; *implant*, plant in ; *import*, carry into ; *impose*, lay on ; *imbrute*, brutify ; *irrational*, not reasonable ; *irruption*, breaking into ; *irradiate*, throw rays upon. Sometimes it takes the form of *ig*, or rather drops the final letter, for in these cases the *g* originally belonged to the root ; as in *ignorant*, not skilled ; *ignoble*. INCULCO (Lat. from CALX, the heel), To tread in, to drive in, to impress upon the mind by repetition. Hence *inculcate*, to impress by repetition ; *inculcation*. See CULCITA.

INDEX (Lat. from ENDEIXIS, Gr. and that from ENDEIKNUMI, comp. of EN and DEIKNUMI, to show), A pointer. Hence *index* ; *indicate*, show ; *indication* ; *indicative*.

INDIGEO (Lat. comp. of IN and EGEO, to want), To be much in want. Hence *indigent* ; *indigence*.

INDULGEO (Lat. of uncertain origin), To treat with favour and tenderness. Hence *indulge* ; *indulgent* ; *indulgence*.

INDUSTRIA, see STRUO.

INE (aff. Fr. from Lat. INUS and INEUS), Belonging to, resembling ; as in *marine* ; *adamantine* ; *sanguine*.

INFANTERIE (Fr.), INFANTERIA (Ital. from FANTE, a servant), The foot soldiers of an army. Hence *infantry*. Both this word and *infant* (see FARI) some etymologists trace to an Icelandic word FANTE, a young man.

INFERUS (Lat.), Low. Hence *infernal* ; *inferior*, lower ; *inferiority*.

INITIUM, see ITUM.

INNUENDUM (Lat. gerund of INNUO, comp. of IN and obs. NUO, from NEUO, Gr. to nod), Giving a sign with the head. Hence *innuendo*, an oblique hint.

INSTIGO, see STIZO.

INSULA (Lat.), An island. Hence *insular*, pertaining to an island ;

insulated; *peninsula*, land nearly surrounded by water (see PENE); *peninsular*; *island*; *isle*; *islet* (dim.)

INTEGER (Lat. said by etymologists to be comp. of IN, not, and TAGO for TANGO, to touch), Whole. Hence *integer*, a whole; *integral*, *integrant*, contributing to make up a whole; *integrity*, entireness, honesty; *redintegrate*, renew; *redintegration*; *entire* (Fr. ENTIER), whole.

INTER (Lat.), Between. Hence our prefix *inter*; as in *inter-vene*, to come between.

INTERIM (Lat. from INTER, between), in the meantime. Hence *interim*.

INTERNUS (Lat. in the comparative INTERIOR, and superlative INTIMUS), Inward. Hence *internal*; *interior*; *intimate*; *intimacy*; *intimation*.

INTERPRES (Lat. according to some a contraction of INTERPARTES, because he decides between parties), An explainer. Hence *interpret*, explain; *interpreter*; *interpretation*; *interpretable*; *uninterpretable*; *interpretative*; *misinterpret*; *misinterpreter*; *misinterpretation*.

INTESTINUS (Lat.), Internal. Hence *intestine*; *intestines*, the bowels.

INTRIGUE (Fr. derived from Goth. TRIGGUA a compact, or, according to others, from INTRICO, Lat. to perplex), A

plot. Hence *intrigue*; *intriguer*.

INTRINSECUS (Lat. comp. of INTRA, within, and SECUS, nigh), INTRINSEQUE (Fr.), Internal, implied. Hence *intrinsic*; *intrinsic*.

INTRO (Lat.), Within. Hence our own prefix *intro*; as in *introduce*, to lead within.

INVITO (Lat. of doubtful origin), To bid to come. Hence *invite*; *inviter*; *invitation*; *uninvited*; *uninviting*.

IOTA (Gr.), the letter *I* of the Greek alphabet. Hence *iota*, a tittle; *jot*, a tittle; *jot*, to make a memorandum; *jotting*.

IR (pref.), see IN.

IRA (Lat.), Anger. Hence *ire*; *ireful*; *irascible*; *irascibility*; *dire*, see DEUS.

IRONIE (Fr. from IRONIA, Lat. from EIRONEIA, Gr. disssembling, and that from EIRO, to connect), A mode of speech in which the meaning is directly contrary to the words, as when in speaking of a coward, we say, "This brave man." Hence *irony*; *ironical*.

IRRITO (Lat. by some derived from IRRIO or IIRRIO, to snarl like a dog, which last is an onomatopœia; by others from IRA, anger; and by others, I think with most appearance of probability, from ERETICO, Gr. to provoke), To provoke, to fret. Hence *irritate*; *irritable*; *irritation*.

IRRITUS (Lat. comp. of **IN** and **RATUS**, established), Void, of no effect. Hence *irritate*, render void; *irritant*, common in Scots law.

ISE (aff.), see **IZE**.

ISH (aff.), When added to a word already an adjective, generally denotes *in a slight degree*, as in *softish*, *sweetish*, *reddish*. Frequently it turns substantives into adjectives, as in *English*, *childish*. Sometimes it is the termination of verbs, particularly of those which are derived from Latin supines terminating in *itum*, or French verbs in *ir*, as in *finish*, *cherish*.

ISM (aff. from **ISMA**, Gr.), A termination of nouns frequently (but not exclusively) used to denote anything peculiarly belonging to a particular person, thing, or class; as in *barbarism*, *Anglicism*, *Calvinism*, *heroism*.

ISOS (Gr.), Equal. Hence *isosceles* (comp. of **ISOS** and **SKELOS**, the leg), having equal legs, applied to a triangle with two equal sides, hence also called *equicrural*.

IST (aff. from Gr. **ISTES**), A termination of nouns generally employed to denote one peculiarly addicted to any study, opinion, or employment; as in *botanist*, *Calvinist*, *jurist*.

ISTHMOS (Gr. from a part of

EIMI, to go), A narrow passage, the neck, a neck of land. Hence *isthmus*, a neck of land.

ITE (aff.), A termination of nouns, denoting one connected with, attached to, or the object of; as in *bedlamite*; *Pittite*, *Foxite* (a follower of Mr Pitt or Mr Fox); *favourite*.

ITEM (Lat. supposed to be derived from **ITA**, so), Also. Hence *item*, an article of an account composed of several articles.

ITUM (Lat. sup. of **EO**), To go. Hence *itinerant* (from Lat. **ITER**, **ITINERIS**, a journey), travelling; *itinerary*, a book of travels, a road-book; *iterate*, to go over again, to repeat; *reiterate*; *iteration*; *reiteration*; *ambition*, love of power (see **AM**); *ambitious*; *circuit*, a going round; *exit*, a going out; *initial*, belonging to the beginning; *initiate*; *initiation*; *initiatory*; *introit*, a hymn sung when the priest goes within the rails of the altar; *obit*, funeral solemnity; *obituary*, a register of deaths; *postobit*, after death; *perish*; *perishable*; *preterite*, past; *sedition* (literally going apart), insurrection; *seditious*; *transit*; *transition*; *transitory*; *transitive*; *intransitive*.

IVE (aff.), Having power or tendency; as in *creative*; *decisive*; *adhesive*; *fugitive*.

When it is the termination of verbal substantives, it denotes sometimes the agent and sometimes the object, as in *representative*; *captive*.

IZE (aff.), A termination of verbs, signifying to make; as in *equalize*; *fertilize*; *modernize*.

J.

JACEO (Lat.), To lie. Hence *jacent* (little used), lying at length; *adjacent*, lying close to; *circumjacent*; *interjacent*.

JACTUM, in comp. JECTUM (Lat. sup. of JACIO), To throw. JACULOR, To throw out, to dart. Hence *adject*, add; *adjective*; *conjecture*, to guess; *misconjecture*; *deject*; *dejection*; *eject*; *ejection*; *inject*; *injection*; *interject*; *interjection*; *interjective*; *object*; *objection*; *objectionable*; *unobjectionable*; *unobjected*; *objective*; *objector*; *project*; *projection*; *projectile*; *projector*; *unprojected*; *reject*; *rejection*; *subject*; *subjection*; *unsubject*; *abject*, worthless; *ejaculate*; *ejaculation*; *ejaculatory*. See JET.

JAMBE (Fr.), see GAMBA.

JANUS (Lat.), the most ancient of the gods. Hence *January*, a month dedicated to Janus; *janitor* (Lat. from JANUA, a gate, so called because this god was supposed to preside over gates), a keeper of a gate.

JARGON (Fr. from GERGONE, Ital.), Unintelligible talk. Hence *jargon*.

JAUNE (Fr.), Yellow. Hence *jaundice* (Fr. JAUNISSE), a disease which makes the patient yellow; *John Dory*, see DOREE.

JEJUNUS (Lat.), Fasting, barren. Hence *jejune*, applied chiefly to style; *jejuncness*; *jejunity*.

JET (Fr. from JACTUM, Lat.), A throw or cast. Hence *jet*; *jet d'eau* (Fr. comp. of JET, DE, of, and EAU, water), a spout or shoot of water; *jet* of an argument, meaning its drift or scope; *jetson*, goods thrown overboard in a storm.

JOCUS (Lat.), A jest. Hence (perhaps through Sax.) *joke*; *joker*; *jocose*; *jocoseness*; *jocosly*; *jocular*; *jocularity*.

JOIE (Fr.), Joy. Hence *feu de joie* (see FEU); *joy*; *joyful*; *joyous*; *unjoyful*; *unjoyous*; *joyless*; *enjoy*; *enjoyment*; *unenjoyed*; *rejoice*; *unrejoicing*.

JOUR (Fr. from DIURNUS, Lat. for daily), A day. Hence *journal*, a diary; *journalist*; *journey*, originally the travel of a day; *sojourn*, originally to reside for a day; *adjourn*, to postpone to another day; *read-journ*; *journeyman*, a workman hired by the day, any one who works under a master, not being an apprentice.

JUDEX, JUDICIS (Lat. comp. of **JUS**, law, and **DICO**, to tell), A judge. Hence *judicial*, belonging to courts of justice; *extrajudicial*; *judicatory*; *judicature*; *judiciary*, passing judgment; *judicious*, qualified to judge; *injudicious*; *adjudicate*, to determine in favour of one; *prejudice*, judging without sufficient knowledge; *prejudicial*; *prejudicate*; *prejudication*; *unprejudiced*; *judge* (through Fr. **JUGE**); *judgment*; *adjudge*; *misjudge*; *prejudge*; *unjudged*.

JUGULUM (Lat.), The throat. Hence *jugular*, belonging to the throat.

JUGUM (Lat. from **ZUGON**, Gr.), A yoke. Hence *subjugate*, to bring under the yoke, to subdue; *subjugation*; *conjugal*, belonging to husband and wife (yokefellows). See **JUNGO**.

JUNGO, JUNCTUM (Lat. from Gr. **ZUGOO**, to fasten to the yoke, and that from **ZUGON**, a yoke), To join. Hence *junction*, a joining; *conjunction*; *juncture*, point of junction; *conjuncture*; *adjunct*, a thing joined to another; *disjunction*, separation; *injunction*, command; *subjunction*; *subjunctive*; *join* (through Fr. **JOINDRE**); *adjoin*; *conjoin*; *disjoin*; *enjoin*; *misjoin*; *rejoin*, to join again, to answer to a reply; *rejoinder*, an answer

to a reply; *subjoin*; *joint*, the juncture of bones, a hinge; *disjoint*; *jointure*, estate settled on a wife; *joist*, a beam of a floor.

JUS, JURIS (Lat.), Right, law.

Hence *just*; *justness*; *justice*; *justify*; *unjust*; *injustice*; *justificer*; *justifiable*; *unjustifiable*; *unjustified*; *justification*; *adjust*, rightly to adapt; *readjust*; *injury*, wrong; *injure*; *injurious*; *uninjured*; *juridical*, belonging to the administration of justice; *jurisdiction*, right of administering justice; *jurisprudence*, skill in law; *jurist*, a lawyer; *juror* (from Lat. **JURO**, to swear), one who swears to give a true report; *jury*; *jurymen*; *abjure*, to renounce upon oath; *abjuration*; *adjure*, originally to propose an oath to another; *adjuration*; *conjure*, to appeal to one upon oath; *conjuramentum*; *conjurer*; *perjure*, to swear falsely; *perjury*; *perjurer*; *unperjured*; *nonjuror*, one who refuses to swear allegiance to the reigning government. See **JUDEX**.

JUTUM (Lat. sup. of **JUVO**), To help. Hence *adjutant*, one who assists the major of a regiment, and hence formerly called *aid-major*; *coadjutor*, a fellow-helper; *coadjutrix*.

JUVENIS (Lat.), Young, having for a comparative degree

JUNIOR, younger. Hence *juvenile*; *juvenility*; *junior*, younger, opposed to *senior*; *juniority*.

JUXTA (Lat. supposed to be derived from **JUNGO**, to join), Close to. Hence *juxtaposition*, the placing of two things immediately beside each other.

K.

KALEO, see **CALO**.

KALOS (Gr.), Beautiful. Hence *caligraphy*, beautiful writing.

KATA (Gr.), A preposition signifying down, and, like other Greek prepositions, having various other significations. Hence *cata*, used by us as a prefix, as in *catacombs*, subterraneous burying places; *cataract*, waterfall. Sometimes it takes the form of *cath*, as in *cathedral*, episcopal; *catholic*, universal. Sometimes it drops the final letter, as in *catechise*, to teach by question and answer.

KATARRAKTES (Gr. from **KATARRAGNUMI**, to break through, to tear, comp. of **KATA** and **REGNUMI**), To break. Hence *cataract*, waterfall.

KATHEDRA (Gr. from **KATHIZOMAI**, to sit down, comp. of **KATA** and **EZOMAI**, to sit), A seat, a raised seat. Hence *cathedral*, episcopal, the head church of a diocese.

KAUSIS (Gr. from **KAIO**, to burn), Burning. **KAUTER**, A burning iron. Hence *caustic*; *caulery*, in surgery; *holocaust*, a whole burnt-offering.

KENOTAPHION, see **TAPHIOS**.

KERMES (Arabic), An animal substance which yields the crimson dye. **CHERMISI** and **CREMOSINO** (Ital.), **KRAMOISI** (Fr.), Crimson. Hence *kermes*; *crimson*.

KIN (aff.), A frequent termination of diminutives, as in *manikin*; *lambkin*.

KLEROS (Gr. according to etymologists from **KLAO**, to break, because broken pieces of wood or stone were used for the purpose), Lot. Hence *clergy*, the ordained ministers of God; *clergyman*; *clerical*; *clerk*.

KLIMAX (Gr.), A ladder. Hence *climax*, gradation, a figure of speech; *climacter*, *climacteric*, a critical time of life.

KLINO (Gr.), To bend. **KLINE**, A bed. **CLIVUS** (Lat.), A slope. Hence *decline*; *declinable*; *indeclinable*; *undeclined*; *declination*; *declension*; *incline*; *inclination*; *disincline*; *disinclination*; *recline*; *clinical*, confined to bed; *clinical lectures* denote lectures on patients confined to bed in an hospital; *clinical repentance*, deathbed repentance; *acclivity*, a slope considered with reference to its ascent; *declivity*, with reference

to its descent; *enclitic* (in grammar); *climate* (KLIMA, Gr.; CLIMAT, Old Fr.), a division of the earth.

KNAPPEN (Dutch), To bite. Hence *knap*, to break as with the teeth; *knappish*, the old word for snappish; *knab*, to bite.

KOCHLIAS (Gr.), COCHLEA (Lat.), A shell-fish, a snail. Hence *cockle*.

KOEY (Dutch), A bird-cage. Hence *decoy*, entrap.

KOGCHE (Gr.), A sea-shell. Hence *conchology*; *conchologist*.

KOLON (Gr.), A limb, a particular intestine, a member of a sentence, the mark by which that member is distinguished.

COLON (Lat.), Hence *colon*, a particular gut, a mark in writing; *colic*, a disease.

KOLOSSOS (Gr.), A gigantic statue at Rhodes, any gigantic statue. Hence *colossal*.

KOMETES (Gr. from KOME, hair), A luminous body with a tail. Hence *comet*.

KOMMA (Gr. from KOPTO, to strike, to cut), A part cut off, a member of a sentence, the mark used to distinguish such member. Hence *comma*, a mark used in writing.

KOPTO (Gr.), To strike, to cut.

COUPER (Fr.), To cut. Hence *coppice* or *copse*, wood cut down at stated intervals. See COMMA.

KOSMOS (Gr.), Order, beauty,

the world. Hence *cosmetic*, a thing for preserving beauty; *cosmogony*, the birth of the world; *cosmography*, description of the world; *cosmopolite*, a citizen of the world; *microcosm*, a little world, the world of man; *macrocosm* or *megacosm*, the great world or universe.

KRABBELEN (Teut.), To scratch or mark with the nails. Hence *scrabble* (1 Sam. xxi. 13); *scrawl*, write badly.

KRATOS (Gr.), Power, sovereignty. Hence *autocrat*, one who possesses independent sovereignty, a title given to the emperor of Russia; *aristocracy*, government of the nobles; *aristocrat*, a supporter of aristocracy; *democracy*, the government of the people; *democrat*; *theocracy*, immediate government of God.

KRINO (Gr.), To judge. Hence *crisis*, the decisive period of a disease; *critic*, a judge, commonly applied to one who sits in judgment upon books or the like; *critical*; *criticise*; *criticism*; *critique* (Fr.), critical remarks; *criterion*, the test by which one may judge; *hypercritical*, judging severely; *hypocrisy*, dissimulation; *hypocrite*; *hypocritical*. See CRIMEN.

KRUSTALLOS (Gr. from KRUOS, cold), Ice. CRUSTA (Lat.),

Ice, crust. Hence *crystal*, a substance resembling ice, glass; *crystalline*; *crystallize*; *crystallization*; *crust*, collection of matter into a hard substance; *crustaceous*; *crusty*; *incrust*; *incrustation*.

KUBOS (Gr.), A cube, a die.

Hence *cube*; *cubic*; *cubical*.

KUKLOS (Gr.), A circle. Hence *cycle*, a revolution of time; *cycloid*, a particular curve; *cyclopede*, *cyclopædia*, and *encyclopædia*, a circle or dictionary of knowledge.

KULINDO (Gr.), To roll. Hence *cylinder*, a roller or anything in the shape of a roller; *cylindrical*.

KURIAKOS (Gr. from KURIOS, Lord), Belonging to the Lord. Hence according to most etymologists *kirk*, an old word for a church, the Church of Scotland, and *church*; but to both of these derivations some very good etymologists demur.

L.

LABEIN (Gr. one of the parts of LAMBANO), To take. Hence *syllable*, as much of a word as is uttered by one articulation; *syllabic*; *syllabical*; *monosyllable*, a word of one syllable; *dissyllable*, a word of two syllables; *trisyllable*, a word of three; *polysyllable*, of

many; *syllabus*, a compendium.

LABIUM (Lat.), A lip. Hence *labial*, pertaining to the lips.

LABOR (Lat.), Labour. Hence *labour*; *labourer*; *laborious*; *laboriousness*; *elaborate*; *laboratory* (through Fr.), A chemist's workshop.

LAC (Lat.), Milk. Hence *lactal*; *lacteous*, or *lactean*, belonging to milk; *via lactea*, what is called the milky way in the heavens, the galaxy.

LACER (Lat. derived by some from LAKIS, Gr. a rent), Tearing. Hence *lacerate*, to tear; *laceration*; *dilacerate*; *dilaceration*.

LACHRYMA (Lat.), A tear in weeping. Hence *lachrymal*; *lachrymary*, belonging to tears; *lachrymatory*, a vessel for tears.

LACIO (Lat. not now used but in comp.), LICIO in comp., To wheedle. LACTO (in this sense, according to some etymologists, the freq. of LACIO, but according to others the same word with LACTO, derived from LAC, and signifying to feed with milk), in composition LECTO, To cajole. Hence *elicit*, draw out; *delicate*, nice; *indelicate*; *delicacy*; *indelicacy*; *delicious*; *deliciousness*; *delight* (DELIT, Old Fr.); *delightful*; *delectable*.

- LACONIA**, The country of the Spartans. Hence *laconic*, brief, the Spartans using few words; *laconical*.
- LACTO**, see **LACIO**.
- LÆDO**, **LÆSUM** (Lat.), in comp. **LIDO**, **LISUM**, To hurt. Hence *lesion* (a law term), hurt, injury; *collision*, dashing together; *elision*, dashing out.
- LÆFAN** (Sax.), To leave. Hence *leave*; *eleven* (Sax. comp. of **ÆN**, one, and **LÆFAN**).
- LÆRAN** (Sax.), To teach. **LÆORNIAN** (Sax.), To get knowledge. Hence *learn* (which originally with us, as with the Germans, signified both to give and to get knowledge); *learner*; *learning*; *unlearn*; *lere* (obs. from Sax. **LÆRE**), learning; *lore* (Sax.), learning.
- LAMBO** (Lat.), To lick as with the tongue, to touch gently. Hence *lambent*, applied to a gentle innocuous flame.
- LAMENTOR** (Lat.), **LAMENTER** (Fr.), To bewail. Hence *lament*; *lamentable*; *lamentation*; *lamented*; *lamented*.
- LAMPAS** (Lat. from **LAMPAS**, Gr. and that from **LAMPO**, to shine), A torch. Hence *lamp*.
- LANCEA** (Lat. from **LOGCHE**, Gr.), A spear, javelin. Hence *lance*; *lancer*; *lancet* (through Fr.), a surgeon's instrument; *lanch* or *launch*, to throw.
- LANGUEO** (Lat. from **LAGEO**, Gr. to be weary), To languish. Hence *languish*; *languid*; *languor*; *languishment*; *languisher*.
- LAOS** (Gr.), The people. Hence *laity*, the people as opposed to the clergy; *layman*, not a clergyman; *laic*; *laical*. See **LITURGIE**.
- LAPIS** (Lat.), A stone. Hence *lapidary*; *lapidist*, one who deals in stones; *dilapidation*, falling down stone by stone.
- LAPSUS** (Lat. partic. of **LABOR**), Having glided or fallen. Hence *lapse*, gliding, slipping; *collapse*, a falling together; *elapse*, to glide away; *illapse*; *relapse*.
- LARGUS** (Lat.), Wide, liberal. Hence *large*; *largeness*; *enlarge*; *enlargement*; *unenlarged*; *largess* (Fr.), a gift.
- LASSUS** (Lat.), Weary. Hence *lassitude*.
- LATEO** (Lat.), To lurk. Hence *latent*, hidden; *latency*; *lantern*, sometimes most corruptly written *lanthorn* (from Fr. **LANterne**, and that from Lat. **LATERNA**, so called because the light is concealed).
- LATREIA** (Gr. from **LATRI**, a servant), Service, worship. Hence *idolatry*; *idolater*.
- LATUM** (Lat. sup. supplied to **FERO**), To carry. Hence *ab-lative* (in grammar); *collate*, compare; *collation*, comparison, also a repast, etc.; *dilatatory*, having a tendency to de-

lay; *dilatoriness*; *elate*, exalt, puff up; *oblation*, offering; *prelate*, a churchman of high rank; *prelatical*; *prelacy*; *relate*, refer, recite; *relater*; *relation*; *relative*; *unrelated*; *supr'lative*, in the highest degree; *translate*, to carry over, to put into another language; *translation*; *untranslated*; *untranslatable*.

LATUS (Lat.), Broad. Hence *latitude*, breadth; *latitudinarian*, one who gives himself great liberties in religion; *dilate*, widen; *dilatation*.

LATUS, LATERIS (Lat.), A side. Hence *lateral*, belonging to the side; *equilateral*, having equal sides; *multilateral*, having many sides; *unilateral*, having one side, a Scots law term, opposed to a mutual covenant; *bilateral*, having two sides (also a Scots law term); *trilateral*, having three sides; *collateral*, side by side.

LAVO, LOTUM (Lat. from Gr. **LOUO**), To wash. Hence *lave*; *laver*, a vessel for washing; *lotion*, a wash; *launder* (through Fr. **LAVANDIERE**), and *laundress*, a washerwoman; *laundry*, a room for washing.

LAURUS (Gr. by some derived from **LAVO**, because used in purifications), The name of a tree. Hence *laurel*; *laureate*, invested with laurel, the title also of the king's poet.

LAUS, LAUDIS (Lat.), Praise. Hence *laud*, to praise; *laudable*; *unlaudable*; *illaudable*; *laudatory*, bestowing praise.

LAXUS (Lat.), Loose. Hence *lax*; *laxity*; *laxness*; *laxative*; *relax*; *relaxation*; *relaxative*; *prolix*, diffuse, not concise; *prolixity*; *prolixness*. Hence also (through Fr.) lexicographers derive *release*; *releaser*; *releasement*.

LAZARUS (A scripture name). Hence *lazar*, one afflicted with loathsome or pestilential disease; *lazar-house*; *lazaretto* (Ital.), *lazaret* (Fr.), an hospital for disease.

LEGER (Fr.), Light, swift. Hence *legerdemain*, sleight of hand.

LEGO, LEGATUM (Lat.), To send as an ambassador or depute, to bequeath. Hence *legate*, an ambassador (commonly one from the Pope); *legation*; *de-legate*, a deputy; *delegation*; *allege*, plead in excuse or argument; *allegation*; *reallege*; *colleague*, a fellow in office; *college*, an incorporation of fellows; *collegiate*; *legacy*, a thing bequeathed by will; *legator*, one who grants a legacy; *legatee* or *legatary*, the person who receives it.

LEGO, LECTIS (Gr.), To gather, choose, speak. **LEGO**, in comp. **LIGO, LECTUM** (Lat.), To gather, choose, read. Hence

eclectic, selecting; *eclogue*, a select poem, now used to denote a pastoral poem; *dialect*, a language; *lexicon*, a dictionary; *lexicographer*, the writer of a dictionary; *legible*, that can be read; *illegible*; *legend*, an inscription, a narrative; *legion*, an army, originally a band of chosen men; *legionary*; *elegant*, nice, with taste; *elegance*; *inelegant*; *eligible*, fit to be chosen; *eligibility*; *negligent* (literally not gathering), careless; *negligence*; *diligent*, careful; *diligence*; *intelligent*, understanding; *unintelligent*; *intelligence*; *intelligible*; *intelligibleness*; *intelligibility*; *unintelligible*; *unintelligibleness*; *unintelligibility*; *lecture*, a discourse; *lecturer*; *lectureship*; *collect*, gather together; *collection*; *collector*; *collective*; *recollect*; *recollection*; *uncollected*; *elect*; *elector*; *election*; *electioneering*; *elective*; *elector*; *electress*; *electoral*; *electorate*; *prelect*; *pre-election*; *re-elect*; *re-election*; *neglect*; *neglectful*; *prelect*; *prelection*; *select*; *intellect*, the understanding; *intellectual*. See LOGOS, CUEILLIR.

LEIPO (Gr.), To leave, fail. Hence *eclipse*, the obscuration of the sun or moon; *ecliptic*, a circle in the heavens; *ellipsis*, an oval figure, also a figure in rhetoric; *elliptical*.

LEMMA (Gr. from part of LAMBANO, to take), A proposition assumed to be true. Hence *lemma*; *dilemma*, a difficulty of choosing between two things.

LENIS (Lat.), Gentle. Hence *lenient*; *lenity*; *lenitive*, see LENTUS.

LENTEN (Sax.), The spring. Hence *Lent*, a solemn season in spring.

LENTUS (Lat. supposed to be derived from LENIS, gentle, mild), Pliant, slow. Hence *relent* (Fr. RALENTIR), to grow less rigid, to soften; *unrelenting*.

LEO (Lat. from Gr. LEON), A lion. Hence *Leo*, one of the signs of the zodiac; *leonine*; *leopard* (said to be comp. of LEO and PARDUS); *lion* (through Fr.); *lioness*; *dandelion*, see DENS.

LEOF (Sax.), Beloved. Hence *lief*, beloved, willingly.

LEPRA (Gr. from LEPIS or LEPOS, a scale), A disease in which the skin becomes scaly. Hence *leprosy*; *leprous*; *leper*.

LESS (priv. aff.), Without, as in *useless*. It is opposed to *full*.

LET (dim. aff.), Small, as in *circlet*, a little circle; *hamlet*, a little village.

LETHO (Gr.), To forget. LETHÉ (Gr.), Forgetfulness, also a river in hell supposed to cause forgetfulness. LETHUM (Lat.),

Death. Hence *lethæan*, oblivious; *lethargy* (comp. of *LETHE* and *ARGOS*, indolent), a disease causing drowsiness; *lethargic*; *lethal*, deadly.

LEVIS (Lat.), Light, not heavy. Hence *levity*, lightness; *alleviate*, make light; *alleviation*; *elevate*, to raise; *elevation*; *elevator*; *relieve*, to ease; *relief*, ease; *unrelievable*; *unrelieved*; *relevant* (Fr.), affording aid, affording something to the purpose; *revelancy*; *relievo*, or *relief* (Ital.), the prominence of a figure or picture; *alto-relievo*, where the prominence is great; *mezzo-relievo*, where it is in a middling degree; *basso-relievo*, where it is small; *lever* (Fr.), a machine for raising weights; *levant* (Fr.), eastern, an eastern sea, so called from the sun rising; *levanter*, a peculiar wind; *levy* (Fr.), to raise men or money; *levee* (Fr.), the attendance on a gentleman in the morning; *leaven* (Fr.), what is used to make bread rise and ferment.

LEVO (Lat.), To raise.

LEURRE (Fr.), A device for calling in a hawk, an enticement. Hence *lure*; *allure*; *allurement*.

LEX, LEGIS (Lat.), Law. Hence *legal*; *legitimate*, lawful; *legitimacy*; *legitimation*; *legitim* (a Scots law term), the portion of goods of which a

father cannot deprive his children at his death; *liege-poustie* (corruption for *in legitima potestate*, also a Scots law term), the time of health during which a man has full power to settle his affairs; *illegal*; *illegitimate*; *illegitimacy*; *legislator*, a law-giver; *legislature*, a body of lawgivers; *legislation*; *privilege*, a peculiar right, see **PRIVUS**.

LIBER (Lat.), The inner bark of a tree, a book (because anciently made of bark). Hence *library*, a collection of books; *librarian*, one who has charge of a library; *libel*, a defamatory writing, an accusation; *libeller*; *libellous*.

LIBER (Lat.), Free. Hence *liberty*, freedom; *liberal*, generous; *illiberal*; *liberate*, to free; *liberator*; *liberation*; *libertine*, licentious; *libertinism*; *deliver*, (from Fr. *DELIVRER*), to set free; *deliverer*; *deliverance*; *delivery*; *redeliver*; *livery*. From this root also some etymologists derive *deliberate*, discuss; *deliberation*; *deliberative*; though others with more probability bring them from **LIBRA**, a balance.

LIBO (Lat. from **LEIBO**, Gr. to pour, to pour out in offering), To pour out an offering. Hence *libation*; *delibate*, to taste; *delibation*.

LIBRA (Lat.), A pound, a ba-

lance. Hence *Libra*, a sign of the zodiac; *libration*, balancing; *equilibrium*, the being even balanced. See **LIBER**.

LIC (Sax.), **LIK** (Dutch), Resembling. Hence *like*, used both as an adjective and also (which it is likewise in Saxon) as an affix; as in *godlike*; *likeness*; *likely*, probable; *likelihood*; *likewise*, formerly written "in like wise" (see **WISE**); *liken*; *unlike*.

LICCAN (Sax.), **LIKEN** (Dutch), To prefer, to approve. Hence *like*; *likely*, to be preferred; *dislike*.

LICEO, **LICITUM** (Lat.), To be lawful. Hence *license*, liberty to do anything; *licentious*, taking too much liberty; *licentiate*, one who holds a license, or one who takes liberties; *unlicensed*; *illicit*, unlawful.

LICIO (Lat. the form of **LACIO** in comp.), see **LACIO**.

LICTUM, see **LINQUO**.

LIDO, **LISUM** (Lat. form of **LÆDO** in comp.), see **LÆDO**.

LIEU (Fr.), Place, stead. Hence *in lieu*, instead; *lieutenant*, a deputy, one who holds the place of another; *lieutenancy*; *pur-lieu* (Fr. comp. of **PUR**, clear, and **LIEU**), a place clear of the king's forest, a border.

LIGNUM (Lat.), Wood. Hence *ligneous*, belonging to wood, resembling wood; *lignum vitæ*, a particular kind of wood.

LIGO (Lat.), To bind. Hence *ligature*, a bandage; *ligament*, that which connects the bones; *oblige*, compel; *obligation*; *obligatory*; *obligor*; *obligee* (law terms); *religion*, the obligation arising from reverence to God; *religionist*; *religious*; *religiousness*; *irreligion*; *irreligious*; *liege* (from Fr. **LIGE**), a vassal, one bound to a lord, who also himself is called *liege*, because he has *liege* subjects; *league* (from Fr. **LIGUE**), a convention; *liable* (from Fr.), subject; *liability*; *ally* (Fr.), confederate; *alliance*; *rally* (Fr.), reunite scattered forces.

LIKE (aff.), see **LIC**.

LIMEN (Lat. of disputed origin), A threshold. Hence *preliminary*, preparative.

LIMES (Lat.), A bound. Hence *limit* (through Fr.), a bound; *limited*; *unlimited*; *illimitable*; *unlimitable*.

LINEA, see **LINUM**.

LING (aff.), Sometimes implies diminution; as in *duckling*, *gosling*, *lordling*. Sometimes it is used in a more general sense, as implying any sort of connexion with the thing denoted by the root to which it is affixed; as in *worldling*, *foundling*.

LINGUA (Lat. from **LINGO**, to lick), The tongue, a language. Hence *linguist*, one skilled in languages; *lingo*, a cant word for a language; *language* (Fr.),

LINQUO, LICTUM (Lat.), To leave. Hence *relinquish*, to leave behind ; *relinquishment* ; *relic*, a thing left behind ; *relict*, a widow ; *dereliction* ; *delinquent*, an offender, one who quits the path of duty ; *delinquency*.

LINUM (Lat. from **LINON**, Gr.), Flax. Hence *linen*, cloth made of flax ; *lint* ; *line* (Lat. **LINEA**), a string, extension in length, *lineal* ; *linear* ; *lineament*, feature ; *lineage*, line of ancestors ; *delineate*, to draw an outline ; *interline*, insert between two lines ; *underline*, to mark with lines below the words.

LIQUEO (Lat.), To melt. Hence *liquid*, melted ; *liquescence*, beginning to melt ; *liquidity* ; *liquor* ; *liqueur* (Fr.), a dram ; *liquefy* ; *liquefaction* ; *liquidate*, to clear away (applied to debts).

LIRA (Lat.), A ridge. Hence *delirium* (Lat.), raving, being out of one's wits (taken from cattle who quit the furrow in ploughing) ; *delirious*.

LIS, LITIS (Lat.), Strife, lawsuit. Hence *litigant*, one engaged in a lawsuit ; *litigation* ; *litigious* ; *litis contestation* (term in civil and Scots law), joining issue in a lawsuit.

LITANEUO (Gr. from **LITOMAI**), To beg as a suppliant. Hence *litany*, a form of supplicatory prayer.

LITERA (Lat.), A letter of a book. Hence *literal*, following the letter, not free nor figurative ; *literature*, learning ; *literary*, belonging to learning ; *illiterate*, not learned ; *obliterate*, to blot out ; *obliteration* ; *literati* (Ital.), learned men ; *alliteration*, frequent repetition of the same letter ; *letter* (from Fr. **LETTRE**).

LITHOS (Gr.), A stone. Hence *lithography*, the art of engraving upon stone ; *lithomaney*, prediction by stones ; *chrysolite*, see **CHRUSOS**.

LITURGIE (Fr. from **LEITURGIA**, Gr. a public duty, comp. of **LEITOS**, public, from **LAOS** or **LEOS**, the people, and **ERGON**, a work), A formulary of public devotions. Hence *liturgy* ; *liturgical*.

LIVEO (Lat.), To be black and blue. Hence *livid* ; *lividity* ; *lividness*.

LOCUS (Lat.), A place. Hence *local*, having relation to a place ; *locality* ; *allocation* ; *collocate* ; *collocation* ; *dislocate* ; *dislocation* ; *translocation* ; *locomotion*, changing place.

LOGOS (Gr. from **LELOGA**, part of **LEGO**, to say), A word, account, reason. Hence *logomachy* (see **MACHE**), a fight about words ; *philologist*, *philologist*, a grammarian ; *zoology*, description of animals ; *ornithology*, description of birds,

ete. ete.; *logic*, the art of reasoning; *logician*; *logical*; *illogical*; *syllogism*, a form of argument; *analogy*, reasoning by comparison; *tautology* (see **TAUTO**); *macrology* (see **MAKROS**); *monologue*, a speech made alone; *dialogue*, conversation betwixt two or more; *apologue*, a fable; *apology*, a defence; *apologize*; *apologist*; *apologetic*; *catalogue*, a list; *prologue*; *epilogue*; *decalogue*, the ten commandments; *eulogium*, *eulogy*, *elope* (Fr.). *elogy*, panegyric; *eulogize*; *logarithms*, see **ARO** (Gr.)

LOI (Fr. from **LAH** or **LAGA**, Sax. whence our word), Law. Hence *loyal*; *loyalty*; *loyalist*; *disloyal*.

LONJA (Span.), A great slice, particularly of bacon. Hence *lunch* or *luncheon*, as much food as can be held in the hand, now a kind of meal between breakfast and dinner.

LOOPEN (Dutch), To run. Hence *clope*; *elopement*; *interlope*; *interloper*.

LOQUOR (Lat.), To speak. Hence *loquacious*, talkative; *loquacity*; *soliloquy*, speaking alone; *colloquial*, speaking with another; *obloquy*, speaking against one; *eloquent*, speaking with fluency; *eloquence*; *elocution*, which now generally denotes oratorical pronunciation; *interlocutor*, dialogist,

also (in Scots law) an order of court; *prolocutor*, one who speaks for others as well as for himself; *circumlocution*, speaking indirectly; *ventriloquist*; *blandiloquence*; *grandiloquence*; *magniloquence*. See **VENTER**, **BLANDUS**, **GRANDIS**, **MAGNUS**.

LUCEO (Lat. from Old Gr. **LUKE**, light), To shine. Hence *lucid*; *lucent*, shining; *luculent*, clear, evident; *lucubration*, study by night, work composed through the night; *Lucifer*, the morning star; *pellucid*, transparent; *semipellucid*; *elucidate*, to make clear; *elucidation*; *elucidator*; *translucent* or *translucid*, transparent. See **LUMEN**, **LUNA**.

LUCRUM (Lat.), Gain. Hence *lucre* (Fr.); *lucrative*.

LUCTOR (Lat.), To struggle. Hence *reluctant*; *reluctance*.

LUDO, **LUSUM** (Lat.), To play. Hence *ludicrous*, in sport; *allude*, to refer indirectly; *allusion*; *collude*, to conspire in a fraud; *collusion*; *collusive*; *delude*, to deceive; *delusion*; *delusive*; *clude*, to evade by stratagem; *elusion*; *elusive*; *elusory*; *illude*, deceive; *illusion*, false appearance, error; *illusive*; *illusory*; *interlude*, something played during an interval; *prelude*, something played before, an introduction; *lusus naturæ* (literally sport of

nature), an animal, or perhaps other natural thing, formed in an uncommon manner, *e. g.*, a cow with two heads.

LUGEO (Lat.), To mourn. Hence *lugubrious* (through Fr.), mournful.

LUMBUS (Lat.), The loin. Hence *lumbago*, a disease of the loins.

LUMEN (Lat. perhaps from **LUCEO**), Light. Hence *luminary*, a body which gives light; *luminous*, shining; *illumine*, *illuminate*, throw light upon; *illumination*; *relume*; *relumine*.

LUNA (Lat. perhaps from **LUCEO**), The moon. Hence *lunar*, belonging to the moon; *lunacy*, madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon; *lunatic*, one affected with lunacy; *sublunary*, below the moon, terrestrial; *interlunary*, *interlunar*, between old and new moon.

LUO (Lat. from Gr.), To pay, expiate, wash. Hence *ablution*, washing away; *alluvion*, addition made by the washing of a river; *alluvious*; *alluvial*; *dilute*, to make thin; *diluvium*, belonging to the deluge; *antediluvian*, before the deluge; *postdiluvian*, after the deluge. From this root also etymologists derive *pollute* (Lat. **POLLUO**, instead, as they say, of **PELLUO**), to defile; *pollution*; *unpolluted*.

LUSIS (Gr. from **LUO**, to loosen), A loosening. Hence *analysis*, the resolving of anything into its constituent parts; *analyze*; *analytical*; *paralysis* or *palsy*, a disease; *paralytic*; *paralyze*, to affect as it were with the palsy.

LUSTRUM (Lat.), A purification made every fifty months, a period of fifty months. Hence *lustrum*, a period of five years; *lustration*, purification; *illustrate*, to make clear; *illustration*; *illustrious*, famous; *lustre* (Fr.), brightness; *lustring*, *lute-string*, a kind of shining silk.

LUTUM (Lat.), Clay. Hence *lute*, chemist's clay.

LUXO (Lat. from **LUO**, and that from Gr. **LUO**), To loosen, to dislocate. Hence *luxation*, dislocation; *luxury*, voluptuousness, sumptuousness; *luxurious*; *luxuriousness*; *luxuriunt*, growing rank; *luxuriunce*; *luxuriute*.

LY (aff.), Like; as in *beastly*, *wisely*. It is the termination both of adjectives and adverbs, but chiefly of the latter. It is very generally used to convert the adjective into an adverb. *Ly* is also a frequent termination of names of places, in which case it is supposed to denote a field, from **LEAG** (Sax.)

LYRA (Lat. from **LURA**, Gr.), A harp. Hence *lyre*; *lyric*; *lyrist*.

M.

MACEO (Lat.), To be lean. Hence *emaciate*; *emaciation*; *macerate*, to make lean, to steep; *maceration*. See MÆGER.

MACHE (Gr.), A battle. Hence *logomachy*, a fight about words.

MACHIAVEL, a Florentine who inculcated most detestable doctrines in politics. Hence *machiavelism*, cunning.

MACHINA, see MECHANE.

MAÇON (Fr. of disputed origin), A builder with stone. Hence *mason*; *masonry*; *masonic*.

MACULA (Lat.), A spot or stain. Hence *immaculate*, without a stain; *immaculateness*.

MÆGER or MÆGRE (Sax.), MAIGRE (Fr.), according to etymologists connected with MACER (Lat.), Lean, wanting flesh. Hence *mcager* or *meagre*; *mcagerness* or *meagreness*.

MÆNEGEO (Sax.), Many.

MÆNGD (Sax.), Multitude.

MENGAN (Sax.), To mix.

Hence *many*; *manifold*; *mingle*; *mingler*; *commingle*; *intermingle*; *unmingled*; *mongrel*, of mixed breed.

MÆSTER (Sax. supposed to be derived from MÆST, most), A master. Hence *master* (generally supposed to be derived from MAGISTER, Lat. through

Fr. and Dutch, but see Todd); *mastery*; *masterful*; *masterless*.

MAGASIN (Fr. from MAGAZINO, Ital. supposed to be from MACHISAN, Arabic for a treasure), A storehouse, a book composed of miscellaneous articles. Hence *magazine*.

MAGISTER (Lat. generally supposed to be from MAGIS, more), A master. Hence *magistrate*, one invested with public authority; *magisterial*; *magistracy*. See MÆSTER.

MAGNUS (Lat.), Great. Hence *magnitude*, size; *magnify*; *magnificent*; *magnificence*; *magniloquence*, speaking big; *magnanimous*, great in mind; *magnanimity*; *magna charta* (great paper or charter), the English bill of rights; *scandalum magnatum*, see SKANDALON; *main* (through Fr.), chief.

MAGOS (Gr. borrowed from the Persians), A Persian priest or prophet, a wise man, a sorcerer. Hence *magic*, sorcery; *magical*; *magician*; *magi* (through Lat.), wise men of the east.

MAJOR (Lat.), Greater. Hence *major*, greater, the officer in the army next above the captain; *majority*, greater number or quantity, full age, the office of a major; *mayor*, chief magistrate of a town; *mayoress*, mayor's lady; *mayoralty*; *majesty*, grandeur, dignity; *majestic*.

MAKROS (Gr.), Long, large.

Hence *macrocosm*, see KOSMOS; *macrology*, much talk about nothing, a diffuse style.

MALLEUS (Lat.), A hammer.

Hence *mall*; *maul*; *mallet*; *malleable*, that may be beaten out without breaking; *immalleable*; *unmalleable*; *maul*, to beat.

MALUS (Lat.), Evil. MALE (Lat.), Ill. MAL (Fr.), Evil, ill. Hence *malediction* (literally speaking ill), *malison* (through Fr.), a curse; *malefactor* (literally an evil-doer), a criminal; *malvolent*, bearing ill-will; *malvolence*; *maltreat*, abuse; *malapert*, impudently forward; *malapropos* (Fr.), little to the purpose, irrelevant, unreasonable; *malversation*, misdemeanor; *maleadministration*, bad management; *malecontent*, discontented; *malpractice*, misbehaviour; *malice*, ill-will; *malicious*; *maliciousness*; *malign* (through Fr.), *malignant*, bearing ill-will; *malignity*; *maugre* (MALGRÉ, Fr. comp. of MAL and GRÉ, will), in spite. *Male* is the reverse of *bene*.

MAMME (Gr.), A mother.

MAMMA (Lat.), A breast, a mother. Hence *mamma*, a child's name for mother. This word is said to be found in all languages, and hence conjectured to be one of the easiest sounds a child can utter.

MANDO (Lat. contraction for MANU DO, I give with the hand, in comp. MENDO), To give in charge, to command. Hence *mandate*, a command; *mandatary*, *mandatory*, one to whom a charge is given; *mandamus*, a writ granted by the Court of King's Bench, in name of the king, commencing with the word *mandamus*, we command; *command* (Fr.), to order; *commander*; *commandant*; *commandment*; *uncommanded*; *countermand*; *demand* (Fr.), to claim with authority; *redemand*; *remand* (Fr.), to send back; *commend*, give in charge, praise; *commendation*; *commendable*; *discommend*; *discommendatory*; *discommendable*; *uncommendable*; *recommend*; *recommender*; *recommendation*; *recommendatory*.

MANEO, MANSUM (Lat.), To stay, to tarry. Hence *mansion*, dwelling-place; *manse*, parsonage-house; *manor* (through Fr.), a compass of land granted by the king to some honoured subject, where he may dwell and exercise jurisdiction—the jurisdiction which he there exercises; *permanent*, lasting; *permanence*; *permanency*; *impermanent*; *impermanence*; *impermanency*; *remain*, stay behind; *remanent*, staying behind; *remainder*; *remnant*, what remains.

MANGER (Fr.), To eat. Hence *manger*, that part of a stable from which horses feed; *blanc manger* (literally white eating, commonly pronounced *blamange*), a kind of dish made of milk, etc.; *mounce* or *munch*, to chew by great mouthfuls.

MANGERE, MONGER (Sax.), A trader. Hence *fishmonger*, *cheesemonger*, *ironmonger*, *newsmonger*, etc.

MANIA (Gr.), Madness. Hence *mania*; *maniac*, a madman; *bibliomania*, a rage for possessing books.

MANO (Lat.), To flow. Hence *emanate*, to flow out, to issue; *emanation*.

MANSUM, see **MANEO**.

MANTEAU (Fr. from Gr. **MANDUAS**, adopted from the Persic), A cloak. **MANTELET** (Fr.), A short cloak. Hence *mantle*, a cloak, to cloak or conceal; *dismantle*, to strip; *mantel*, work raised before a chimney to conceal it; *man-telet*, a short cloak, a shed used by miners in fortification; *mantua*, a lady's gown; *mantua-maker*; *portmanteau*, a small chest for carrying clothes, originally used for carrying a cloak.

MANTEIA (Gr.), Prophecy. Hence *chiromancy*, prophesying by the hand; *necromancy*, prophesying by communication

with the dead; *lithomancy*, prophesying by means of stones.

MANUS (Lat.), **MAIN** (Fr.), The hand. Hence *manual*, belonging to the hand, a book that may be carried in the hand; *manacle*, chain for the hands; *maniple*, a handful; *amanuensis*, one who writes what another dictates; *manufacture*, work done by the hand; *manufacturer*; *manufactory*; *manuscript*, a thing written by the hand *mauœndre* (Fr. signifying literally handiwork), dexterous management, stratagem; *manure*, originally cultivation by manual labour; *manumit* or *manumise*, to set one free from bondage; *emancipate*, to set free from bondage; *manifest*, palpable, evident, that may, as it were, be handled; *manifestation*; *manifesto* (Ital.), declaration; *maintain* (through Fr.), to hold; *maintainer*; *maintenance*; *legerdemain* (through Fr.), sleight of hand; *mortmain*, see **MORS**.

MAPPA (Lat.), A tablecloth. **MAPPA** (Low Lat.), A geographical delineation. Hence *map*. See **NAPPA**.

MARCHER (Fr.), To walk, to tread. Hence *march*; *countermarch*.

MARE (Lat.), The sea. Hence *marine*, belonging to the sea,

a sea soldier; *maritime*, belonging to the sea; *mariner*, a seafaring man; *submarine*, under the sea; *transmarine*, *ultramarine*, beyond the sea; *aquamarina*, see *AQUA*.

MARGO (Lat.), Bank of a river, or edge of anything. Hence *marge*, *margent*, or *margin*; *marginal*.

MARITUS (Lat.), Married, a husband. Hence *marital*, belonging to a husband; *marry* (through Fr.), to wed; *marriage*; *intermarry*; *intermarriage*; *unmarried*. The interjection *marry* has nothing to do with the verb, but was a mode of swearing, in Popish times, by the Virgin Mary.

MARS (Lat.), God of war. Hence *martial*, warlike; *March*, a month sacred to Mars.

MARTINET (Fr.), The name of an individual who at one time had the regulation of the French infantry. Hence *martinet*, a strict military disciplinarian.

MARTUR (Gr.), A witness. Hence *martyr*, one who by his death bears witness to the truth; *martyrdom*; *martyrology*, a register of martyrs; *protomartyr*, first martyr.

MASE (Sax.), A gulf. Hence *maze*, a perplexed winding path; *mazy*; *amaze*, bewilder.

MASSACRE (Fr. perhaps from

MACTO, Lat. to kill), Slaughter. **MASSACRER** (Fr.), To butcher. Hence *massacre*.

MASSE (Fr. from *MASSA*, Lat. and that from *MAZA*, Gr. a cake, derived from *MASSO*, to handle, to squeeze, to bake), A lump. Hence *mass*; *massy*; *massive*; *amass*.

MATER (Lat. from *METER* or *MATER*, Gr.), A mother. Hence *maternal*, motherly; *maternity*; *matricide*, killing of a mother; *matriculate*, to enter a name in the register of a university, which is regarded as the mother of all the pupils; *matrimony*, marriage; *matrimonial*; *matron*, a wife, an elderly woman. See *METER*, *MATERIA*.

MATERIA (Lat. supposed from *MATER*), That whereof anything is made. Hence *matter*; *material*, important, substantial, corporal; *materials*, the things whereof anything is made; *immaterial*; *materialist*, one who denies the existence of spirit; *materialism*, his opinions.

MATHEMA (Gr.), Learning. Hence *mathematics*, the science which treats of number and quantity; *mathematician*; *mathematical*; *philomath*, a lover of learning, often used in irony.

MATIN (Fr. from *MATUTINUS*, Lat. early), Morning. Hence

matin; *matins*, morning worship.

MATURUS (Lat.), Ripe. Hence *mature*; *maturity*; *immature*; *immaturity*; *premature*, too soon ripe; *prematureness*; *prematurity*.

MAUSOLEUM (Lat.), A famous monument erected to Mausolus, king of Caria; any pompous funeral monument. Hence *mausoleum*.

MAXIMUS (Lat.), Greatest. Hence *maximum*, the greatest attainable quantity, opposed to *minimum*; *maxim* (Fr.), a leading truth.

MEANDER, a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding course. Hence *meander*, to run with a serpentine course.

MECHANE (Gr. from *MECHOS*, an expedient), A contrivance for accomplishing anything. Hence *mechanic*, a workman; *mechanics*, the science of moving forces; *mechanical*; *mechanism*, action according to the laws of mechanics, construction upon their principles; *mechanician*; *machine* (from Lat. *MACHINA*), a complicated work, an engine; *machinery*; *machinate*, to contrive; *machination*; *machinator*; *mechanist*, the maker of machines.

MEDAILLE (Fr. said to be from *METALLUM*, Lat.), A coin, metal stamped in memory of

some event or performance.

Hence *medal*; *medallion*, a large medal; *medallist*.

MEDEOR (Lat. from Gr. *ME-DOMAI*, to have care of), To cure or heal. Hence *medical*, belonging to the art of healing; *medicine*, a cure for diseases; *medicinal*; *medicate*, to tincture with anything medicinal; *remedy*, a cure, to cure; *remediable*; *irremediable*; *unremedied*.

MEDITOR (Lat. supposed to be from *MELETAO*, Gr.), To think deeply, to forecast. Hence *meditate*; *meditation*; *meditative*; *premeditated*; *unmediated*; *unpremeditated*.

MEDIUS (Lat. from *MESOS*, Gr.), Middle. Hence *medium*, anything intervening—in plural, generally *media*; *mediate*, intervening, to intercede; *mediator*, one who intercedes; *mediatorial*; *mediatrix*; *mediation*; *immediate*, without intervention; *intermediate*, coming between; *mediocrity* (Fr.), moderate degree; *Mediterranean*, in the middle of the earth, encircled with land, the name given to the sea which separates Africa from Europe; *mezzo-relievo*, *mezzo-tinto*, see **LEVIS**, **TINGO**.

MEGAS (Gr.), Large, great. Hence *megacosm*, see **KOSMOS**; *omega*, see **OMEGA**.

MEL (Lat. from *MELI*, Gr.),

- Honey. Hence *mellifluous*; *mellifluent*, flowing sweetly.
- MELAS, MELAN (Gr.), Black. Hence *melancholy* (literally black bile), depression of spirits.
- MELIOR (Lat.), Better. Hence *meliorate*, *ameliorate*, to better; *melioration*, *amelioration*.
- MELON (Gr.), An apple, a fruit. Hence *melon*, a particular kind of fruit.
- MELOS (Gr.), A limb, a song. Hence *melody*, sweetness of sound; *melodious*; *melodiousness*; *melodrama* or *melodrame* (through Fr. comp. of MELOS and DRAMA), a dramatic performance, with songs; *philomela*, *philomel* (literally lover of song), the nightingale.
- MEMBRUM (Lat.), A limb. Hence *member*, a limb, one of the individuals who compose a corporation or community *demembration*, a word employed by lawyers (at least in Scotland) to express punishment inflicted by the loss of a limb *membrane* (from Lat. MEMBRANA, said to be so called because it covers the members), a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven.
- MEMINI, MEMENTO (Lat.), To remember. MEMOR (Lat.), Mindful. Hence *memento*, that which is intended or fitted to keep something in memory; *memory*, the faculty of retaining in mind past events; *memorable*, that ought to be kept in remembrance; *memorial*, a monument or thing for keeping in remembrance; *memoralist*; *memoir* (Fr.), an account of transactions; *memorandum*, a note to assist memory; *commemorate*, to preserve an event in memory; *commemoration*; *commemorative*; *immemorial*, beyond memory; *reminiscence*, recollection. From the same root also probably come *remember* (Fr. through Ital.), to bear in mind; *remembrance*; *remembrancer*, an officer of the exchequer; *unremembered*; *unremembering*; *unremembrance*. See COMMENTOR.
- MENACER (Fr. said to be from MINOR, Lat.), To threaten. Hence *menace*.
- MENDA or MENDUM (Lat.), A stain. Hence *mend* (Lat. EMENDO), to clear from stain or fault; *amend* (Fr.); *amendment*; *emendation*.
- MENDAX, MENDACIS (Lat.), Lying, deceiving. Hence *mendacious*; *mendacity*.
- MENDICUS (Lat.), One who begs alms. Hence *mendicity*; *mendicate*; *mendicant*.
- MENER (Fr.), To lead. MENAGE, Family. MENAGER, To manage. PROMENER, To lead forth, walk forth. Hence *menage*, *menagerie*, a collection

of brute animals ; *manage* ; *manager* ; *management* ; *mismanage* ; *mismanagement* ; *amenable*, responsible ; *demean*, behave ; *demeanour* ; *misdeemeanour* ; *promenade*, walk ; *minuet* (from Fr. *MENUET*), a kind of dance.

MENS, MENTIS (Lat. from *MENOS*, Gr.), The mind. Hence *mental*, belonging to the mind ; *dementate*, make mad ; *vehement*, violent ; *vehemence*.

MENSUS (Lat.), see *METRON*.

MENT (aff. from Fr.), A termination of nouns (chiefly of verbal nouns), to which it is not easy to give any uniform signification ; as in *banishment*, *achievement*, *allurement*.

MERCES (Lat.), see *MERX*.

MEREO, MERITUM, and MEREO, MERITUS (Lat.), To deserve. Hence *merit* ; *meritorious* ; *meritoriousness* ; *demerit*, the opposite of merit ; *unmerited*.

MERGO, MERSUM (Lat.), To plunge. Hence *merge*, to be swallowed up ; *emerge*, to rise out from water or anything which covers one ; *emergency*, unforeseen event ; *immerse*, plunge in ; *immersion* ; *submerge* ; *submersion*.

MERX, MERCIS (Lat.), Merchandise. **MERCES** (Lat.), Hire. Hence *mercantile*, belonging to merchandise ; *mercator*, haberdasher ; *mercery* ;

merchant (through Fr.), a trafficker ; *merchandise* ; *commerce*, trade ; *commercial* ; *Mercury*, the god of merchants, quicksilver ; *mercat*, trade ; *mercenary*, hireling ; *unmercenary*. From the same root Johnson derives *market*, and by contraction *mart* ; but, at all events, these come immediately to us from *market* (Sax.)

MESCREANT or MECREANT (Fr. comp. of *MES* and *CROYANT*, believer), An infidel. Hence *miscreant*.

MESEL (Old Fr. from *MASEL*, Ger. a spot), A leper. Hence *mesel* (see Wickliffe's translation), now obsolete, a leper ; *measles*, a well-known disease.

MESSIAS (Gr. from Heb.), Anointed. Hence *Messiah*, our Saviour.

MESSIEURS (Fr. plural of *MONSIEUR*), Sirs, gentlemen. Hence *messieurs*, employed by us as the plural of master, when used as a title of respect.

META (Gr. prep.) has, like other Greek prepositions, a variety of significations, among others, *with*, *after*, and in comp. frequently denotes *change*. It is used by us as a prefix, as in *metaphor* (literally transference), a species of figure of speech, by which a new and figurative meaning is, on account of some apparent rescm-

blance, given to words, *e.g.* when we say, "A man *bridles* his anger." It takes also the form of *meth*, as in *method* (literally a going after), arrangement to attain a purpose. Sometimes it drops the final letter, as in *metonymy* (literally change of name), that figure of speech by which the material is employed to express the thing made of it, the cause is put for the effect, or the like, as when we use the word *steel* to express a sword.

METALLUM (Lat. from **ME-TALLON**, Gr. said to be composed of **META** and **ALLA**), A mine, the substance which it contains. Hence *metal*, with us used only for the substance; *metallic*; *metalline*; *metallist*; *metallurgy* (comp. of **METALLUM** and **ERGON**), the art of working metals; *metallurgist*. See **MEDAILLE**.

METEORA (Gr. comp. of **META** and **AEIRO**, to suspend or raise), Fleeting bodies in the air or sky. Hence *meteor*; *meteorology*; *meteorologist*; *meteoric*.

METER (Gr.), Mother. Hence *metropolis*, the mother city, the capital; *metropolitan*. See **MATER**.

METRON (Gr.), A measure. **METIOR**, **MENSUS**, **METITUS** (Lat.), To measure. Hence *mete*, to measure; *meter*, meas-

urer; *metre*, verse; *metrical*, belonging to verse; *symmetry*, (literally what is measured together), good proportion; *symmetrical*; *barometer*, *chronometer*, *geometry*, *hydrometer*, *hygrometer*, *pedometer*, *photometer*, *pyrometer*, *thermometer*, *trigonometry* (see **BAROS**, **CHRONOS**, **GEA**, **HUDOR**, **HUGROS**, **PEDIS**, **PHAOS**, **PUR**, **THERMA**, **GONIA**); *diameter*, a line passing through the centre of a circle, and terminated at both sides by the circumference; *perimeter*, the compass or sum of all the bounding sides of any figure; *mensuration*, the art of measuring; *commensurate*, proportionate; *incommensurate*, dimension, size; *immense*, unmeasurable; *immensity*; *measure* (Fr.); *measurable*; *unmeasurable*; *immeasurable*; *unmeasured*.

MIGNON (Fr.), Pretty, elegant, darling. Hence *minion*, a favourite, a dependant. From this root also Todd derives *minikin*, which, he says, originally signified elegant; and *minx*, which now signifies a pert girl, though perhaps at first a word of endearment.

MIGRO (Lat.), To remove from one place to another. Hence *migrate*; *migration*; *migratory*; *commigrate*; *commigration*; *emigrate*; *emigrant*;

emigration; *immigrate*; *immigration*; *transmigrate*; *transmigration*.

MIKROS (Gr.), Small. Hence *microscope*, a glass for viewing small objects; *microscopic*; *microcosm*, a little world, the world of man.

MILES (Lat.), A soldier. Hence *military*, belonging to soldiers; *militant*, fighting; *militate*; *militia*, the train bands, standing army.

MILLE (Lat.), A thousand. Hence *millesimal*; *millenary*; *milleped*, an animal with many feet; *millennium*, a thousand years; *millennial*; *millenarian*, a believer in the millennium; *milfoil*, a plant with many leaves; *millet* (**MILIUM**, Lat. so called, it is said, on account of its number of seeds), a plant; *mile*, originally a thousand paces; *million*, a thousand times a thousand; *billion*; *trillion*; *quadrillion*. See **BIS**, **TRES**, **QUATUOR**.

MIMOS (Gr.), An imitator. Hence *mimis*, a ludicrous imitator; *mimicry*; *pantomime* (comp. of **PAN**, all, and **MIMOS**), a universal mimic, a representation by dumb show. See **IMITOR**.

MINEO (Lat.), To hang ready to fall. Hence *imminent*, impending; *imminence*; *eminent*, lofty, conspicuous; *eminence*; *pre-eminent*; *pre-emi-*

nence; *supereminent*; *supereminence*; *prominent*, jutting out, conspicuous; *prominence*.

MINISTER (Lat. derived by some from **MINOR**, less, in the same manner as they derive **MAGISTER**, master, from **MAGIS**, more), a servant. Hence *minister*, a servant, an agent; *ministry*; *ministerial*; *ministration*; *administer*; *administrator*; *administratrix*; *administration*.

MINIUM (Lat.), A red paint, vermilion. Hence *minium*; *miniate*, to tinge with vermilion; *miniature* (Ital.), rubric, also painting in water colours. From small pictures only being painted in this fashion, the word came to signify anything on a small scale, and hence was supposed to come from **MINOR**; but this Todd thinks erroneous.

MINOR (Lat. supposed to be derived from Old Gr.), Less. **MINIMUS**, Least. Hence *minor*, less, one under age; *minority*; *minute*, small; *minuteness*; *minutiæ*, small matters; *minish*, to lessen; *diminish*; *diminution*; *diminutive*; *undiminished*; *minimum*, the smallest possible quantity, opposed to *maximum*; *minim*, a dwarf, a note in music. From this root also *miniature* and *minikin* are, with much show of probability, generally

supposed to be derived: but see MINIUM and MIGNON. See MINISTER.

MINOR (Lat.), To threaten. Hence *minatory*, threatening; *commination*, denunciation. From this root also etymologists derive *menace* (Fr.), to threaten.

MIRUS (Lat.), Wonderful. Hence *miracle*, a wonderful work out of the course of nature; *miraculous*; *admire*, to wonder (now always with approbation); *admirable*; *admiration*.

MIS (pref.), see **MISSA**.

MISCEO, MIXTUM (Lat. from Gr. **MISGO**), To mix. Hence *miscellany*, a mass made up of various kinds, a book made up of passages on various subjects; *miscellaneous*; *promiscuous*, mixed, not assorted; *mix* (Sax.); *mixture*; *admix*; *admixture*; *commix*; *commixture*; *intermix*; *intermixture*; *unintermixed*; *unmixed*.

MISER (Lat.), Wretched. Hence *miser*, originally any wretched person, now one who makes himself wretched from anxiety about his money; *misery*, wretchedness; *miserable*, pitiable; *commiserate*, to pity; *commiseration*.

MISOS (Gr.), Hatred. Hence *misanthrope*, man-hater; *miso-gamist*, marriage-hater.

MISSA (Goth.), **MIS** (Sax.),

Denoting error or defect (see Todd). Hence *mis* (pref. in Fr. **MES**), ill, wrong, as in *misfortune*, *misbehave*, *mis-carry*; *amiss*, wrong. Is it not probable, though Todd has not noticed it, that *miss*, not to hit (which comes immediately from **MISSEN**, Dutch and German), has the same origin?

MITIS (Lat.), Mild, gentle. Hence *mitigate*, to make mild; *mitigation*; *mitigable*; *im-mitigable*; *unmitigable*; *un-mitigated*.

MITRA (Lat. from **MITRA**, Gr. a girdle, a band for the head, and that from **MITOS**, a thread), A head-dress. Hence *mitre*, originally any ornament for the head, now a bishop's coronet; *mitred*.

MITTO, MISSUM (Lat.), To send. Hence *mittimus* (Lat. signifying *we send*), the warrant of a justice for sending a prisoner to jail; *admit*, to allow to enter; *admittance*; *re-admit*; *commit*, intrust, perpetrate; *commitment*, sending to prison, also applied to a step taken with regard to a bill in Parliament; *committee*, to whom anything is intrusted; *recommit*; *emit*; *intermit*, give over for a time; *intromit*, allow to enter,—intermeddle (a Scots law term); *omit*, pass over; *permit*, allow; *preter-mit*, pass over; *remit*, send

back, *forgive*; *remitter*; *remittance*, payment of money at a distant place; *remitment*, sending back to custody; *remission*, pardon; *remissible*, *irremissible*; *remiss*, slack, negligent; *remissness*; *submit*, yield; *transmit*; *premise*, to say by way of preface; *premises*; *promise*, make declaration of something to be given or done; *promissory*; *unpromising*; *compromise*, to adjust by mutual concessions; *mission*, the being sent; *missionary*, one sent; *missive* (Fr.), a letter or messenger sent, not now in use except in Scotland, where it is employed to signify a letter of offer or obligation; *missile*, thrown by the hand; *admission*, *commission*, etc.; *commissary*, an officer intrusted with a particular charge; *emissary*, one sent out privately; *dismiss*.

MIXTUM, see MISCEO.

MNEMON (Gr.), Keeping in remembrance. MNESTIS, Memory. Hence *mneumonics*, the art of memory; *amnesty*, forgetfulness or pardon of injury.

MODUS (Lat.), Measure, manner. Hence *mode*, manner; *model* (Fr.), a representation in little, a standard; *moderate*, keeping within measure; *moderation*; *moderator*; *immoderate*; *modest*, keeping one's behaviour within due bounds; *modesty*; *immodest*; *immod-*

estly; *modicum*, a small measured portion; *modify*, to shape, to moderate; *modification*; *modulate*, to form to a certain proportion, used generally with respect to sound; *modulation*; *commodious*, convenient; *commodity*, interest, convenience, merchandise; *accommodate*; *unaccommodating*; *accommodation*; *incommode*; *incommodious*; *mood*, manner, an expression used in logic, music, and grammar; *à la mode* (Fr.), *modish*, fashionable.

MOITIE (Fr. from MOIEN, middle), Half. Hence *moiety*, a half.

MOLA (Lat. from Gr. MULE, a mill), A mill, meal sprinkled with salt on a sacrifice. Hence *molar teeth*, the grinders; *emolument* (Lat.), denoting originally profit from a mill, now from any labour; *immolate* (Lat.), to sacrifice; *immolation*; *muliere* (Old English, still used in Scotland), *fec* for grinding.

MOLES (Lat.), A mass, a pile. Hence *mole* (Fr.), a pier, a rampart; *demolish*, pull down a building, destroy; *demolition*. Hence also etymologists derive *amulet*, a charm (AMULETTE, Fr. from AMULETUM, anciently spelt AMOLIUM, Lat., said to be from AMOLIOR, to remove with difficulty, to expel). See MOLESTUS.

MOLESTUS (Lat. according to etymologists, derived from **MOLES**, a mass, anything huge and cumbersome), Trouble-some. Hence *molest*; *molester*; *molestation*; *unmolested*.

MOLLIS (Lat.), Soft. Hence *mollify*, soften; *mollient*; *emollient*, softening. From the same root etymologists derive *mull*, to burn and sweeten wine.

MONA (Sax. according to some connected with **MENE**, Gr.), The moon. Hence *moon*; *month*, the period in which the moon completes its orbit; *monthly*; *Monday*, the day dedicated to the moon.

MONDE (Fr. from **MUNDUS**, Lat.), The world. Hence *beau monde*, see **BEAU**.

MONEO (Lat. supposed to be from **MNAO**, Old Gr. to remind), To remind, advise. Hence *monitor*, an adviser; *monitress*; *monitory*; *monition*; *monument*, a thing employed for keeping an event in remembrance; *monumental*; *admonish*, advise; *admonisher*; *admonition*; *premonish*; *premonition*; *premonitory*; *summon*, to cite. See **MONSTRUM**.

MONGER, see **MANGERE**.

MONOS (Gr.), Alone. Hence *monade* (Fr.), an indivisible thing; *monarch*, a sole ruler; *monarchy*; *monarchical*; *antimonarchical*; *monochord*, an

instrument of one string; *monocular*, one-eyed; *monody* (literally a song sung by one alone), a mournful ditty; *monogamy*, having one wife; *monologue*, a soliloquy or speech made alone; *monomachy*, single combat; *monopetalous*, having one flower-leaf; *monopoly*, the exclusive right of selling a particular article; *monosyllable*, a word of one syllable; *monotony*, uniformity of sound; *monotonous*; *monastery*, a place of religious retirement; *monastic*; *monasticism*; *monk* (through Sax.), one who lives in a monastery under particular vows; *monkish*.

MONS (Lat.), A mountain. Hence *mount* (through Sax.); *mountain* (through French); *mountainous*; *mountaineer*; *ultramontane*, beyond the mountains; *mount* (French), to rise; *amount* (French), to reach; *dismount* (French), to throw or alight from a horse; *remount*; *surmount*; *surmountable*; *insurmountable*; *unsurmountable*; *paramount*, supreme; *mountebank* (Ital.), applied originally to a quack, now to a buffoon, who mounts a bench at markets or the like; *promontory*, see **PROMONTORIUM**; *Beaumont*, see **BEAU**.

MONSIEUR (Fr. literally my sir), Sir, master. Hence *mon-*

sieur, employed by us to denote a Frenchman, generally in ridicule. See MESSIEURS.

MONSTRUM (Lat. derived by etymologists from **MONEO**, because it gives warning of future events), A prodigy. **MONSTRO** (Lat.), To show. Hence *monster*, a prodigy; *monstrous*; *demonstrate*, explain conclusively; *demonstration*; *demonstrable*; *indemonstrable*; *demonstrative*; *demonstrator*; *remonstrate*, show reasons against anything; *remonstrance*.

MONY (aff. from Fr. **MONIE**, and that. from Lat. **MONIA**, or **MONIUM**), A termination of nouns, which, though not very common, appears to be used for various purposes, not only expressing quality, as in *acrimony*, *parsimony*, *sanctimony*, but also having other meanings, as in *ceremony*, *patrimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*.

MORBUS (Lat.), A disease. Hence *morbid*, diseased; *cholera morbus*, a particular disease.

MORDEO, **MORSUM** (Lat.), To bite. Hence *mordant*, a substance used to fix colours; *mordicant*, biting, acrid; *morsel*, a mouthful; *remorse* (literally biting back), sting of conscience; *remorseless*.

MORIS, see **MOS**.

MORPHE (Gr.), Form. Hence

metamorphose, to change the form; *metamorphosis*; *anthropomorphites*, see **ANTHROPOS**.

MORS, **MORTIS** (Lat. supposed to be derived from **MOROS**, Gr. fate, death), Death. Hence *mortal*, liable to death, deadly; *mortify*, to destroy vital qualities, to disappoint; *mortification*; *unmortified*; *immortal*, not liable to death; *immortality*; *immortalize*; *post mortem*, after death; *mortgage* (Fr. literally dead pledge), a thing committed to a creditor in security of his claim; *unmortgaged*; *mortmain* (Fr. literally dead hand), such a state of possession as does not admit of alienation.

MORSUM, see **MORDEO**.

MOS, **MORIS** (Lat. supposed to be derived from **MODUS**), A manner or custom. Hence *moral*, relating to the practice of men towards each other; *morals*; *morality*; *moralist*; *moralize*; *immoral*; *immorality*; *demoralize*, to render immoral; *demoralization*; *morose*, sullen; *moroseness*; *demure* (from Fr. **DES MŒURS**), decent, grave; *demureness*.

MOT (Fr.), A word. Hence *bon mot*, see **BONUS**.

MOTJAN (Goth.), To meet, and hence to discuss. Hence *meet*, assemble; *meeting*; *moot*, to discuss a hypothetical question;

mooter; *moothall*, the old name for a council-chamber, still retained in the north of England; *burg-mote*, *folk-mote*, *port-mote*, etc.

← **MOTUM**, see **MOVEO**.

MOVEO, **MOTUM** (Lat.), To move. Hence *move*; *mover*; *movement*; *movable*; *immovable*; *unmoved*; *unmoving*; *remove*; *removal*; *irremovable*; *unremovable*; *mobile*, easily moved; *mobility*; *immobility*; *mob*, the fickle multitude; *momentum*, moving force; *moment*, importance, instant of time; *momentous*, important; *momentary*, lasting for an instant; *motion*, change of place; *motionless*; *motive*, that which moves the mind; *commotion*; *emotion*; *promote*; *promoter*; *promotion*; *remote*; *remoteness*.

MOUSSELIN (Fr. from **MOSUL**, the port whence the article was sent into Europe), A fine kind of cotton stuff. Hence *muslin*.

MOYEN (Fr. *adject.*), Middle.

MOYEN (Fr. *subst.*), That which is employed to attain an end. Hence *mean* (*adject.*), middle, as when we say "the *mean* time;" *mean* (*subst.*), mediocrity, as when we say "the golden *mean*," also what is employed to attain an end, in which last sense it is commonly used in the plural. See **MOITIE**.

MUCUS (Lat.), The discharge from the nose. Hence *mucus*, taken both in its original signification and for any other slimy discharge; *mucilage* (Fr.), any gummy or viscous substance; *mucilaginous*, viscous.

MULTUS (Lat.), Much, many. Hence *multitude*, the being many; *multitudinous*; *multangular*, *multifarious*, *multiform*, *multilateral*, *multiple*, *multiplicity*, *multiply*, *multiplier*, *multiplication*, *multiplier*, *equimultiple*. See **ANGULUS**, **FARIS**, **FORMA**, **LATUS**, **PLEKO**.

MULUS (Lat.), The offspring of a horse and ass. Hence *mulc*; *mulish*, like a mule, stubborn; *mulatto* (Span.), the offspring of a white and a black.

MUNDUS (Lat.), Elegance, ornament, the world. Hence *mundane*, worldly; *antemundane*, before the world. See **MONDE**.

MUNIO (Lat.), To fortify. Hence *munition*, fortification, defence; *muniment*, fortification, record; *premunire* (law term); *ammunition*, military stores.

MUNUS, **MUNERIS** (Lat.), A gift, an office. Hence *munificent*, liberal; *communicate*, to share; *communication*; *communicative*; *communicable*; *incommunicable*; *uncommunicated*; *uncommunicative*; *com-*

munificant, one who partakes in the Lord's Supper; *excommunicate*, expel from the church; *excommunication*; *community*, commonwealth, joint possession; *communc*, converse; *communion*, intercourse, joint possession; *common*, shared among many; *uncommon*; *re-munerate*, to recompense; *remuneration*; *municipal*, partaking certain offices and rights belonging to a corporation; *immunity*, freedom from office or obligation.

MURIAS (Gr. from **MURIOI**, 10,000), an indefinite number. Hence *myriad*.

MURMUR (Lat. from Gr. and that probably from the sound itself), A sound as of running water, grumbling. Hence *murmur*; *murmurer*; *murmurous*.

MURUS (Lat.), A wall. Hence *mure*, *immure*, to enclose in walls; *mural*, pertaining to walls; *murage*, money paid to keep walls in repair.

MUSA (Lat. from **MOUSA**, Gr.), The name given to each of the nine divinities supposed to preside over poetry, music, etc. Hence *muse*; *music*; *musical*; *unmusical*; *immusical*; *musician*; *museum*, originally a library, or the resort of learned men, now a repository of curiosities.

MUSTERION (Gr. from **MUEO**,

to initiate), A hidden truth explained only to the initiated. Hence *mystery*; *mysterious*; *mysteriousness*; *mystic*; *mysticism*.

MUTHOS (Gr.), A word, a fable. Hence *mythology*, fabulous history; *mythologist*; *mythological*.

MUTILUS (Lat. derived by etymologists from **MITULOS**, Gr.), Deprived of horns, maimed. Hence *mutilate*, to deprive of some essential part; *mutilation*.

MUTO (Lat.), To change. Hence *mutation*; *mutable*, that may be changed; *mutability*; *immutable*; *immutability*; *commute*; *commutation*; *permutation*; *transmute*; *transmutation*; *transmutable*.

MUTUS (Lat.), Dumb. Hence *mute*, dumb, silent.

MUTUUS (Lat.), Lent or borrowed, reciprocal. Hence *mutual*, reciprocal; *intermutual*.

N.

NADIR (Arab.), The point under foot. Hence *nadir*, opposite to *zenith*.

NAIVETE (Fr.), Simplicity, ingenuousness. Hence *naïveté*, sometimes used in our language.

NAPPA (Ital. corrupted from **MAPPA**, Lat.), **NAPE** (Fr.),

A tablecloth, a napkin. **NAPERIA** (Ital.), Table-linen. Hence *napkin*; *napery* (an English as well as a Scots word, Todd), table-linen.

NARRO (Lat.), To tell. Hence *narrate*, used only (Dr Johnson says) in Scotland; *narrative*; *narration*; *narrator*.

NASCOR, NATUS (Lat.), To be born, to spring. Hence *nascent*, growing; *connascence*; *renascent*; *natal*; *native*, pertaining to birth; *nativity*, birth; *nation*, a people, literally the natives of a particular country; *national*; *international*; *nationality*; *denationalize*, deprive of national rights; *nature*, that which is born or created, not fashioned by art; *natural*; *naturalist*, one versed in natural history or natural philosophy; *naturalize*, to invest an alien with the rights of a native subject; *naturalization*; *unnatural*; *preternatural*; *supernatural*, miraculous; *agnate* (in civil law), a paternal relative; *cognate* (in civil law), a maternal relative; *innate*, in-born, not acquired; *innateness*.

NASUS (Lat.), The nose. Hence *nasal*, pertaining to the nose; *nose* (NÆSE, Sax.); *noseless*; *nostril*; *nosegay*, a bunch of flowers. See **NESS**.

NAUS, NAOS (Gr. from **NAO**, to swim), A ship. **NAVIS** (Lat.),

A ship. Hence *nausea*, ship-sickness, tendency to vomit in any situation; *nauseate*, to loathe; *nauseous*, loathsome; *nauseousness*; *nautical*, pertaining to sailors; *nautilus*, a shell-fish which possesses something like an oar and a sail; *acronaut*, one who sails in the air by a balloon; *navy*, an assemblage of ships; *naval*, pertaining to ships; *navigate*, to sail; *navigator*, a seaman; *navigation*; *navigable*; *unnavigable*; *unnavigated*; *circumnavigate*; *circumnavigator*; *circumnavigation*; *renavigate*; *renavigation*.

NCE, NCY (aff. from Fr. and that from **NTIA**, Lat. the termination of participial nouns), A termination of nouns, denoting the being, doing, etc.; as in *ignorance*, *preference*, *constancy*, *currency*.

NE (Gr. and Lat. pref.), Not, as in *nefarious*, not to be spoken of. Sometimes it has a *g* annexed to it, as in *neglect*, not to gather, to disregard.

NECESSE (Lat. most probably compounded of **NE**, not, and **CESSO**, to cease), Necessary. Hence *necessary*; *unnecessary*; *necessity*; *necessitous*; *necessitate*; *necessitarian*, one who denies man's free will.

NECTAR (Lat. from **NEKTAR**, Gr. comp. of **NE**, not, and **KTAO**, to kill), The drink of the gods.

Hence *nectar*; *nectareous*; *nectarine* (Fr.), a species of plum.

NECTO, NEXUM (Lat.), To tie.

Hence *connect*; *connexion*; *connective*; *disconnect*; *unconnected*; *annex*; *annexation*; *reannex*; *reannexation*.

NEGO (Lat. supposed to be comp. of NE, not, and AGO, to do, to say), To deny, to refuse. Hence *negation*, denial; *negative*; *denegation*, denial, refusal; *deny* (Fr. DENIER); *denial*; *deniable*; *undeniable*; *renegado* or *renegade* (Span. Fr.), an apostate.

NEGOTIUM (Lat. comp. of NE or NEC, and OTIUM, leisure), Business. Hence *negotiate*, to treat regarding business; *negotiator*; *negotiation*; *unnegotiated*.

NEKROS (Gr.), Dead. Hence *necrology*, an account of persons deceased; *necromancy*, foretelling by communication with the dead (see MANTEIA). See PERNICIES.

NEMO, NEMINIS (comp. of NE and HOMO), Nobody. Hence *nemine contradicente*, contracted into *nem. con.*, without contradiction.

NEPOS (Lat. of disputed origin), A grandson. Hence *nephew* (Fr. NEVEU), a brother's or sister's son; *nepotism* (Fr.), undue partiality to one's own relations.

NERVUS (Lat. from NEURON, Gr.), A sinew, nerve, bow-string. Hence *nerve*, an organ of sensation proceeding from the brain to any other part of the body; *nervous*, full of nerves, strong, pertaining to the nerves; *enervate*, to weaken; *enervation*; *un-nerve*.

NESS (aff. from NISSE, Sax.) is a termination generally added to adjectives to convert them into substantives, signifying state or quality; as in *goodness*, *wickedness*. The same syllable is also used (from NESE or NEESE, Sax. a nose) as the termination of places possessing headlands or promontories as in *Sheerness*, *Fifeness*.

NEST (Sax.), Haunted, visited frequently. Hence *nest*, a bird's dwelling; *nestling*, a young bird; *nestle*, to settle, to harbour.

NET (Fr. from NETTO, Ital. and that according to etymologists from NITIDUS, Lat. from NITEO, to shine, to be neat), Clean, pure, spruce. Hence *net*, genuine, unmixed, as in *net wines*; *net weight*; *net revenue*; *neat*, elegant; *neatness*.

NETEN (Teut.), to sew. Hence *net* (Sax.), a texture with interstices; *needle* (Sax. NEDL), an implement for sewing; *needlework*.

NEUTER (Lat. comp. of **NE**, not, and **UTER**, whether), Neither. Hence *neuter*, not engaged on either side; (in grammar) neither masculine nor feminine; *neutral*; *neutrality*; *neutralize*; *neutralization*.

NEXUM, see **NECTO**.

NICKA (Sax.), An evil spirit of the waters. Hence (not from Nicolas Machiavel) *Old Nick*, the devil.

NIHIL or **NIHILUM** (Lat. comp. of **NE**, not, and **HIILUM**, the small black speck upon a bean), Nothing. Hence *annihilate*, to reduce to nothing; *annihilation*; *nihility* (philosophical term), mere nothing.

NIHT (Sax.), The time of darkness. Hence *night*; *nightly*; *nightingale* (Sax. **NIGHTEGALE**, comp. of **NIHT** and **GALAN**, to sing), a bird that sings in the night; *nightmare* (the latter part being of disputed origin), a morbid oppression; *se'nnight*, a week; *fortnight*, two weeks.

NINO (Span.), A child. Hence *ninny*, a simpleton.

NIQUE (Fr.), Something done in derision. Hence *nickname*.

NISI (Lat.), Unless. Hence *nisi prius*, see **PRIOR**; *nisi Dominus frustra*, see **FRUSTRA**.

NITOR (Lat.), To endeavour. Hence *renitent*, resisting; *renitence*; *renitency*.

NIVEO (Obsolete Lat.), To

wink. Hence *connive*, to wink at anything, to pretend blindness or ignorance; *connivance*; *unconniving*.

NIVIS (gen. of **NIX**), Of snow. Hence *niveous*, snowy, like snow.

NOBILIS, see **NOSCO**.

NOCEO (Lat.), To hurt. Hence *nocent*, hurtful, guilty (not now much in use); *innocent*, not guilty; *nocuous*, *noxious*, hurtful; *innocuous*; *innoxious*; *obnoxious*, liable to punishment, liable to anything; *unobnoxious*.

NOCTIS, see **NOX**.

NOLO, see **VOLO**, **VELLE**.

NOMEN, **NOMINIS** (Lat. derived according to some from **ONOMA**, Gr. a name; according to others from **NOSCO**, to know), A name. Hence *nominal*, pertaining to names; *nominate*, to name; *nomination*; *nominee*; *denominate*; *denominator*; *denomination*; *nomenclature*, a collection of names; *ignominy*, disgrace; *ignominious*; *nominate*, a case in grammar; *noun*, a part of speech denoting names; *pronoun*, a part of speech used for a noun; *pronominal*, pertaining to a pronoun; *renown* (Fr. **RENOMMÉ**), fame; *misnomer* (Fr.), a wrong name.

NOMOS (Gr. from **NEMO**, to assign), A law. Hence *Deuteronomy* (literally second law),

a book of scripture in which the law is rehearsed; *antinomy*, a contradiction between two different laws; *antinomianism*, particular heresy in religion; *astronomy*, the science relating to the laws which regulate the courses of the heavenly bodies; *economy*, see ΟΙΚΟΣ.

NON (Lat.), Not. This word is employed by us as a negative prefix, as in *nonsense*, *nonage*.

NON (Sax. from Lat. *NONUS*, ninth), Noon. Hence *noon*. The Romans had their *cæna* or principal meal at the *ninth* hour (three o'clock afternoon); whence, according to etymologists, other nations called their dinner-hour, though earlier in the day, by the same name; just as in our own recollection tea-time continued in vulgar language to be called *four-hours*.

NORMA (Lat.), A mechanic's rule,—a rule. Hence *enormous*, out of rule, monstrous; *enormity*; *normal*, perpendicular.

NOSCO, NOTUM, sometimes in comp. NITUM (anciently GNOSCO, GNOTUM, Lat. from Gr. GIGNOSCO), to know. Hence *cognosce*, a Scots law term; *cognition*; *cognizance*; *connoisseur* (Fr.), a judge; *incognito*, or by contraction *incog.*, in disguise; *precogni-*

tion; *prognosticate*; *recognise*; *recognition*; *note*, mark; *notable*; *rotation*; *N.B.* (contraction for Lat. *NOTA BENE*), mark well; *notary*, an officer employed to take notes in any transaction; *notarial* (in Scotland frequently *notorial*); *prothonotary* (a compound of *PROTOS*, first), originally the chief notary, now the keeper of particular registers; *notorious*, well known, when applied to a man is generally used in a disadvantageous sense; *notoriety*; *notice*, remark; *unnoticed*; *annotation*; *denote*; *notify*; *notification*; *notion*; thought, opinion; *noble*, notable, of high rank; *nobleness*; *nobility*; *noblesse* (Fr.), the higher ranks; *ennoble*, to make noble; *ignoble*, not noble; *reconnoitre* (Fr.), view; perhaps *know*, etc., etc.

NOSOS (Gr.), A disease. Hence *nosology*, description of diseases.

NOSTER, NOSTRUM (Lat. from *NOS*, we), Ours. Hence *nostrum*, a medicine not yet made public; *Pater Noster*, see *PATER*.

NOTUM, see *NOSCO*.

NOVEM (Lat.), Nine. Hence *November*, the ninth month of the year when it began with March; *novennial*, see *ANNUS*.

NOVUS (Lat.), New. Hence *novel*, new, a tale; *novelty*;

novelist, formerly an innovator, now a writer of novels; *novice*, a fresh man having little knowledge, a probationer in a religious house; *novitiate*, the state of a religious novice; *innovate*; *innovator*; *innovation*; *renovate*; *renovator*; *renovation*.

NOX, NOCTIS (Lat. supposed to be from NUX, Gr.), Night. Hence *noeturnal*, nightly; *noeturn*, a nightly office of devotion; *equinox*, the seasons when day and night are of equal length; *equinoctial*.

NT (aff. from Fr. and that from NS, Lat., the final letters of present participles and participial adjectives), A termination having in adjectives generally much the same effect with *ing*, and in nouns generally the same effect with *er* or *or*; as in *militant*, *different*, *inhabitant*, *president*.

NUBO, NUPTUM (Lat.), To marry. Hence *connubial*, pertaining to marriage; *nuptials*, marriage; *nuptial*.

NUDUS (Lat.), Naked. Hence *nudity*, nakedness; *denude*, to strip, to divest.

NUGÆ (Lat.), Silly and unmeaning songs sung by hired women at funerals; used to signify any trifling thing whatever. Hence *nugatory*, trifling, useless.

NULLUS (Lat. comp. of NE, not, and ULLUS, any), None. Hence *null*, void, of no force; *nullity*; *nullify*; *annul*; *disannul*.

NUMERUS (Lat.), Number. Hence *numeral*; *numerical*, belonging to number; *numerous*, large in number; *numerator*; *enumerate*, count out; *enumeration*; *innumerable*; *super-numerary*, beyond the right number; *number* (Old Fr.); *numberless*; *unnumbered*.

NUNCIUS (Lat.), A messenger. Hence *nuncio* (Ital.), a messenger, an envoy from the Pope; *internuncio*; *announce*, tell to; *announcement*; *annunciation*; *announcer*; *denounce*, publicly to menace; *denouncement*; *denunciation*; *enunciate*; *enunciation*; *pronouncee*; *pronunciation*; *unpronounced*; *renounce*, to disown; *renunciation*.

NUPTUM, see NUBO.

NUTRIO (Lat.), To nourish. Hence *nutriment*; *nutrition*; *nutritious*; *nutritive*; *nourish* (Fr.); *nourisher*; *nourishment*; *nurture*; *nurse* (Fr.), one who nourishes a child; *nursery*, the act, the objects, or the place of nurture; *unnurtured*.

NYMPHA (Lat. from NUMPHE, Gr.), An inferior kind of goddess. Hence *nymph*.

O.

O (Lat. pref.), see OB.

OB (Lat. pref.), Over against, opposite; as in *obvious* (literally meeting one in the way), clear. Sometimes this prefix takes the forms of *oc*, *of*, *op*, *os*; as in *occur*, *offend*, *oppose*, *ostentation*. Sometimes it drops the final letter, as in *omit*.

OBEDIO, see AUDIO.

OBELISCUS (Lat. from OBELOS, Gr. a spit), A piece of stone or marble, generally with four faces, lessening upwards by degrees. Hence *obelisk*.

OBLIQUUS (Lat.), Slant. Hence (through Fr.), *oblique*; *obliquity*; *obliqueness*.

OBLIVIO (Lat. from OBLIVISCOR, to forget), Forgetfulness. Hence *oblivion*; *oblivious*.

OBSCURUS (Lat.), Dark. Hence *obscure*; *obscurity*; *obscuratation*; *unobscured*.

OBSOLEO (Lat. of disputed derivation), To go out of use. Hence *obsolete*.

OBSTINATUS (Lat. of disputed origin), Resolute. Hence *obstinate*, generally used in a bad sense; *obstinacy*.

OCCULO, see COLO.

OCCUPO, OCCUPATUM (Lat. said to be comp. of OB and CAPIO), To take possession. Hence *occupy*; *occupier*; *occupant*; *occupancy*; *occupation*; *pre-*

occupy; *preoccupation*; *unoccupied*.

OCTO (Lat. from OKTO, Gr.), Eight. Hence *octagon*, a figure with eight corners; *octagonal*, *octangular*, having eight corners; *octave*, the eighth day after a festival, also a term in music; *octavo*, a book of which each sheet is folded into eight leaves; *October*, the eighth month of the year when it commenced with March; *octogenary*, of eighty years of age; *octopetalous*, see PETALON; *octennial*, see ANNUS.

OCULUS (Lat.), The eye. Hence *ocular*, pertaining to the eye; *oculist*, one who cures diseases of the eye; *inoculate*, to insert the eye of a bud into another stock, to infect with a disease by inserting the matter; *inoculation*; *monocular*, one-eyed; *binocular*, having two eyes.

ODE (Gr. from AEIDO, to sing), A song. Hence *ode*, a lyric poem; *monody* (literally a song sung alone), a mournful song; *prosody*, the study of verse; *prosodist*, *prosodian*; *prosodical*; *parody*, making a slight change in a quotation in order to give a different sense; *rhapsody*, a composition made up by putting together things naturally quite unconnected; *psalmody*, *palinode* (Gr. PALINODIA, comp. of PALIN, backwards, and ODE), a recantation; *comedy* (Gr.

comp. of KOME, a village, or KOMOS, revelry, and ODE), a dramatic representation of human foibles; *comical*; *comicalness*; *comedian*; *tragedy*, see TRAGODIA; *tragedian*; *tragic*; *tragt-comedy*.

ODI (Lat.), To hate. Hence *odium*; *odious*; *odiousness*.

ODOR (Lat. from Gr. OZO, to smell), Smell. Hence *odour*; *odoriferous*; *odorous*; *inodorous*.

ŒUVRE (Fr.), A work. Hence *manœuvre* (literally handiwork), *stratagem*; *chef-d'œuvre* (Fr. literally chief of work), a masterpiece.

OGA (Sax.), Terror. OGAN (Goth.), To fear. Hence, as is supposed, *ugly*, offensive to the sight; *ugliness*.

OIKOS (Gr.), A dwelling-house. Hence *economy* (Gr. OIKONOMIA), household arrangement, any arrangement, frugality; *economics*; *economical*; *economist*; *economize*; *diocese* (Gr. DIOIKESIS, management or the district managed), a bishop's district; *diocesan*; *periæci* (in geog.), persons living round the earth under the same parallel of latitude; *parochial* (Gr. PAROIKOS, dwelling near) belonging to a parish; *parish*, the district of a priest or minister. As to *parochial*, however, and *parish*, see Webster.

OLEA, OLIVA (Lat. from Gr. ELAIA), An olive-tree. OLEUM (Gr. ELAION), Oil. Hence *olive*; *oleaginous*, unctuous; *oil* (OEL, Teut.; ŒL, Sax.); *oily*; *oiliness*.

OLEO (Lat.), To smell. Hence *olfactory*, causing smell; *redolent*, smelling again; *abolish* (ABOLEO, Lat.), to destroy; *abolition*.

OLEO, OLESCO, ADOLESCO (Lat.), To grow. ADULTUS, grown. Hence *adolescence*, youth; *adult*, grown up; *prolific* (from PROLES, offspring); *unprolific*.

OLIGOS (Gr.), Few. Hence *oligarchy*, the government of the few, that is, of the nobles; *oligarchical*.

OLIVA, see OLEA.

OLLA (Span.), A hotchpotch. Hence *olla* or *olla-podrida*, and through error *oglio*, a hotchpotch, a medley.

OMEGA (Gr.), The great O or last letter in the Greek alphabet. Hence *omega*, ending, opposed to *alpha*, beginning.

OMEN (Lat. derived by etymologists from OS, ORIS, as if it had been originally OREMEN, and had denoted what was given by the human mouth), A sign, a prognostic. Hence *omen*; *omened*; *ominous*, which with us commonly means connected with unlucky signs, and is opposed to *auspicious*; *ominous*.

ness; *abominate*, to detest;
abomination; *abominable*.

OMNIS (Lat. from Gr. HOMOS, equally, together), All, every. Hence *omnipotent*, almighty; *omnipotence*; *omnipresent*, present everywhere; *omnipresence*; *omniscient*; *omniscience*, knowledge of all things; *omnivorous*, devouring all things; *omnifarious*, of all kinds; *omnific*, making all things; *omniform*, of all shapes; *omnium*, a technical word on the stock-exchange; *omnium gatherum*, a cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things; *omnibus*, a name now given to a carriage for conveyance of passengers.

UNCLE (Fr.), the brother of one's father or mother. Hence *uncle*.

ONERIS, see ONUS.

ONOMA (Gr.), A name. Hence *onomatopæia* (comp. of ONOMA and POIEO, to make), that figure by which a word is made to imitate the sound of the thing expressed, as in *buzz*, *whiz*, *hiss*; *anonymous*, without a name; *synonyme*, expressing the same thing in different words; *synonymous*; *metonymy*, a figure of speech by which the material is used to express the thing made, or the like; *onomasia* (comp. of ANTI and ONOMA), that figure of speech by which an appellative or designatory expression is used in

place of a proper name, as when, in place of Solomon, we say "The Wise Man;" *paronomasia*, a species of pun or play upon words made by the repetition of a word with a slight change of letters, as in Latin, "amentium hand amantium" (i.e., madmen not lovers), and in English "fiends not friends;" *patronymic*, name bearing reference to a father or ancestor, as *Bartimeus*, *Johnson*, *Macdonald*, *Fitzpatrick*.

ONTA (Gr. from ON, being), Beings. Hence *ontology*, the science of beings, metaphysics.

ONUS, ONERIS (Lat.), A burden. Hence *onerous*, burdensome; *exonerate*, disburden; *exoneration*.

OOGH (Dutch), An eye. Hence *ogle*, view with side glances; *ogler*.

OPACUS (Lat.), Shadowing, shady, dark. Hence *opacous*; *opaque*, dark, not transparent; *opacity*.

OPEN (Sax. from OPE, Gr. a hole), To unclose. Hence *open*; *opener*; *opening*.

OPERIS (Lat. genitive of OPUS), Of a work. Hence *operate*, to work; *operation*, working; *operative*; *operator*; *operose*; *opera* (Ital.), a musical drama; *co-operate*; *co-operation*.

OPHIS (Gr.), A serpent. Hence *ophiology*, knowledge of serpents.

OPHTHALMIA (Gr. from **OPHTHALMOS**, the eye, and that from **OPHTHEN**, part of a verb signifying to see), A disease of the eyes. Hence *ophthalmy*, *ophthalmia*.

OPINOR (Lat. said to be derived from **OPINOIO**, Gr.), To think. Hence *opine*, to think (not common except in poetry); *opinion*; *opinionative*; *opiniatre* (Fr.), obstinate in opinion.

OPION (Gr. from **OPOS**, juice), The juice of the poppy. Hence *opium*; *opiate*, a soporific medicine.

OPS (Gr.), The eyesight. Hence *optics*, the science of vision; *optie*, *optical*, belonging to vision or to optics; *optician*, one skilled in optics; *synopsis*, a short view, a compendium; *synoptical*. See **PROSOPOPEIA**.

OPTO (Lat.), To wish. Hence *optative*, wishing; *option*, choice; *optional*; *adopt*, to assume, to take as a son; *adopter*; *adoption*.

OPULENTUS (Lat. from **OPES**, power, wealth), Powerful, wealthy. Hence *opulent*, wealthy; *opulence*.

OR (Fr.), Gold. Hence *or*, gold in heraldry. See **DOREE**.

OR (Lat. aff.), A termination generally of verbal nouns used to denote the agent; as in *Creator*; *donor*; *factor*. In this application it is opposed

to *ee*, which denotes the object (see **EE**). Sometimes in words borrowed from the Latin it is used to denote an adjective in the comparative degree; as in *senior*, *junior*, *major*, *minor*.

ORAMA (Gr. from **ORAO**, to see), A sight, a view. Hence *panorama*, a circular painting, see **PAN**.

ORBIS (Lat.), A circle, a sphere. Hence *orb*, commonly a round body, sometimes a circle; *orbit*, the path of a heavenly body; *exorbitant*, excessive, extravagant; *exorbitance*; *exorbitancy*.

ORCHESTRA (Gr. from **ORCHEOMAI**, to dance, and that supposed to be from **ORCHOS**, a row of trees, a garden), A place for dancing. Hence *orchestra*, which originally with us signified dancing, now the place where a band of music is set, or the band itself.

ORDAL (Sax.), Trial by fire or water. Hence *ordeal*.

ORDIOR (Lat. of disputed origin), To begin. Hence *exordium*, the commencement of a book or writing; *primordial*, original.

ORDO, ORDINIS (Lat. perhaps from **ORDIOR**), Arrangement. Hence *order*; *orderly*; *orderliness*; *disorder*; *disorderly*; *disorderliness*; *ordinal*, applied to the words first, second,

third, etc.; *ordinary*; *extraordinary*; *inordinate*, irregular; *inordinateness*; *subordinate*, inferior; *subordination*; *insubordinate*; *insubordination*; *ordain*, appoint; *preordain*; *preordination*; *reordain*; *reordination*; *ordinance*, appointment; *ordnance* (formerly *ordinance*), guns and other implements of artillery; *ordination*; *ordainer*.

ORGANON (Gr. supposed to be from **ERGON**, a work), An instrument. Hence *organ*, a natural instrument, as the tongue, also a particular musical instrument; *organic*; *organical*; *inorganical*; *organize*; *organization*; *organist*, one who plays on the organ; *disorganize*; *disorganization*; *unorganized*.

ORGIA (Gr. from **ORGE**, desire), Secret religious worship, particularly the rites of Bacchus, which were celebrated with drunken revelling. Hence *orgies*, drunken revels.

ORIOR, **ORTUS** (Lat. supposed to be derived from Old Gr. **ORO**, to rouse), To rise. Hence *orient*, rising (applied to the sun), eastern, bright; *oriental*, eastern; *orientalist*; *origin*, a source; *original*; *originality*; *originate*; *origination*; *abortion*, untimely production; *abortive*; *abortiveness*.

ORIS (Lat. genitive of **OS**, the

mouth), Of the mouth. **ORO**, To plead, entreat. Hence *oral*, belonging to the mouth; *oracle*, a divine response; *oracular*; *orator*, a speaker; *oration*, a speech; *oratory*; *oratorial*; *oratorical*; *oratorio* (Ital.), a performance of sacred music; *orison*, sometimes formerly spelt *oraison* (Fr.), a prayer, by many improperly derived from **ORIOR**, because frequently (now perhaps generally from this mistake) applied to morning prayers; *adore*, to worship; *adoration*; *adorable*; *unadored*; *inexorable*, that cannot be entreated; *peroration*, the conclusion of a speech. See **OMEN**.

ORKOS (Gr.), An oath. Hence *exorcise*, to expel evil spirits by adjuration; *exorcist*; *exorcism*.

ORNITHOS (gen. of **ORNIS**), Of a bird. Hence *ornithology*, description of birds; *ornithologist*.

ORNO, **ORNATUM** (Lat. derived by some from Gr. **HORAION**, beautiful), To adorn. Hence *ornate*, adorned; *ornament*; *ornamental*; *unornamental*; *unornamented*; *adorn*; *readorn*; *suborn*, privately procuring persons to perform any bad action; *subornation*.

ORPHANOS (Gr.), Bereaved of parents. Hence *orphan*.

ORRERY, Title of an Irish earl. Hence *orrery*, an astro-

nomical instrument, the invention of Mr Rowley, patronized by Lord Orrery.

ORTHOS (Gr.), Straight, erect, right. Hence *orthodox*, of right opinion; *orthodoxy*; *unorthodox*; *orthoepy*, the right pronunciation of words; *orthoepest*; *orthography*, the art of right spelling; *orthographer*; *orthographical*.

ORTUS, see ORIOR.

OSCILLUM (Lat.), An image swung backwards and forwards by the country people as a ceremony to render their vines fertile. Hence *oscillate*, to swing or vibrate like a pendulum; *oscillation*.

OSE (aff.), see OUS.

OSTEON (Gr.), Os, OSSIS (Lat.), A bone. Hence *osteology*, a description of the bones; *ossify*, to become bone; *ossification*; *ossivorous*, eating bones; *ossifrage*, a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of its prey.

OSTRAKON (Gr. derived by some from OSTEON, a bone), A shell. Hence *ostracism*, a form of voting banishment in Athens by writing the person's name on a shell; hence also, perhaps, *oyster* (Gr. OSTREON, Lat. OSTREA), a particular kind of shell-fish.

OUS, OSE (aff. from Lat. OSUS), full of, possessing, addicted to, of the nature of; as in *zeal-*

ous; *luminous*; *fibrous*; *verbose*.

OUT (pref.), see UTE.

OUTRAGE (Fr.), see ULTRA.

OUVRIER (Fr.), To open. Hence *overt*, open, public; *overture*, opening, disclosure, proposal.

OVATIO (Lat. from OVIS, a sheep, and that from OIS, Gr. a sheep), A lesser Roman triumph, in which a sheep was sacrificed in place of a bullock, which was used in the greater triumph. Hence *ovation*.

OVER (pref.), Over, too much; as in *overhang*; *overdo*.

OVUM (Lat. from Gr. OON), An egg. Hence *oval*, having the shape of an egg; *oviparous*, producing eggs.

OXUS (Gr.), Sharp, sour. Hence *oxygen*, a gas which forms a component part both of air and water, so called because it generates acid; *paroxysm*, a fit (literally a sharpening, an excitement).

OYER (Fr.), To hear. Hence a court of *Oyer and Terminer* (to hear and determine); *oyes* (a corruption of *oyez*, hear), a word three times repeated by public criers before a proclamation.

P.

PAAD, PATH, PÆTH (Sax.), A road. Hence *pad*, a road, one

who robs upon the road on foot, an easy-paced horse; *path*, a road; *pathless*.

PACIS, see PAX.

PACTUS (Lat. part. of PANGO), Driven in. Hence *compact*, close; *compactness*; *incompact*; *uncompact*. See next word.

PACTUS (Lat. part. of PACISCOR), Having bargained. Hence *pact*, *paction*, bargain; *compact*, agreement (by some derived from PACTUS, driven in, and assuredly the Romans not unfrequently used such phrases as *pangere fœdus*, to concert a league).

PÆAN (Lat. from PAIAN, Gr.), A name given to Apollo; a song of triumph, because these generally commenced with the invocation *Io Pæan*. Hence *pæan*, a song of triumph.

PAGANUS (Lat. from PAGUS, a village), A villager, a peasant, one not a soldier; afterwards a heathen, because, according to some, the villages continued heathen after the cities became Christian; according to others, because the heathens refused to serve as soldiers under the Christian banner. Hence *pagan*, heathen; *paganism*.

PAGE (Fr. of disputed origin), A foot-boy. Hence *page*, a foot-boy.

PAGINA (Lat.), One side of the leaf of a book. Hence *page*.

PAILA (Spanish), A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried. Hence *pail*.

PAIS, PAIDOS (Gr.), A boy. Hence *pedagogue* (Gr. PAIDAGOGOS, comp. of PAIS and AGO, to lead, originally a slave who used to attend children to school, afterwards a teacher), a schoolmaster, generally used in ridicule; *pedagogy*, preparatory discipline; *pedobaptist*, one who contends for infant baptism; *cyclopedia* (comp. of KUKLOS, a circle, and PAIDeia, education), a dictionary of science.

PAISAN (Fr. from PAIS, the country, and that, perhaps, from PAGUS, Lat. a country village), A countryman, a clown. Hence *peasant*; *peasantry*.

PALABRA (Spanish), A word. Hence *palabras*, used by Shakespeare, and the vulgar word *palaver*, to speak without meaning.

PALATIUM (Lat.), The Palatine Hill at Rome, on which the Emperor Augustus built his house; a royal residence, a fine house. Hence *palace* (PALAIS, Fr.), a royal residence, a fine house. Some etymologists, however, derive this word from the Saxon, repudiating entirely the Roman origin. See Todd.

PALATUM (Lat.), The roof of the mouth, generally supposed

to be the organ of taste, an office which should rather be assigned to the tongue. Hence *palate*; *palatable*, pleasant to the taste; *unpalatable*.

PALE, see PALLEO.

PALEFROI (Fr.), A lady's horse. Hence *palfrey*.

PALIN (Gr.), Back. Hence *palindrome*, see DROMOS; *palinode*, see ODE.

PALLA, PALLIUM (Lat.), A robe or cloak. Hence *pall* (perhaps through Sax.), a robe, the covering thrown over the dead; *palliate*, to cloak, to extenuate; *palliation*; *palliative*.

PALLADIUM (Lat. from PALLAS, another name for Minerva), A statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy. Hence *palladium*, a protection.

PALLEO (Lat. derived by some from Gr. PALLO, to shake, because men shaking from fear grew pale), To lose colour, to be white. Hence *pall*, to grow vapid; *pallid*, of faint colour; *pale* (Fr.), white; *paleness*; *palish*; *appal* (through Fr.), to fright; *unappalled*.

PALMA (Lat. from PALAME, Gr.), The hand spread out; and hence, in consequence of some supposed resemblance, a palm-tree. Hence *palm*, the open hand, a palm-tree, the prize of victory; *palmipede*, *palmated*, web-footed like sea-

fowl; *palmistry*, fortune-telling by inspection of the hand; *palmer*, a pilgrim who returned from the Holy Land bearing a palm branch.

PALPITO (Lat. supposed to be from PALLO, Gr. to shake), To flutter, to move like the heart.

Hence *palpitate*; *palpitation*.

PALPO (Lat.), To touch gently. Hence *palpable*, perceptible by the touch; *impalpable*.

PALTOR (Old Swed.), Rags. Hence in all probability (see Todd and Jamieson) *paltry*, contemptible; *paltriness*; *paltter*, basely to shift, to equivocate; *paltterer*; *pelting* (Shakspeare), contemptible; *peltter* (obsolete), a miser. Hence also perhaps (see Todd), *poltron* (Fr., Ital.), a coward; *poltrinary*; though for these last, *POLTRO* (Ital.), a bed, affords a plausible etymon, certainly much better than the "pollice truncato" contended for by H. Tooke.

PALUS (Lat.), A peg, a pin, or post. Hence *pale*, a stake; *paling*, an enclosure; *palisade* (through Span. and Fr.), an enclosure; *empale*, enclose, put to death by spiking on a stake.

PAN (Gr. neuter of PAS), All. Hence *panacea* (comp. of PAN and AKOS, a cure), a remedy for all diseases; *pandeck* (comp. of PAN and DECHOMAI), to take, to contain (meaning literally that which contains all things),

a digest of civil law, any digest; *panegyric* (literally belonging to an assembly of all the people), a eulogium; *panoply* (comp. of PAN and HOPLON, an instrument), a whole suit of armour; *panorama* (comp. of PAN and HORAMA), a view, a kind of picture; *pantheon*, see THEOS; *pandemonium*, see DAIMON; *pantomime*, see MIMOS; *pantograph*, see GRAPHO.

PANDO, PANSUM, or PASSUM (Lat. supposed to be derived from PHAINO, PHANO, Gr. to show), To open, to spread). Hence *expand*, to spread out; *expansion*; *expanse*; *unexpanded*; perhaps (through Sax.) *span*, the hand extended. See PAS.

PANIS (Lat.), Bread. Hence *pantry*, a place for keeping provisions; *panada* or *panado*, food made by boiling bread in water or the like; *pannier* (Fr. PANIER), a basket for the conveyance of bread, etc., on horseback.

PAPA (Lat.), Children's food. PAPILLA, A female breast. Hence *pap*, children's food, a breast; *pappy*, soft.

PAPPAS (Gr.), A child's name for a father. Hence *papa*; *papacy*, popedom, the office of the bishop of Rome; *papal*; *papist*, an adherent to popery; *pope*; *popish*; *popery*; *popedom*.

PAPYRUS (Lat.), An Egyptian plant of which paper was first made. Hence (through Fr. PAPIER), *paper*.

PAR (Lat. supposed to be derived from Gr. PARA, beside), Equal. Hence *par*, equality; *parity*; *paragon* (Ital.), a thing with which others should be compared, a pattern; *unparagoned*; *compare*, to examine one thing with another (from Lat. COMPARO, which in this sense, though not in others, comes from PAR); *comparison*; *comparative*; *incomparable*; *disparity*, inequality; *disparage*, injuriously to associate or compare with something of inferior value; *nonpareil* (Fr.), unequalled, a particular printing type; *pair* (Fr.), two things of the same kind; *peer*, equal, of the same rank, a nobleman; *peeress*; *peerage*; *compeer*; *peerless*; *umpire* (formerly *impier*, see Todd), one called in to decide where opinions were previously equal. See SEPARO.

PARA (Gr. prep.), Beside, near, used by us as a prefix in significations apparently different (as in other Greek prepositions) from each other, as in *paragraph*, a division of a writing; *paradox*, a thing contrary to expectation. Sometimes the final letter is omitted, as in *parenthesis* (comp. of PARA,

EN, and THESIS, putting), an incidental part of a sentence. See PAR.

PARADEISOS (Gr. supposed to be derived from Persic), A large garden or park. Hence *paradise*, garden of Eden, abode of blessed spirits.

PARAPHERNALIA (Lat. from Gr. PARA TEN PHERNEN, besides the dowry), Goods belonging exclusively to the wife besides her dowry.

PARCHEMIN (Fr. from PERGAMENA, Lat., CHARTA being understood, and that from PERGAMOS, a city of Mysia, where parchment was invented), Skins dressed for writing. Hence *parchment*.

PARDONNER (Fr.), Forgive. See DONO.

PARDUS (Lat. from Gr. PARDOS), A male panther. Hence *pard*; *leopard*, see LEO.

PAREO (Lat. derived by etymologists from PAREIMI, Gr. to be present), To appear. Hence *apparent*, appearing; *apparition*; *transparent*, appearing through, pellucid; *transparency*; *untransparent*; *appear*; *appearer*; *appearance*; *disappear*; *disappearance*.

PARIO (Lat.), To bring forth. Hence *parent*, father or mother; *parental*; *parentage*; *parricide*, killing of a parent, is by some supposed to be from this root, by others from PATER;

oviparous, bringing forth eggs; *viviparous*, bringing forth the young alive; *puerperal*, see PUER. See APERIO, REPERTUM.

PARMESAN (Fr.), A kind of cheese made at Parma in Italy. Hence *Parmesan*.

PARO, PARATUM (Lat.), To make ready. Hence *parade*, (Fr.), show, pomp; *apparatus*, things provided; *apparel* (through Fr.), dress; *prepare*; *preparation*; *preparative*; *preparatory*; *unprepared*; *repair*; *reparation*; *reparable*; *irreparable*; *imperious*; *imperative*, commanding; *imperial*, belonging to empire; *empire* (through Sax. and Fr.), rule, government of an emperor; *emperor*. See SEPARO, PAR.

PAROLE (Fr. traced by etymologists from PARABOLA, Gr.), Speech, a word. PARLER (Fr.), To speak. Hence *parole*, word of promise; *parol* (generally by Scots lawyers spelt *parole*), oral; *parlance*, talk; *parlour*, room for conversation; *parley*, oral treaty; *parliament*, the great British council; *parliamentary*; *unparliamentary*.

PARRUC (Sax.), An enclosure. Hence *park*, an enclosure for deer,—of which *paddock*, a small park, is said to be a corruption.

PARS, PARTIS (Lat.), A part. Hence *part*; *partial*, having

regard only to a part; *partiality*; *impartial*; *impartiality*; *particle* (dim.), a small part; *particular*, individual, not general; *particularity*; *particularize*; *partake*, *participate*, take part, share; *partaker*; *participator*; *participation*; *participle*, in grammar a word partaking of the verb and adjective; *partner*, sharer; *partnership*; *copartner*; *copartnership*; *partition*, division; *repartition*; *partitive*; *bipartite*, divided into two parts; *tripartite*, into three; *quadripartite*, into four; *parse*, to resolve a sentence into its parts of speech; *parcel* (Fr.), a part, a little bundle; *party* (Fr.), a number of persons leagued against others; *partisan*, a zealous adherent of a party; *parboil* (Fr. *PARBOUILLIR*), to boil in part; *apart* (Fr.), separate; *apartment*; *compart* (Fr.), *compartment*; *counterpart*, part corresponding; *depart* (Fr.), divide, go away; *department*; *departure*; *impart* (Fr.), communicate; *repartee* (Fr.), smart reply; *ex parte* (Lat.), from one side only, partial; *portion* (Lat. *PORTIO*, derived by etymologists from this root), a part; *apportion*; *proportion*, comparative relation; *disproportion*; *proportional*; *proportionate*; *proportionable*; *disproportional*;

disproportionate; *disproportionable*; *unportioned*, without a dowry; *unproportioned*.

PARSIMONIA (Lat. from **PARSUM**, sup. of **PARCO**, to spare), Thrift, frugality. Hence *parsimony*, generally taken in a bad sense; *parsimonious*; *parsimoniousness*.

PAS (Fr. from **PASSUS**, and that from **PANDO**, **PASSUM**, to stretch), A step, precedence. Hence *pas* (pronounced as a French word), precedence, "not in use," according to Webster; but though not in use in America, still assuredly in colloquial use in this country; *faux pas* (Fr.), a false step (used by us fig.); *pace*, see **PASSER**.

PASCHA (Gr. from Hebrew), The passover. Hence *paschal*, belonging to the passover.

PASQUINO (Ital.), A statue at Rome (supposed to be of one Pasquin, a cobbler noted for his jests), to which lampoons or satirical observations are affixed. Hence *pasquinade*, *pasquin*, and *pasquil*, a lampoon.

PASSER (Fr. according to most etymologists from **PAS**, a step, which see, but according to Todd from the Hebrew), To go by. Hence *pass*; *past*; *passage*; *passable*; *impassable*; *passless*; *passenger*; *passing-bell*, the bell rung when a Christian is passing to another world, or immediately

after death; *passado* (Ital.), a thrust; *Passover*, a Jewish feast; *passport* (Fr. comp. of PASSER and PORTE, a gate); *repass*; *compass*; *en passant* (Fr.), by the way; *pastime* (comp. of PASS and TIME), diversion; *trespass* (Fr. TREPAS, which now at least signifies decease, death), transgression; *trespasser*.

PASSUS (Lat.), A step. See PAS.

PASSUS (Lat.), Having suffered. See PATIOR.

PASTUM (Lat. sup. of PASCO), To feed. Hence *pastor*, a shepherd, now never except in poetry used otherwise than in a figurative sense, applied to a clergyman; *pastoral*, belonging to shepherds or clergy; *pasture*, food, generally for cattle; *pasturage*, ground for pasture, also the occupation of feeding cattle; *repast*, a meal, food; *antepast*, foretaste.

PATEO (Lat.), To be open. Hence *patent*, open, a right conferring a privilege; *patentee*, one possessing a patent.

PATER (Gr., Lat.), A father. Hence *paternal*, belonging to a father; *paternity*; *patrimony*, an estate acquired from one's father; *patrimonial*; *patriarch*, one who governs by paternal right; *patriarchal*; *patrician*, a nobleman (derived from the Roman senators, who were

called PATRES or fathers); *patriot*, one who loves his native (or father's) land; *patriotic*; *patriotism*; *compatriot*; *expatriate*, banish; *expatriation*; *patronymic*, a family name, such as Bartimeus, son of Timeus; *patron*, one who takes another under his care; *patroness*; *patronage*; *patronize*; *pattern* (from Fr. PATRON), I suppose, comes from the same root; perhaps *paricide* (but see PARIO); *pater noster* (Lat. Our Father), the Lord's Prayer. With this root etymologists connect *father* (FÆTHER, Sax.) See PATRO.

PATH (Sax.), see PAAD.

PATHOS (Gr. from PATHO, part. of PASCHO, to suffer), Suffering, feeling. Hence *pathos*, feeling; *pathetic*; *apathy*, without feeling; *antipathy*, feeling against; *sympathy*, feeling with one, differing from compassion in this, that *compassion* always implies pity for suffering, *sympathy*, fellow-feeling with another, whether in joy or sorrow; *sympathize*; *sympathetic*; *pathology*, a branch of medicine; *pathological*.

PATIOR, PASSUS (Lat. from Gr. PASCHO, PATHO), To suffer. Hence *patient*, that can bear; *impatient*; *patience*; *impatience*; *passive*, suffering without resistance, acted upon, not

acting; *impassive*; *passion*, suffering, strong emotion; *passionate*; *compassion*, pity; *compassionate*; *uncompassionate*; *dispassionate*; *empassion* or *impassion*; *unimpassioned*.

PATRO, in comp. PETRO (Lat. from PATER), To beget, accomplish, perform. Hence *impetrate*, accomplish by entreaty; *perpetrate*, to perform, applied always to a bad action; *perpetrator*; *perpetration*.

PAUCITAS (Lat. from PAUCI, few), Fewness. Hence *paucity*.

PAUPER (Lat. of disputed origin), Poor. Hence *pauper*, one who receives alms; *pauperism*; *poor* (through Fr. and Norm. Sax.); *poverty*; *impoverish*; *impoverishment*.

PAUSA (Lat. from PAUO, Gr. to cause to cease), A stop. Hence *pause*; *pauser*.

PAVIO (Lat. from Gr. PAIO), To beat. Hence *pave* (through Fr. PAVER), to floor with stone; *pavement*; *paver*; *pavior*.

PAX, PACIS (Lat.), Peace. Hence *peace* (through French PAIX); *peaceable*; *peaceableness*; *peaceful*; *peacefulness*; *appease* (through Fr. APPAISER); *pacify*; *pacifier*; *pacific*; *unpacific*; *pacification*; to this root also etymologists have traced *pay*, to discharge a debt (from PAIER, Fr.); *payment*; *payer*; *payable*; *repay*; *repayment*; *repayable*; *unpaid*.

PAYER, see PAX.

PECCO (Lat.), To commit a mistake or fault. Hence *peccant*, faulty; *peccable*, liable to sin; *peccability*; *impeccable*; *impeccability*; *peccadillo* (Ital. a petty fault); *peccavi* (Lat. I have sinned); "to cry *peccavi*" is to acknowledge one's self in the wrong.

PECTEN, PECTINIS (Lat. from PECTO, to comb, and that from Gr. PEKO), A comb. Hence *pectinated*, formed like a comb; *pectinals*, fishes whose bones are arranged like the teeth of a comb.

PECTUS, PECTORIS (Lat. perhaps connected with PECTEN, a comb), The breast. Hence *pectoral*, belonging to the breast; *expectorate*, to discharge from the breast; *expectoration*; *poitrel*, *poietrel* (Fr. from PETTORALE, Ital.), armour for the breast of a horse; *in petto* (Ital.), in secret reserve; *parapet* (from Ital. PARAPETTO) a wall breast-high.

PECUS (Lat.), A sheep. Hence *pecuniary*, belonging to money (from Lat. PECUNIA, money), so called because before the invention of coin so many sheep were given as the price of articles purchased, and probably after its invention each piece was called a sheep, and may have been stamped with a sheep upon it; *peculiar*, belonging

to one's self (from *PECULIUM*, Lat. the little stock which a slave or son was permitted to possess of his own), *peculiarity*; *peculate*, to defraud the public; *peculation*.

PEDIS (Lat. gen. of *PES*), Of the foot. Hence *pedestrian*, one who journeys on foot, opposed to equestrian; *pedestal*, the base of a pillar or statue; *pedal*, part of an organ or other instrument moved by the foot; *biped*, a two-footed animal; *quadruped*, a four-footed animal; *centipede*, a hundred-footed animal; *multipede*, a many-footed animal; *palmipede*, web-footed; *plumipede*, feather-footed; *sesquipedalian*, *sesquipedal*, a foot and a half long, see *SESQUI*; *impede*, to hinder (literally to entangle the feet); *impediment*; *expedite*, to facilitate, to hasten (literally to disengage the feet); *expedition*, haste; *expeditious*; *expedient*, fit, that which helps forward; *expediency*; *expediency*; *inexpedient*; *inexpediency*; *pedometer*, a measure of paces.

PELGRIM (Dutch, from *PELEGRINO*, Ital. from *PEREGRINUS*, Lat.), A traveller. Hence *pilgrim*, commonly denoting a religious traveller; *pilgrimage*.

PELLIS (Lat. from *PHELLOS*, Gr. the bark of a tree), The skin of an animal. Hence *pells*,

parchment rolls; *peel* (through Old Fr.), skin or rind of anything; *peel*, take off the skin; *pileh* (from *PYLCA*, *PYLICE*, Sax.), a furred robe, an old word which has now given place to the modern word *pelisse* (Fr. from *PYLICE*, Sax.), a robe; *pelt*, a skin; *peltry*, skins, furs.

PELLO, **PULSUM** (Lat.), To drive. Hence *compel*; *compeller*; *compulsion*; *uncompelled*; *dispel*; *expel*; *expeller*; *expulsion*; *impel*; *impeller*; *impulse*; *impulsion*; *propel*; *propulsion*; *repel*; *repeller*; *repellent*; *repulse*; *repulsion*; *repulsive*; *pulse*, the beating of an artery; *pulsation*.

PELTON (Fr.), A body of musketeers. Hence by corruption *platoon*.

PENDEO, **PENSUM** (Lat.), To hang. **PENDO** (Lat.), To weigh, to pay (money being originally weighed). Hence *pendulous*, hanging; *pendulum*, a thing that swings backwards and forwards; *pendant* (through Fr.), a hanging ornament, a pendulum, a flag; *pendent*, *pen-sile*, hanging; *pending* (law phrase), depending, not decided; *append*; *appendage*, an accessory to anything; *appendix*, an addition to a book or writing; *penthouse* (Fr. *APPENTIS*), a shelter over a door or window; *compendium*, *compend*, an abridgment; *com-*

pendious, short but comprehensive; *depend*; *dependance*; *dependant*; *independent*; *independence*; *independency*; *impend*, hang over; *impence*, *perpendicular*, being at right angles to the horizon or to anything; *propense*, inclined; *propensity*, inclination; *suspend*, hang up; *suspension*; *suspense*, anxiety; *expend*, *spend* (SPENDAN, Sax. SPENDERE, Ital.); *expense*; *expensive*; *unexpensive*; *compensate*, counterbalance; *compensation*; *compensatory*; *compensable*; *incompensable*; *recompense*; *dispense*; *dispenser*; *dispensation*; *indispensable*; *pension* (Fr.), a payment, now generally without equivalent; *pensioner*; *pensionary*; *stipend* (STIPENDIUM, Lat. comp. of STIPS, a coin, and PENDO), wages, salary; *stipendiary*; *vilipend*, see VILIS. See PONDUS, PENSER, STIPENDIUM.

PENE (Lat.), Almost. Hence *peninsula* (Lat. comp. of PENE and INSULA), land almost surrounded by water; *peninsulated*; *peninsular*; *penultimate*, last but one; *antepenultimate*, last but two; *penumbra*, an imperfect shadow (a term in astronomy).

PENETRO (Lat. supposed to be derived from PENITUS, inward), To pierce, to enter in. Hence *penetrate*; *penetration*;

penetrative; *penetrable*; *penetrability*; *impenetrable*; *impenetrability*.

PENNA (Lat.), A quill. Hence *pen*, an instrument of writing; *penman*; *penmanship*; *penknife*; *pennated*, winged, a term used also by botanists; *penner*, a writer, also an old word for a pen-case.

PENSER (Fr. from PENSO, Lat., and that from PENDO), To think, to meditate. Hence *pensive*, thoughtful, melancholy; *pensiveness*; *prepense*, premeditated; as in the expression *malice prepense*, sometimes corrupted by the vulgar into *malice propense*.

PENTE (Gr.), Five. Hence *pentachord* (comp. of PENTE and CHORDE), an instrument with five strings; *pentagon* (comp. of PENTE and GONIA), a figure with five corners; *pentagonal*; *pentameter* (comp. of PENTE and METER), a Latin verse of five feet; *pentateuch* (comp. of PENTE and TEUCHOS), the five books of Moses; *pentapetalous* (comp. of PENTE and PETALON), having five flower-leaves; *pentecost* (Gr. PENTECOSTE, or fiftieth), the Hebrew feast of weeks, so called because it took place about fifty days after the Passover; *pentarchy*, the government of five, used by old writers in reference to the five senses.

PENURIA (Lat. derived according to some from Gr. **PENES**, a needy man), Poverty. Hence *penury*, poverty; *penurious*, sometimes signifying needy, but much more frequently niggardly; *penuriousness*.

PER (Lat. prep. used by us as a prefix), Through; as in *pervious*, having a way through. Sometimes it takes the form of *pel*, as in *pellucid*, transparent.

PERDO (Lat. according to some comp. of **PER** and **DO**, to give; according to others derived from **PERTHO**, Gr. to destroy), To lose, to ruin. Hence *perdition*, ruin; hence also, according to most etymologists, *jeopardy*, danger (from Fr. **JEU PERDU**, a lost game; or **J'AI PERDU**, I have lost), though some will rather have it to be from **PARTI**, divided (**JEU PARTI**, a drawn game).

PEREGRE (Lat. supposed to be comp. of **PER** and **AGER**, a field), Abroad. Hence *peregrine*, foreign; *peregrinate*, to go abroad; *peregrination*. See **PELGRIM**.

PERI (Gr. prep. used by us as a prefix), Round; as in *periphery*, circumference.

PERIL (Fr. from **PERICULUM**, Lat. and that supposed to be from the old word **PERIO** or **PERIOR**, to try; though according to some from **PEREO**,

to perish), Danger. Hence *peril*; *perilous*; *perilousness*.

PERIPATETIKOS (Gr. comp. of **PERI** and **PATEO**, to tread, to walk), A disciple of Aristotle, so called because these used to teach as they walked about. Hence *peripatetic*.

PERIR (Fr. from **PEREO**, Lat.), To perish. Hence *perish*; *perishable*; *imperishable*; *unperishable*.

PERNICIES (Lat. comp. of **PEB** and **NECO**, to kill, and that from **NEX**, **NECIS**, death, supposed to be derived from **NEKUS**, Gr. a dead body), Destruction. Hence *pernicious*, destructive; *perniciousness*.

PERPETRO, see **PATRO**.

PERPETUUS (Lat. from **PERPES**, of doubtful origin, which has the same signification), Never-ceasing. Hence *perpetual*; *perpetuate*; *perpetuity*; *perpetuation*.

PERRUQUE (Fr.), a wig; Hence *peruke*; *periwig* (spelt originally *perwicke*, afterwards *perewake*), now contracted into *wig*.

PERSONA (Lat. according to some derived from **PERSONO**, to sound through, though this is disputed by others), a mask, an individual human being. Hence *person*, a man or woman, etc.; *personage*, a remarkable person; *personal*;

personality; *impersonal* (a grammatical term); *personify*, to represent a brute or inanimate thing as a person; *personification*; *personate*, to act the part of another; *personable*, of good appearance; *parson*, a parish clergyman or clergyman in general (which was originally spelt *persone*), is by most etymologists referred to the same root; *parsonage*, a benefice.

PESTIS (Lat.), Plague, destruction. Hence *pest*; *pestilence*; *pestilent*; *pestilential*; *pestiferous*; *pesthouse*; *pester* (Fr.), to harass.

PETALON (Gr. from **PETAO**, supposed root of **PETANNUM**, to open), An expanded leaf. Hence *petal* (botanical term), the leaf of a flower; *apetalous*, without flower-leaves; *monopetalous*, having one flower-leaf; *bipetalous*, *dipetalous*, having two; *tripetalous*, three; *tetrapetalous*, four; *pentapetalous*, five; *octopetalous*, eight; *polypetalous*, many; *petalism*, a form of pronouncing banishment among the Syracusans, by writing the person's name on a leaf, as the Athenians did on a shell.

PETIT (Fr.), Small. Hence *petty*, small; *petticoat*, part of a woman's dress; *pettitocs*, the feet of a sucking pig; *pettifogger* (comp. of **PETIT**, and as

is said **VOGUE**, Fr. fashion, influence), a petty lawyer.

PETO (Lat.), To seek. Hence *petition*, request; *petitioner*; *petitory*; *petulant* (**PETULANS**, Lat., **PETULANT**, Fr.), impudent; *petulance*; *appetite*, desire; *competition*; *competitor*; *competent*, suitable; *incompetent*; *competence*; *competency*; *incompetency*; *competition*, rivalry; *competitor*; *repeat*, do again, employ again, speak again; *peater*; *repetition*; *impetus*, a strong force; *impetuous*, violent; *impetuosity*; *impetuosity*; *centripetal*, having a tendency to the centre; *petulant*, impudent in speech. From this root also (through Fr.) some lexicographers bring *compatible*, consistent; *compatibility*; *incompatible*; *incompatibility*.

PETRA (Gr.), A rock or stone. Hence *petrify*, to make or become stone; *petrefaction*; *petre*; *saltpetre*, a species of salt; *Peter*, a man's name.

PEUPLE (Fr.), see **POPULUS**.

PHAGEIN (Gr.), To eat. Hence *anthropophagi*; *ichthyophagist*; *sarcophagus*. See **ANTHROPOS**, **ICHTHUS**, **SARX**.

PHALAGX (Gr. pronounced *phalanx*, as it is written in Lat.), Battle array, a peculiarly compact body in the Macedonian army. Hence *phalanx*, a compact body of soldiers.

PH AOS, by contraction **PHOS**, **PHOTOS** (Gr.), Light. **PHAINO**, To bring to light, to show. **PHANTAZO**, To show. Hence *phaeton* (Fr.), a kind of chariot, so called from **Phaethon** (Gr. comp. of **PH AOS** and **AITHO**, to kindle), the supposed son of **Phæbus**, who one day driving his father's chariot nearly burnt the world; *phosphorus* (comp. of **PHOS** and **PHERO**, to bring, light-bringer), the morning star, the name of a substance which easily kindles; *photometer*, an instrument for measuring light; *photography*, the art of taking pictures by light; *phenomenon*, appearance; *phasis*, appearance exhibited by any body, such as a change of the moon; *emphasis*, forcible pronunciation of a word to make the sense more plain; *emphatic*; *diaphanous*, transparent, clear; *phasma* or *phasm* (scarcely now in use), *phantasm*, *phantom*, what appears only to the imagination; *phantasy*, *fantasy*, *fancy*, imagination; *phantastic*, *fantastic*; *fanciful*; *epiphany*, the festival of Christ's manifestation to the Gentiles; *sycophant*, see **SUKOPHANTES**.

PHARMAKON (Gr.), A medicine. Hence *pharmacy*, the art of preparing medicines; *pharmaceutia* (comp. of **PHARMAKON** and **POIEO**, to make), a book giving directions about

preparing medicines; *pharmaceutical*, belonging to pharmacy; *pharmaceutist*, *pharmacist*, a dealer in drugs.

PHASIANA and **PHASIANUS** (Lat. from **PHASIS**, a river of Colchis), A pheasant. Hence *pheasant*.

PHASIS, see **PH AOS**.

PHEMI (Gr.), To speak. Hence *blaspheme*, to speak injuriously, generally to speak impiously of God; *blasphemy*; *blasphemous*; *prophet*, one who foretells; *prophetess*; *prophecy*; *prophecy*; *prophetic*; *unprophetic*. Sec **FAMA**, **VATES**.

PHERO (Gr.), To carry. Hence *periphery*, circumference; *metaphor* (literally a transferring), a figure of speech, as when we say, "God is my shepherd;" *metaphorical*; *prosperous*, see **PROSPER**; *phosphorus*, see **PH AOS**; *paraphernalia*, see **PARAPHERNALIA**. Sec **FERO**, **PORTO**.

PHIALE (Gr.), A bowl, a vase. Hence *phial*, *vial*, a small bottle.

PHILOS (Gr.), Beloved, loving; *philanthropist*, see **ANTHIROS**; *philologist*, see **LOGOS**; *philomela*, *philomel*, see **MELLOS**; *philosophy*, see **SOPHOS**; *philomath*, see **MATHIEMA**; *theophilus*, see **THEOS**; *theophilanthropist*, see **THEOS**; *Philadelphia* (comp. of **PHILOS** and **ADELPHOS**, a brother; literally brotherly love), name of

a city in America originally inhabited by Quakers; *Philip* (comp. of *PHILOS* and *HIPPOS*, a horse, literally a lover of horses), name of a man; *philippic*, an invective, so called from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon; *philter*, something to cause love, a charm.

PHLEBOTOMIA (Gr. comp. of *PHLEPS*, *PHLEBOS*, a vein, and *TEMNO*, to cut), Opening a vein, bloodletting. Hence *phlebotomy*; *phlebotomist*; *phlebotomize*.

PHILEGMA (Gr. from *PHLEGO*, to burn), Burning; also a humour in the human body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness. Hence *phlegm*, a humour; *phlegmatic*, sluggish, dull, insensible.

PHOBOS (Gr.), Fear. Hence *hydrophobia* (comp. of *HUDOR*, water, and *PHOBOS*, signifying literally a dread of water), a disease produced by the bite of a mad dog, or other animal, so called from the violent dread of water, which is one of its peculiar symptoms.

PHONE (Gr.), Sound. Hence *phonics*, the science of sound; *phonography*, a system of shorthand writing, based on pronunciation; *symphony*, harmony; *symphonious*; *euphony*, good sound; *cacophony*, bad sound.

PHOTOS, see *PHAOS*.

PHRASIS (Gr. from *PHRAZO*, to say), Speech. Hence *phrase*, a mode of speech; *phraseology*, style; *paraphrase*, a loose interpretation; *paraphrastic*; *periphrasis*, circumlocution; *periphrastic*.

PHREN (Gr.), Originally the skin which separated the heart from the other entrails,—the mind. Hence *phrenology*, a science or pretended science, which professes to teach the knowledge of the mind from the form of the head; *phrensy*, *phrenzy*, *frenzy*, madness; *phrenetic*, *frenetic*, *frantic*, mad.

PHTHOGGOS (Gr. pronounced *phthongos*, from *PHTHEGOMI*, to sound), A sound. Hence *diphthong* (comp. of *DIS*, twice, and *PHTHOGGOS*), a combination of two vowels to form one sound; *triphthong*, a combination of three vowels.

PHULACTERION (Gr. from *PHULASSO*, to watch, to protect), A protection, a charm. Hence *phylactery*, a parchment scroll worn by the Jews as a charm.

PHUSIS (Gr. from *PHUO*, to produce), Nature. Hence *physics*, natural philosophy; *physic*, the science of healing, medicine; *physical*, relating to nature, to natural philoso-

phy, or to medicine; *physico-theology*, knowledge of God derived from natural philosophy; *physician*, one who practises medicine; *physiology*, knowledge of the constitution of the works of nature; *physiologist*; *physiognomy*, that science or pretended science which professes to discover one's character from his face, the face itself; *phiz* (contracted from *physiognomy*), the face, used contemptuously; *metaphysics*, the science which treats of the general affections of beings, the study of the mind; *metaphysician*; *metaphysical*.

PIANO (Ital.), Softly. Hence *piano* (musical term); *pianoforte* (comp. of **PIANO** and **FORTE**, strongly), a musical instrument to which the player can easily give either a soft or strong expression; *pianist* (a word I believe not yet in any dictionary, but common among musicians), a performer on the pianoforte.

PIAZZA (Ital.), A square in a town. Hence *piazza*, a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PICTUM, see **PINGO**.

PIGNUS, **PIGNORIS** (Lat.), A pawn or pledge. Hence *pignoration*, pledging; *impignorate*, to pledge; *impignoration*.

PILO (Lat.), To steal. Hence *pill*, to rob, a word common in former times; *pillage*, robbing; perhaps *pilfer* (through Old Fr.), to steal; *compile*, to cull from various authors; *compiler*; *compilation*.

PILOTE (Fr. from **PILE**, Old Fr. a ship), One who steers a ship. Hence *pilot*; *pilotage*.

PILULA (Lat. dim. of **PILA**, a ball), A little ball. Hence *pill*, a little ball of medicine swallowed without chewing.

PILUS (Lat.), Hair. Hence *pile*, hair; *pilous*, hairy; *pilosity*; *depilatory*, anything used to take off hair; *capillary*, see **CAPUT**.

PINGO, **PICTUM** (Lat.), To paint. Hence *picture*, a painting; *pictorial*; *picturesque* (through Ital. and Fr.), agreeable in a picture; *Picts*, a people who painted themselves; *depict*, to paint, often used figuratively; *pigment*, paint; to this root also (through Fr. **PEINDRE**) etymologists trace *paint*; *painter*; *painting*.

PIQUE (Fr.), A pike, and figuratively a grudge. **PIQUER**, To prick or sting. Hence *pique*, grudge; *piquant* (Fr.), pricking, pungent; *pike*, a spear.

PIRATA (Lat. from **PEIRATES**, Gr. and that from **PEIRA**, a trial, an enterprise), A sea-rob-

ber. Hence *pirate* ; *piratical* ; *piracy*.

PISCIS (Lat.), A fish. Hence *piscēs*, a sign of the zodiac ; *piscatory*, belonging to fishermen ; *piscivorous*, eating fish ; *expiscation*, scarching out. The verb *expiscate* is in common use among Scots lawyers.

PISTILIUM (Lat. said to be derived from **PISTUM**, sup. of **PINSO**, to bake), An instrument for bruising. Hence *pestle* (through Old Fr.), an instrument for bruising in a mortar ; *pistillation* (not common).

PISTOLET (Fr.), A small handgun. A small species of dagger imported into France from Pistoja near Florence first received this name, which was afterwards transferred to a small gun. Hence *pistol*.

PIUS (Lat.), Dutiful to the gods, dutiful to parents. Hence *pious* ; *piety* ; *impious* ; *impiety*, *expiate*, to atone for ; *expiation* ; *expiable* ; *inexpiable* ; *unexpiated* ; *pity* (through Ital. **PIETA**, and Fr. **PITIE**), compassion ; *pitiful* ; *piteous* ; *unpitiful* ; *unpitying* ; *unpitied*.

PIVOT (Fr.), A pin on which anything turns. Hence *pivot*.

PLACARD (Fr. from **PLAQUE**, a plate of metal, and that from Gr. **PLAX**, **PLAKOS**, a table, any extended body), An edict

or advertisement, because promulgated on tables.

PLACE (Fr.), see **PLATUS**.

PLACEO (Lat.), To please. Hence *placid*, gentle, calm ; *complacent*, pleasing in manners ; *complacency* ; *complaisant* (through Fr.), courteous ; *uncomplaisant* ; *complaisance* ; *please* (through Fr.) ; *pleasant* ; *pleasantry*, gaiety of language ; *pleasantness* ; *pleasure* ; *pleasurable* ; *unpleasing*, *unpleasant* ; *displease* ; *displeasure*. See **PLACO**.

PLACO (Lat. according to some derived from **PLACEO**), To appease. Hence *placable* ; *placability* ; *implacable* ; *implacability*.

PLAGIUM (Lat. supposed to be derived from **PLAGA**, and that from Gr. **PLAGA** or **PIEGE**, a stripe or blow, because this crime was punished with stripes), Man-stealing. Hence *plagiary*, man-stealing, literary theft, a literary thief ; *plagiarism*, literary theft.

PLAGUE (Dutch from **PLAGA**, Lat. and that from **PLAGA**, or **PIEGE**, Fr. a stripe, a blow, a calamity), A pest. Hence *plague* ; *plaguy*.

PLAINDRE (Fr.), To lament. Hence *plaint*, lamentation ; *plaintive* ; *plaintiff*, one who complains at law, the commeneer of a lawsuit, called in Scotland the pursuer ; *com-*

plain; *complain*; *complaint*.

PLANE (Fr. from **PLATANUS**, Lat.), The name of a tree. Hence *plane*.

PLANETES (Gr. from **PLANAO**, to wander, and that from **PLANE**, error, wandering), Wandering. Hence *planet*, a wandering star; *planetary*.

PLANTA (Lat.), The sole of the foot, a plant. Hence *plant*; *planter*; *plantation*; *implant*; *replant*; *supplant*; *supplanter*; *unsupplanted*; *transplant*; *unplanted*.

PLANUS (Lat.), Plain, even, level. Hence *p'ane*, a level surface; *planisphere*, a kind of map; *plain*, level, clear; *plainness*; *explain*, to make clear; *explanation*; *explanatory*; *plan* (through Fr.), a scheme.

PLASCHE (Teut.), A pool. Hence *plash*, a pool, to make a noise in water; *plashy*.

PLASSO (Gr.), To form, to make images of clay, wax, or the like, to smear. Hence *plastic*, having the power to give form; *plaster* (through Fr.), a substance for making images or overlaying walls, an adhesive salve; *plasterer*; *protoplast*, the original, the thing first formed, as when we say that Adam was our protoplast; *plasm*, a mould; *catalasm*, a species of poultice.

PLATUS (Gr.), Flat, wide, extended. Hence *plate* (through various modern languages), a piece of metal beaten flat, a shallow dish; *platter*, a large dish; *plat* (also through modern languages), a piece of level ground; *platform* (Teut.), horizontal sketch, level place before a fortification, etc.; probably *place* (Fr. from **PLATEA**, Lat. a wide street), a portion of space; *replace*.

PLAUDO, **PLAUSUM** (Lat.), To make a noise by clapping. Hence *plaudit*, approbation, expressed by such a noise; *plausible*, received with favour; *plausibility*; *applaud*; *applause*; *explode*, to drive out with noise (originally to drive from the stage); *explosion*; *displode*; *disposition*.

PLEBEIUS (Lat. from **PLEBES** or **PLEBS**, the common people), Belonging to the common people. Hence *plebeian*.

PLEDER (Old Fr.), **PLAIDER** (Mod. Fr.), To plead. Hence *plead*; *plea*; *pleader*; *pleadable*; *impead*, accuse, indict.

PLEKO (Gr.), To twist, to plait. **PLEKTOS**, Twisted. **PLECTO**, **PLEXUM** (Lat.), To twist. **PLICO**, To fold. Hence *complex*, compound, not simple; *incomplex*; *complexity*, being complex; *complexion*, the being folded together, colour of external parts; *perplex*, en-

tangle, embarrass ; *perplexity* ; *unperplex* ; *complicate*, entangle ; *complication* ; *explicate*, unfold ; *explication* ; *explicative* ; *explicable* ; *explicit*, unfolded, plain ; *inexplicable* ; *implicate*, involve ; *implication*, entanglement, inference ; *unimplicated* ; *ply* (Fr. *PLIER*), to bend, a fold ; *pliant*, bending ; *pliable*, easy to be bent ; *pliancy* ; *pliability* ; *unpliant* ; *unpliable* ; *apply* ; *application* ; *applicable* ; *inapplicable* ; *misapply* ; *misapplication* ; *comply* ; *compliance* ; *uncomplying* ; *accomplice* (Fr. *COMPLICE*), one implicated or associated with another, generally in crime ; *imply*, involve, infer ; *implicit*, involved, inferred, indisputably connected ; *reply*, to answer ; *replier* ; *supple* (Fr. *SOUPLE*), pliable ; *suppliant*, one who prays with his knees folded under him ; *supplicate* ; *supplicant* ; *supplication* ; *simple* (Lat. *SIMPLEX*, *SINE PLICA*), without a fold *simples*, ingredients in a medicine, drugs, herbs ; *simpleness* ; *simplicity* ; *simpleton*, a silly fellow ; *simplify* ; *simplification* ; *double* (Lat. *DUPLEX*), twofold ; *redouble*, reiterate ; *duplicate*, another of the same ; *duplicity*, doubleness, deceit ; *duplication* ; *reduplication* ; *triple*, *treble*, threefold ; *triplicate* ; *triplet* ;

quadruple, fourfold ; *quintuple*, fivefold ; *decuple*, tenfold ; *multiple* (arithmetical term), a number containing another several times exactly, 12 being a multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6 ; *multiply*, to make manyfold ; *multiplicity* ; *multiplication* ; *multiplier* ; *multiplicand* (in arithmetic) ; *equimultiple* (in arithmetic), where two or more numbers are multiplied by the same number.

PLENUS (Lat. from **PLEOS**, Gr.), Full. **PLEO**, **PLETUM**, To fill. Hence *plenary* ; *plenitude* ; *plenipotentary*, one invested with full powers ; *plenty* ; *plentiful* ; *plenteous* ; *plentifulness* ; *plentcousness* ; *replenish*, to fill again ; *unreplenish* ; *complete*, perfect ; *completeness* ; *completion*, fulfilling ; *complement*, that which completes ; *accomplish* (Fr.), fulfil ; *accomplishable* ; *accomplishment*, fulfilment, perfection ; *incomplete* ; *incompleteness* ; *uncomplete* ; *unaccomplished* ; *depletion*, emptying ; *expletive*, a word or thing used merely to fill up ; *expletory* ; *exploit* (Fr. in which language the verb originally was **EXPLEITER**, from Lat. **EXPLETUM**), an achievement ; *implement*, what supplies wants, an instrument ; *replete*, filled ; *repletion* ; *supply*, fill up ; *supplement* ; *supplemental* ;

supplementary; suppletory; unsuppliable; unsupplied.

PLEONASMUS (Lat. from **PLEONAZO**, Gr. to be more than enough, and that from **PLEION**, more), A redundancy in speech or writing, as when we say, "I saw it with my eyes." Hence *pleonasm*.

PLEXO (Gr. part of verb **PLESO**), Shall strike. Hence *apoplexy*, a sudden and violent disease.

PLEXUM (Lat.), see **PLEKO** (Gr.)

PLICO (Lat.), see **PLEKO** (Gr.)

PLORO (Lat.), To bewail. Hence *deplore*, lament; *deplorable*; *deplorableness*; *explore*, search with earnestness; *unexplored*; *implore*, entreat; *unimplored*.

PLUMBUM (Lat.), Lead. Hence *plumb*, *plummet*, a leaden weight at the end of a string; *plumber*, a worker in lead.

PLUME (Fr. from **PLUMA**, Lat.), A feather. Hence *plume*; *plumage*; *plumy*; *plumipede*, feather-footed; *unplume*.

PLUNDERN (Germ. from **PLONDERN**, Teut.), To pillage. Hence *plunder*.

PLUO (Lat.), To rain. Hence *pluvius*, rainy; *parapluie* (Fr.), a name which used frequently to be given to an umbrella upon its introduction into this country.

PLUS, PLURIS (Lat. supposed

to be contracted from Gr. **PO-LUS**, many), More. Hence *plus*, a term in algebra; *surplus*, *surplusage*, *overplus*, what remains over after accomplishing a purpose; *nonplus*, to puzzle; *plural*, being more than one; *plurality*; *pluralist*, one who holds more offices than one; *pluperfect*, *preterpluperfect* (in grammar).

PLUVIUS (Lat.), see **PLUO**.

PNEUMA (Gr. from **PNEO**, to breathe), Wind, breath, spirit. Hence *pneumatics*, the science which treats of air; *pneumatology*, the science which treats of spirit or mind.

POCCA (Sax.), A bag. Hence *poke* (now hardly in use in England except in the north, but common in Scotland), a bag; *pock* (in the plural *pox*), a vesicle; *pocket*, a bag connected with our clothes; *pouch*, a small bag; *pouch*, to steal game; *poacher*; from this root also some derive *peck*, a measure.

PODOS (Gr.), see **POUS**.

PŒNA (Lat. from **POINE**, Gr. supposed to be derived from **PHIENO**, to kill, as having been originally the price of blood), Penalty, punishment. **PŒNITERE** (Lat.), To repent. Hence *subpœna*, a writ commanding attendance under a penalty; *penal*, belonging to punishment; *penalty*; *peni-*

tent, repenting; *penitential*; *penitence*; *penitentiary*; an asylum for training to penitence; *impenitent*; *impenitence*; *penance*, rigour endured to promote penitence; *repent* (Fr.); *repentance*; *repenter*; *unrepenting*; *unrepented*; *pain* (Fr. PEINE, Sax. PIN, Teut. PEIN) is by some derived originally from this root. See PUNIO.

POICTREL (Fr.), see PECTUS (Lat.)

POIEO (Gr.), To make, construct, compose. Hence *poet*, a metrical composer; *poetess*; *poetaster* (Fr.), a contemptible poet; *poem*; *poesy*; *poetry*; *poetical*; *unpoetical*; *posey*, the motto on a ring; *onomatopœia*, *pharmacopœia*, *prosopopœia*, see ONOMA, PHARMAKON, PROSOPOPŒIA.

POIGNER (Fr.), see PUNGO (Lat.)

POISE (Old Fr.), POIDS (Mod. Fr.), Weight. Hence *poise*, weight, balance; *counterpoise*; *equipoise*; *overpoise*; *unpoised*; *avoir du pois* (Fr. comp. of AVOIR DU POIDS, to have weight), a particular weight.

POISON (Fr. said to be from ROTIO, Lat. drink), A deadly or deleterious substance. Hence *poison*; *poisonous*; *empoison*.

POKA (Swed.), To feel in the dark, to search with a long in-

strument. Hence *poke*; *po-ker*, instrument for stirring the fire.

POLEμος (Gr. supposed to be derived from PELOMAI, to be in motion), A battle. Hence *polemical*, controversial.

POLEO (Gr.), To barter. Hence *monopoly*, an exclusive right of sale; *monopolize*; *monopolist*; *bibliopolist* (sometimes contracted into *bibliopole*), a bookseller; *pharmacopolist*, a dealer in drugs.

POLIO (Lat. of disputed origin), To make smooth, to adorn. Hence *polish*; *unpolished*; *polite*; *politeness*; *unpolite*; *unpoliteness*; *interpolate*, to foist in; *interpolation*; *interpolator*; *uninterpolated*.

POLIS (Gr.), A city. Hence *policy*, the art of government, skill in managing affairs; *impolicy*; *politics*, matters connected with government; *political*; *polity*, form of government; *politician*, one versed in government or in stratagem; *impolitic*, not prudent or skilful; *police* (Fr.), the government of a city or district; *metropolis* (literally mother-city), the capital city of a country; *metropolitan*; *cosmopolite*, a citizen of the world.

POLLE, POL (Dutch), The top. Hence *poll*, the head, list of persons, to lop the top of trees, to clip the hair of the head;

pollard, a tree lopped; *poller*, a barber, a pillager.

POLLENS (Lat. part. of **POLLEO**, to be able, derived by etymologists from **POLUS**, Gr. much or many, which they say was originally **POLLOS**), Able, powerful. Hence *equipollent*, having equal power; *equipollence*, *equipollency*; *prepollence*; *prepollency*, superior power.

POLLUO. (Lat.), see **LUO**.

POLOS (Gr. from **PELOMAI**), To move one's self. **POLUS** (Lat.), A hinge or axis, the extremity of the axis round which the heavens appear to turn. Hence *pole*, the extremity of the earth's axis; *polar*; *polarity*.

POLUS (Gr.), Many. Hence our prefix *poly*; as in *polyanthus*; *polygamy*; *polyglot*; *polygon*; *polygram*; *polygraph*; *polypetalous*; *polypus*; *polysyllable*; *polytheism*; *polytheist*. See **ANTHOS**, **GAMOS**, **GLOSSA**, **GONIA**, **GRAPHIO**, **PETALON**, **POUS**, **LABEIN**, **THEOS**. See also **POLLENS**.

POMPA (Lat. from **POMPE**, Gr. a sending, a procession, and that from **PEMPO**, to send, to conduct), A stately procession, magnificence. Hence *pomp*; *pompous*; *pompousness*; *pomposity*.

POMUM (Lat.), An apple. Hence *pomegranate*, a fruit full of grains; *pomceitron*, a fruit;

pommel (through Ital. and Fr.), a knob.

PONDUS (Lat. derived by etymologists from **PENDO**, to weigh), A weight. **PONDO**, A specific weight. Hence *ponder*, to weigh mentally; *ponderous*, heavy; *imponderous*; *ponderosity*; *equipondcrate*, to have equal weight; *equiponderance*, *equiponderancy*; *preponderate*, to surpass in weight; *preponderance*; *preponderancy*; *pound*, a specific weight; *poundage*, a certain sum deducted from each pound; *pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of so many pounds, *e.g.*, a *twelve-pounder*.

PONO, **POSITUM** (Lat.), To put, place, lay. Hence *position*, *posture*, situation; *positive*, arbitrary, dogmatical, not negative; *positiveness*; *post* (Sax. from **POSTIS**, Lat. a door-post), a beam set erect; *post* (Fr.), an office—mode of conveying letters, or travelling by means of horses placed ready at different stages; *postage*, payment for conveyance of letters; *opposite*, fit; *appositeness*; *compose*; *composition*; *composure*; *composite*; *component*; *compost*, mixed manure; *decompose*; *decomposition*; *discompose*; *discomposure*; *recompose*; *recomposition*; *depone*; *deponent*; *depose*; *deposition*; *deposit*; *depository*; *deposi-*

tory; *dispone*, to alienate (a Scots law term); *disponer* (Scots); *dispose*; *disposer*; *dispositive*; *disposition*; *disposal*; *indispose*; *indisposition*; *predispose*; *predisposition*; *expose*; *exposition*; *exposure*; *expositor*; *impose*, to lay on, to cheat; *imposition*, laying on, cheating; *impost*, a tax; *impostor*, one who cheats; *imposture*, a deception; *interpose*; *interpone* (Scots law); *interposition*; *juxtaposition*; *oppose*; *opponent*; *opposer*; *opposite*; *opposition*; *unopposing*; *unopposed*; *postpone*; *preposition*; *provost* see **PROFAST**; *propose*; *proposer*; *proposal*; *proposition*; *unproposed*; *purpose* (Fr.); *repose* (Scots), replace; *repose*, lay to rest; *repository*; *suppose*; *supposition*; *supposal*; *supposititious*; *presuppose*; *presupposal*; *presupposition*; *transpose*; *transposal*; *transposition*. To this root also etymologists refer *compound*, *compounder*, *uncompounded*, *expound*, *expounder*, *propound*, *propounder*.

PONS, PONTIS (Lat.), A bridge. Hence *pontage*, bridge-money; from this root also most etymologists derive *pontiff*, priest (in Lat. **PONTIFEX**, so called, they say, because a particular bridge was originally built and often repaired by he

priests); *pontifical*; *pontificate*.

POPULUS (Lat.), People. Hence *population*, the state of a country with respect to inhabitants; *populace*, the common people; *populous*, inhabited by many people; *populousness*; *popular*, belonging to the people; *popularity*; *unpopular*; *unpopularity*; *depopulate*, strip of inhabitants; *depopulator*; *depopulation*; *public* (Lat. **PUBLICUS**, cont. from **POPULICUS**), not private; *publication*; *publicity*; *publish*; *publisher*; *publication*; *republish*; *republisher*; *republi-cation*; *unpublished*; *publican*, a tax-gatherer, keeper of a place of entertainment; *republic*, a popular form of government, the state; *republican*; *republicanism*; *people* (through Fr. **PEUPLE**); *repeople*; *unpeople*; *dispeople*.

PORCUS (Lat. said to be derived from **PORKOS**, Old Gr. a boar), A hog, hog's flesh. Hence *pork*, hog's flesh; *porker*, a hog, a pig; *porket*, *porkling*, (dim.), a hog, a pig; *porcupine* (Ital. **PORCOSPINO**), an animal armed with darts; *porpoise* (from Fr. **PORCPOISSON**, pork-fish), the sea-hog.

POROS (Gr. from **PEIRO**, to pass), A passage. Hence *pore* (Fr.), a passage for perspiration, any narrow passage or vacant space;

porous; *porosity*; *poriness*; *emporium* (Gr. EMPORION), a place where goods pass from one hand to another, a market.

POROS (Gr.), Blind. Hence *poreblind* (often corrupted into *purbblind*), near-sighted. Hence also some etymologists derive *pore*, to look closely, because this is done by persons of imperfect vision.

PORRO (Lat. from Gr.), Farther, forth. Hence *portend*, *portent*, *portentous*, see **TENDO**. See **PROSA**.

PORRUM (Lat.), A leek. Hence *porridge*, broth; *porringer*, a vessel in which broth is eaten.

PORTIO (Lat.), see **PARS**.

PORTO (Lat. said to be derived from PHORTOS or PHORTION, Gr. a burden, and that from **PIERO**, to carry), To carry.

PORTA (Lat.), A gate, derived by all etymologists, but for various reasons, from **PORTO**.

PORTICUS (Lat. from **PORTA**), A porch or portico. **PORTUS** (Lat.), A harbour, in similar circumstances with **PORTA**.

Hence *port*, to carry, carriage or conduct, a gate, a harbour, aperture in a ship; *portable*; *unportable*; *portage*, carriage, price of carriage; *porter*, a carrier, keeper of a gate, porter's drink; *portress*, a female keeper of a gate; *portly*, of dignified carriage; *portliness*; *porthole*, aperture in a ship;

portal, a gate; *portcullis* (Fr. PORTCOULISSE, literally shut-gate), a falling gate in a fortification to be let down suddenly; *portfolio*, *portfeuille*, see **FOLIUM**; *portmanteau*, see **MANTEAU**; *asportation*; *comport*; *comportment*; *deport*, behave; *deportment*, behaviour; *deportation*, banishment; *export*; *exportation*; *exporter*; *exportable*; *re-export*; *re-exportation*; *import*, carry into, imply, be of moment; *importer*; *importation*, carrying in; *importable*; *importance*, moment; *important*; *unimportant*; *purport* (Fr.), design; *report*; *reporter*; *misreport*; *support*; *supporter*; *supportable*; *insupportable*; *unsupportable*; *insupportableness*; *unsupportableness*; *unsupported*; *transport*, banish, throw into ecstasy; *transport*, vessel for carriage, ecstasy; *transportation*, conveyance, banishment; *portico* (through Ital.), a covered walk; *porch* (through Fr.), a portico generally at the entrance of a house; *opportune*, convenient (as it were near the harbour); *opportunity*; *inopportune*; *unseasonable*; *importune*, to dun; *reimportune*; *importunate*; *importunity*; *importunateness*; *unimportune*.

POSITUM, see **PONO**.

POSSE (Lat. comp. of **POTIE**, able,

and ESSE, to be), To be able.

POTENS, Able. Hence *posse comitatus*, the armed force of a county, whence *posse*, any armed force; *possible*, that may be done; *possibility*; *impossible*; *impossibility*; *unpossible* (not now in use, but employed in the original edition of the present authorized version of Mat. xix. 26, though in modern editions "finically," as Todd observes, "altered to impossible"); *possess* (Lat. POSIDERE, literally to be able to sit); *possessor*; *possession*; *possessive*; *possessory*; *unpossessed*; *dispossess*; *dispossession*; *prepossess*; *prepossession*; *unprepossessed*; *repossess*; *repossession*; *potent*, powerful; *potency*; *potential*; *potentiality*; *potentate*, a ruler; *impotent*; *impotence*; *impotency*; *omnipotent*, *armipotent*, *plenipotentiary*, see OMNIS, ARMA, PLENUS. See POUVOIR.

POST (Lat.), After. POSTERUS (Lat.), Coming after. Hence *postdate*, *postdiluvium*, *posthume*, now *posthumous*, *postmeridian*, *postpone*, *postscript*, see DATUM, LUO, HUMUS, DIES, PONO, SCRIBO; *posterior*, later; *posteriority*; *posterity*, succeeding generations; *preposterous*, put before which should be after, absurd; *preposterousness*.

POSTULA (Lat. from POSCO, to demand), To demand. Hence *postulate*, that which in argument is demanded to be conceded without proof; *expostulate*, entreat; *expostulator*; *expostulation*.

POTAMOS (Gr. connected with POO, to drink), A river. Hence *hippopotamus*, see HIPPOS.

POTENS, see POSSE.

POTO, POTUM, POTATUM (Lat. from POO, Gr.), To drink. Hence *potion*, a draught; *potation*, drinking; *potable*; *posset* (Lat. POSCA), a drink made of milk curdled with wine or any acid; *compotation*. See POISON.

POUDRE (Fr. from Old Fr. POULDRE, and that derived by etymologists from PULVIS, Lat.), Dust. Hence *powder*; *powdery*.

POULET (Fr. from PULLUS, Lat. a chicken, a fowl, the young of any animal); A chicken. Hence *pullet*, a young hen; *poult*, a chicken; *poultry*, domestic fowls; *poulterer*, a dealer in poultry.

POUPE (Fr. from PUPPIS, Lat.), The stern of a ship. Hence *poop*.

POUR (Fr.), For, in order to, Hence our prefix *pur*; as in *purport*, *purpose*, *pursuit*. It sometimes retains its original form; as in *pourtray*, to describe by painting.

POUS, PODOS (Gr.), The foot. Hence *tripod*, a thing which has three feet; *polypus*, an animal with many feet, anything with many feet or roots; *antipodes*, people on the opposite sides of the globe.

POUVOIR (Fr. traced by some etymologists to POSSE, Lat.), To be able. Hence *power*, ability; *powerful*; *powerless*; *empower*.

PRÆ (Lat.), Before. Hence our prefix *pre*; as in *precede*, go before.

PRÆDA (Lat.), Prey, booty. Hence *predatory*, plundering; *depredation*; *depredator*; *prey*.

PRÆMIUM (Lat. of doubtful origin), A reward. Hence *premium*, a reward, an inducement.

PRÆTER (Lat.), Beyond, used by us as a prefix in the form of *preter*; as in *preternatural*.

PRASSO (Gr.) To do. **PRAGMA,** Business. **PRAKTIKOS,** Likely to be done. Hence *pragmatic*, bustling, meddling; *practice*, doing frequently; *practical*, adapted to practice; *practicable*, that may be done; *practicableness*; *practicability*; *impracticable*; *impracticableness*; *impracticability*; *unpracticable* (scarcely now in use); *unpractised*; *malepractice*, misconduct; *practise*, to do frequently; *practiser*; *practitioner*.

PRATEN (Dutch), To talk to

excess or little purpose. Hence *prate*; *prattle*; *prattler*.

PRAVUS (Lat.), Crooked, wicked. Hence *pravity* (now little in use), corruption, wickedness; *deprave*, corrupt; *depraver*; *depravity*; *depravement*; *depravation*; *undepraved*.

PRE (prcf.), see **PRÆ.**

PRECHER (Fr. said to be derived from PRÆDICO, Lat. to proclaim), To preach. Hence *preach*; *preacher*; *preachment*, a contemptuous name for instruction given with undue solemnity.

PRECOR (Lat.), To pray. Hence *precarious*, dependent on the will of another; *precariousness*; *unprecarious*; *deprecate*, to pray for the aversion of a judgment; *deprecation*; *deprecatory*; *deprecativc*; *imprecate*, implore a curse; *imprecation*; *imprecatory*; *pray* (through Ital. and Fr); *prayer*.

PREHENDO (Lat.), To take. Hence *apprehend*; *apprehension*; *apprehensive*; *apprehensible*; *apprentice (Fr.)*, one who learns to practise any art; *apprenticeship*; *misapprehend*; *misapprehension*; *comprehend*; *comprehension*; *comprehensive*; *comprehensiveness*; *comprehensible*; *incomprehensible*; *uncomprehensivc*; *reprehend*; *reprehensible*; *irreprehensible*; *preg-*

nable (through Fr.), that can be taken; *impregnable*. See PRIS.

PREMIER (Fr. from PRIMUS, Lat.), First. Hence *premier*, first, first minister of state.

PREMO, PRESSUM (Lat.), To press. Hence *reprimand* (Fr.), to check, to chide; *press*; *pressure*; *compress*; *compression*; *compressible*; *incompressible*; *compressibility*; *incompressibility*; *uncompressed*; *depress*; *depression*; *depressive*; *express*; *expression*; *expressive*; *expressible*; *inexpressible*; *impress*; *impression*; *impressive*; *oppress*; *oppression*; *oppressive*; *repress*; *repression*; *repressive*; *suppress*; *suppression*; *un-suppressed*; *unpressed*.

PRESBUTEROS (Gr. comp. of PRESBUS, old), Elder. Hence *presbyter*, an elder, a priest; *presbytery*, a convention of presbyters, a particular form of church government; *presbyterian*, one attached to presbytery.

PRESSUM, see PREMO.

PRESTO (Ital. from Lat.), Quickly. Hence *presto*, used by musicians and conjurors.

PRETER (pref.), see PRÆTER.

PRETIUM (Lat. of doubtful origin), Price. Hence *precious* (through Fr.), valuable; *preciousness*; *appreciate*, to value, a word which is not mentioned

by Johnson; *appreciation*; *depreciate*, *depreciation*. From the same root some etymologists derive *price*, *prize*, *praise*, and their affinities.

PRIMUS (Lat.), First. Hence *prime*, early, first-rate, to put the first powder into a gun, to put on the first paint; *primary*, first; *primitive*, ancient; *prim* (cont. from *primitive*), formal, precise; *primate*, chief ecclesiastic; *primacy*, supremacy; *primer*, a book in which children are first taught to read; *primrose*, an early flower; *primæval*, see ÆVUM; *primogeniture*, see GENO; *primordial*, see ORDIOR. See PREMIER, PRINCEPS.

PRINCEPS (Lat. supposed to be comp. of PRIMUS and CAPIO, to take), First. Hence *prince* (through Fr.), a chief; *princeely*; *unprinceely*; *principal*, chief; *principality*; *principle*, element; *unprincipled*.

PRIOR, PRIUS (Lat.), Being before. Hence *prior*; *priority*; *pristine* (Lat. PRISTINUS), ancient; *nisi prius* (lit. "unless beforehand"), a judicial writ so called from two words contained in it.

PRIS (Fr. part. of PRENDRE, from PREHENDO, Lat.), Taken. Hence *apprize*, inform; *emprise*, comprehend; *enterprise*, undertaking; *un-enterprising*; *reprisal*, taking

in retaliation; *surprise*, to take unawares. From the same root according to some etymologists come *prison*, *prisoner*; *imprison*, *imprisonment*; also *reprieve*, a respite.

PRIVUS (Lat.), Particular, peculiar. Hence *private*, secret; *privacy*; *privateer*, a ship of war fitted out by private individuals; *privation*, taking away; *privative*; *privilege* (literally private law), a peculiar right; *privy*, secret; *privity*; *deprive*, take from; *deprivation*; *undeprived*.

PRO (Lat. from **PRO**, Gr.), Before, forward, for. Hence "*pro* and *con*" (for *pro* and *contra*), for and against. With us it is used as a prefix, denoting forward; as in *proceed*, *promote*, *propel*. Sometimes it signifies for; as in *pronoun*, a word used for a noun.

PROROSCIS (Lat. comp. of Gr. **PRO** and **BOSKO**, to feed), A snout, an elephant's trunk. Hence *proboscis*.

PRORRUM (Lat.), Deformity, disgrace. Hence *opprobrium*, disgrace; *opprobrious*; *opprobriousness*.

PROBUS (Lat. derived by etymologists from **PROHIBEO**, to hinder), Good. **PRORO**, To prove, approve. Hence *probability*, goodness, honesty; *improbability*; *probation*, proof, trial; *probationer*; *probationary*;

probatory; *probative*; *probable*, likely; *probability*; *improbable*; *improbability*; *probate*, official copy of a deed; *probe*, to try, search, put to a test; *approbation*, approval; *approbative*, *approbatory*, *comprobat*ion, proof, attestation; *disapprobation*, censure; *improbation*, disallowing; *reprobate*, utterly reject; *reprobation*; *prove* (Sax.); *prover*; *proof*; *provable*; *approve*, to like; *approval*; *unapproved*; *disapprove*, to dislike; *disprove*, to prove to be erroneous; *improve*, make better, turn to advantage; *improvement*; *unimprovable*; *unimproved*; *reprove*; *reproof*; *unreproved*; *unreprovable*; *unproved*.

PROCRASTINATE, see **CRAS**.

PRODIGIUM (Lat. derived by most etymologists from **PRODICO**, foretell; by others from **PRODIGO**, drive forth), Anything out of the course of nature. Hence *prodigy*; *prodigious*.

PRODIGUS (Lat. from **PRODIGO**, comp. of **PRO** and **AGO**, to drive forth, to lavish), Lavish. Hence *prodigal*; *prodigality*.

PROFAST or **PROFOST** (Sax. derived by etymologists through Ital., etc., from Lat. **PRÆPOSITUS**), One who possesses superintendence, as the chief magistrate of a city. Hence *provost*.

PROLES (Lat. derived by ety.

mologists from *OLEO*, to grow), Offspring. Hence *prolific*; *unprolific*.

PROMONTORIUM (Lat. comp. of *PRO*, forward, and *MONS*, a mountain, or according to some, from *PROMINEO*, to hang forward), A headland, high land jutting into the sea. Hence *promontory*.

PROMPTUS (Lat. from *PROMO*, to bring forth, and that supposed to be comp. of *PRO* and *EMO*, to take), Ready. Hence *prompt*, ready, to assist a speaker when at a loss, to incite; *promptitude*; *promptness*; *prompter*; *impromptu*, an extemporaneous composition; *unprompted*.

PROMULGO, PROMULGATUM (Lat. said to be comp. of *PRO* and *VULGUS*), To publish. Hence *promulge*; *promulgate*; *promulgator*; *promulgation*.

PRONK (Dutch), Showing off. Hence *prank*, a wild frolic; *prance*, leap.

PRONUS (Lat.), Having the face downward, inclined. Hence *prone*; *proneness*.

PROPE (Lat.), Near. **PROPINQUUS**, Neighbouring, near of kin. **PROFITIUS**, Favourable. Hence *propinquity*, nearness, kindred; *propitious*, favourable; *unpropitious*; *propitiate*, appease; *propitiator*; *propitiatory*; *propitiation*. See **PROPRIUS**.

PROPRIUS (Lat. derived by etymologists from *PROPE*), Peculiar, fit. Hence *proper*; *property*, what belongs to anything; *propriety*, exclusive right, fitness; *proprietor*; *proprietary*; *improper*; *impropriety*; *appropriate*; *appropriation*; *appropriateness*.

PROSA (Lat. from *PRORSUS*, straight, direct, and that from *PORRO, VERSUS*, turned forward), Prose. Hence *prose*; *prosaic*; *proser*, one tedious in narration (a colloquial term); *prosy* (a word, I believe, in no dictionary, but a common colloquial term), tedious in narration.

PROSELUTOS (Gr. comp. of *PROS*, to, and *ERCHOMAI*, to come), One who comes from a foreign country, a convert. Hence *proselyte*, a convert; *proselytism*; *proselytize*.

PROSOPOPEIA (Lat. comp. of Gr. *POIEO*, to make, and *PROSOPON*, the face, a mask, a person, which again is comp. of the prep. *PROS*, and *OPS*, the eye), Personification, that figure by which we treat brutes or inanimate things as persons, as when we say of the sun, "He sheds his kind influence." Hence *prosopopeia*.

PROSPER (Lat. from Gr. *PROSPHROS*, advantageous, and that from *PROSPHERO*, to bring to), Successful. Hence

*prosperous; prosper; prosper-
rity; prosperousness; unpros-
perous; unprosperousness.*

PROTEUS (Lat.), A marine deity who was supposed to assume various forms. Hence *Proteus*, one who frequently changes his opinions or professions, a turncoat; *protean*.

PROTOS (Gr. from PRO, before), First. Hence *protocol* (comp. of PROTOS and KOLLA, glue), the original copy of any writing, a register, anciently (according to Webster) the first part of a writing which contained the title; *protomartyr*, *protoplast*, *prototype*, *prothonotary*, *hysteron-proteron*, see **MARTYR**, **PLATO**, **TUPO**, **NO CO**, **HUSTERON**.

PROUE (Fr.), **PRUA** and **PRODA** (Ital.), **PROA** (Span.), **PRORA** (Lat.), from **PRORA** (Gr. and that from PRO, before), The fore part of a ship. Hence *prow*.

PROUESSE (Fr. from **PRODEZZA**, Ital.), Valour. Hence *prowess*.

PROVANDE (Dutch, of disputed origin), **PROVENDE** (Fr.), Food for cattle. Hence *provender*.

PROXIMUS (Lat. superl. of **PROPINQUUS**), Nearest, next. Hence *proximate; proximity; approximate; approximation*.

PRURIO (Lat. said by etymologists to be used for **PERURO**, to burn vehemently), To have

an ardent desire or itching for anything. Hence *prurient; prurience; pruriency*.

PSALLO (Gr.), To touch, move by touch, strike the strings of a musical instrument. Hence *psalm*, a holy song originally sung to the harp; *psalmist; psalmody; psalter*, book of psalms; *psaltery*, a kind of harp.

PSEUDO (Gr.), To deceive. Hence *pseudo*, prefixed to many nouns in our own language (though few of them appear in any dictionary), to express false or pretended; as in *pseudo-apostle*.

PTISANE (Fr. from **PTI SANE** or **PTISANE**, Gr. unhusked barley, and that from **PTISSO**, to bruise or unhusk), A decoction of barley. Hence *ptisan*, a medical decoction.

PUBLICUS, see **POPULUS**.

PUDEO, PUDET (Lat.), To be ashamed. Hence *impudent*, having no shame; *impudence; repudiate*, reject with indignation; *repudiation*.

PUER (Lat.), A boy, a child. Hence *puerile*, boyish; *puerility; puerperal*, relating to childbirth.

PUGIL, see **PUX**.

PUGMAIOI, see **PUX**.

PUGNUS, see **PUX**.

PUIS (Fr.), I am able. Hence *puissant*, powerful; *puissance*, power. See **POUVOIR**.

PUIS (Fr.), After, since. Hence *puisné*, see **PUISNÉ**.

PUISNÉ (Fr. comp. of **PUIS**, afterwards, since, and **NÉ**, born), Younger brother. Hence *puisné*, inferior; as *puisné* baron, opposed to chief baron; *puny*, inferior, small; as in *puny animal*.

PULLUS, see **POULET**.

PULMO, **PULMONIS** (Lat.), The lungs. Hence *pulmonary*, pertaining to the lungs.

PUL UM, see **PELLO**.

PULVIS, **PULVERIS** (Lat.), Dust, powder. Hence *pulverize*, to reduce to powder; *pulverization*; *pulverulence*. See **POUDRE**.

PUNGO, **PUNCTUM** (Lat.), To prick. Hence *pungent*, pricking, sharp; *pungency*; *expunge*, erase; *punch* (through Span. and Fr.), to perforate; *pounce* (through Ital.), a talon, to pierce, to seize with talons; *puncture*, a hole made with a sharp point; *punctual* (through Fr.), exact; *unpunctual*; *punctuate*, to put points in a book; *punctuation*; *punctilio* (through Ital.), exactness in manner; *punctiliousness*; *compunction*, prick of conscience; *compunctious*; *poignant* (Fr.), piercing; *poignancy*; *poniard* (Fr.), a dagger, is derived from this root by Todd, but, according to others, from the root of **PUGNUS**, Lat.; *point* (through

Fr.), sharp end, mark; *pointer*; *pointless*; *appoint*, to fix or determine; *appointment*; *disappoint*; *disappointment*; *mispoint*, to make an erroneous punctuation; *unpointed*.

PUNIO (Lat. by etymologists derived from **PŒNA**), To punish. Hence *punish*; *punishment*; *punisher*; *punishable*; *unpunished*; *impunity*, without punishment.

Puo (Old Gr.), **PUTHO** (Gr.), To cause to rot. **PUS**, **PURIS**, (Lat.), The matter of a sore. **PUSTULA**, A pimple, a pock. **PUTEO**, To stink. **PUTREO**, To rot. Hence *pus*; *pustule*; *push*, a pustule; *purulent*, containing pus; *suppurate*, to generate pus; *suppuration*; *putrid*, stinking, worthless; *putrid*, rotten; *putrefy*; *putrescent*; *putrefaction*; *unputrefied*.

PUPU-, **PUPA** (Lat.), A young child, a puppet. **PUPILLU-**, **PUPILLA**, One under age. **PUPILLA**, The eyeball. Hence *pupa*, chrysalis; *puppy*, a whelp, a contemptuous name for a man; *puppyism*; *pup*, a whelp, or to bring forth whelps; *puppet*, an image moved by a wire; *pupil*, one under age, or under the care of a guardian, the eyeball; *pupilage*; *pupilarity*.

PUR (Gr.), Fire. Hence *pyrometer*, an instrument for

measuring the effect of heat on dimension; *pyrotechnics*, the art of employing fire; *pyramid*, a figure having the shape of flame; *pyramidal*; *empyrean*, *empyrean*, belonging to the highest heaven.

PUR (pref.), see POUR.

PURUS (Lat. of doubtful origin), Pure. Hence *pure*; *pureness*; *purity*; *purify*; *purification*; *unpurified*; *puritan*, an ironical name given at one period to the English dissenters; *puritanism*; *puritanical*. Hence also perhaps *purge* (PURGO, Lat.), *purgative*, *purgation*, *purgatory*, *unpurged*. See PUTO.

PUS, PURIS (Lat.), see PUO.

PUSILLUS (Lat. from PUSIO, a little child, a dwarf), Small, weak. Hence *pusillanimous*, having a little mind; *pusillanimity*.

PUTEIO (Lat.), see PUO.

PUTO (Lat. derived according to etymologists from PUTUS, which is the same word with PURUS, to prune), To adjust accounts, to think. Hence *putative*, supposed; *amputate*, to cut off a limb; *amputator*; *amputation*; *compute*, to calculate; *computer*; *computable*; *computation*; *deputy* (through Fr.), one delegated or appointed by another to do his duty; *depute*; *deputation*;

dispute, differ in opinion; *disputer*; *disputation*; *disputatious*; *disputable*; *indisputable*; *impute*, attribute; *imputation*; *repute*, account; *reputation*; *reputable*, in good repute; *disrepute*, bad repute; *disreputable*; *unreputable*; *demirep* (comp. of DEMI, half, and REPUTE), one who has, as it were, only half a character. See COMPTE.

PUTREO, see PUO.

PUX (Gr.), With the fist. PUGME, The fist, a small measure of length. PUGNUS (Lat.), The fist. PUGNO, To fight. PUGIL, A fighter with fists. Hence *Pygmies*, a race of men supposed to be of very small dimensions; *pygmy*, a dwarf; *pygmean*; *pugnacious*, inclined to fight; *pugnacity*; *expugn*, conquer; *expugner*; *expugnation*; *expugnable*; *inexpugnable*; *impugn*, attack; *impugner*; *impugnation*; *oppugn*, resist; *oppugner*; *oppugnation*; *oppugnancy*; *propugn*, defend; *propugner*; *propugnation*; *repugnant*, reluctant; *repugnance*; *unrepugnant*; *pugilist*, a boxer; *pugilistic*; *pugilism*. From this root also many derive *poniard* (through Fr.), a dagger, but see PUNGO.

PUYE (Dutch), A seat enclosed in a church. Hence *pew*.

Q.

QUACKEN (Tcut.), To cry as a goose. Hence *quack*, to cry as a duck, one who chatters boastingly, or makes great pretensions; *quackery*, vain pretensions; *quackish*.

QUÆRO, QUÆSITUM, in comp. **QUIRO, QUISITUM** (Lat.), To seek. Hence *query*, a question; *querist*; *quest* (through Fr.), search; *question*; *questionable*; *unquestioned*; *unquestionable*; *acquire*, obtain; *acquisition*; *acquisitive*; *unacquired*; *exquisite*, nice; *inquire*, search; *inquiry*; *inquisitive*; *uninquisitive*; *inquisitor*; *inquisitorial*; *inquisition*; *inquest*; *perquisite*, fee besides stated wages; *request*, ask; *unrequested*; *require*, demand; *requisite*; *requisition*; *prerequisite*; *conquer* (Fr. **CONQUERIR**); *conqueror*; *conquest*; *unconquered*; *unconquerable*.

QUALIS (Lat.), Of what sort? Hence *quality*, nature of anything; *qualify*; *qualification*; *disqualify*; *disqualification*; *unqualify*.

QUANTUS (Lat. from **QUAM**, how), How much? Hence *quantity*; *quantum* (a contraction for *quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient), the requisite quantity. See **CANTON**.

QUATIO, QUASSUM, in comp. **CUTIO, CUSUM** (Lat.), To shake. Hence *concussion*; *discutient*, repelling (medical term); *discuss*, examine, shake off; *discussion*; *percussion*, stroke; *percutient*; *repercuss*; *repercussion*; *repercussive*; hence also (through Dutch) Johnson derives *quash*, when it signifies to squeeze.

QUATUOR (Lat.), Four. **QUATER**, Four times. **QUARTU**, Fourth. Hence *quadrant*, a fourth part of a circle; *quadrangle*, square; *quadratic*, belonging to a square; *quadrature*, the art of squaring; *quadriennial* or *quadrennial*, *quadrangle*, *quadrangular*, *quadrilateral*, *quadrupartite*, *quadruped*, *quadruple*, see **ANNU**, **ANGULUS**, **LATUS**, **PARS**, **PES**, **PLEKO**; *quadrille* (Fr.), a game played by four persons with forty cards, a modern dance in sets of four; *quadrillion*, a million multiplied thrice by a million; *quart*, fourth part of a gallon; *quarter*, fourth part; *quartan*, an ague that returns every fourth day; *quarto*, a book in which every sheet makes four leaves; *quaternion*, four, a file of four soldiers; *quater-cousins*, frequently spelt *cater-cousins*, kindred in the fourth degree; *quadragesimal*, belonging to the forty days of Lent; *quarantine* (Fr.), the

space of forty days during which a ship suspected of infection is secluded; *squadron* (through Ital. and Fr.), a body of soldiers, generally of cavalry, applied to them formerly when arranged into a square; *square* (through Ital. and Fr.), a figure with four equal sides, and four right angles.

QUELQUE CHOSE (Fr.), Something. Hence is supposed to be derived *kickshaws*, meaning things to which no specific name can be given, generally applied to dishes at table.

QU'EN DIRAI-JE (Fr.), What shall I say of it? Hence *quandary*, a doubt or difficulty.

QUEROR (Lat.), To complain. Hence *querulous*; *querulousness*; *querimonious*, *querimoniousness*; *quarrel* (through Fr.); *quarrelsome*; *quarrelsome-ness*.

QUID NUNC (Lat.), What now? Hence *quidnunc*, one continually in quest of news.

QUIES (Lat.), Rest. Hence *quiescent*; *quiescence*; *acquiesce*; *acquiescent*; *acquiescence*; *quiet*; *quietness*; *quietude*; *inquietude*; *quietist*, one of a particular religious opinion; *quietism*; *quietus*, discharge, acquittance; *requiem*, a hymn for the dead; *disquiet*; *disquietude*; *unquiet*; *unquietness*; *unquietude*.

QUINQUE (Lat.), Five. **QUIN-**

TUS, Fifth. Hence *quinquennial*, *quintuple*, *quintessence*, see **ANNUS**, **PLEKO**, **ENS**; *quintillion*, a million four times multiplied by a million; *quinquagesima*, fifty days before Easter.

QUONDAM (Lat.), Formerly; used by us as a familiar prefix; as in *quondam-king*.

QUORUM (Lat.), Of whom? Hence *quorum*, a bench of justices, the requisite number to compose any legal meeting.

QUOT (Lat.), How many? Hence *quota*, proportional number; *quotient*, term in arithmetic; *quotidian*, see **DIES**.

R.

RADIUS (Lat.), Spoke of a wheel, ray of the sun. Hence *radius*, the semidiameter of a circle, in plural *radii*; *radiate*, emit rays; *radiant*; *radiance*; *radiancy*; *radiation*; *eradiate*; *eradiation*; *irradiate*, throw light upon; *irradiation*; *ray* (through Fr.); *rayless*.

RADIX (Lat.), A root. Hence *radical*, belonging to the root; *eradicate*, root out; *uneradicated*; *radicle* (dim.), the part of a seed which becomes the root; hence also is supposed to be derived *race* (Fr.), when it signifies lineage.

RADO, **RASUM** (Lat.), To shave,

to scrape. Hence *abrade*; *abrasion*; *rase*; *razor*, an instrument for shaving; *erase*; *erasure*; *rasher*, a thin slice of bacon.

RAILLER (Fr.), **RALLEN** (Dutch), To deride, to play upon. Hence *rail*, to use opprobrious language; *railler*, *raillery*, slight satire; *rally*, to play upon.

RAM (Sax., Germ.), A male sheep. Hence *ram*, the animal, also to drive with force; *rammer*.

RAMUS (Lat.), A branch. Hence *ramify*, to separate into branches; *ramification*.

RANCEO (Lat.), To be stale or mouldy. Hence *rancid*; *rancidity*; *rank*; *rankness*; *rancour*, malignity; *rancorous*; *rankle*, to fester.

RANDON (Fr. comp. of Sax. **RENNAN**, to flow, and **DUN**, down), The force of a running stream. Hence *random* (originally *randon*), precipitate, without direction.

RAPIO, **RAPTUM** (Lat.), To carry away. Hence *rap*, most frequently used in the participle *rapt*; *rapture*; *rapturous*; *enrapt*; *enrapture*; *rapacious*, given to plunder; *rapaciousness*; *rapacity*; *rapine*; *rapid*, swift; *rapidity*; *surreptitious*, by stealth; *surreptitiously*; *ravish* (**RAVIR**, Fr.); *ravisher*; *ravishment*; *ravine* (Fr.), a

great flood, a deep hollow formed by a flood, any hollow pass.

RARUS (Lat.), Scarce, thin. Hence *rare*; *rarity*; *rareness*; *rarefy*; *rarefaction*; *raree-show*.

RASUM, see **RADO**.

RATH (Sax.), Quick, soon. Hence *rath*, early (not now in use); *rather*, in its original signification, earlier; as in Wickliffe's Bible, "He was rather than I," but now more willingly, in a greater degree, or more properly.

RATUS (Lat. part. of **REOR**, to think, and also an adjective), Thinking, established. Hence *rate*, fixed price, to value; *rateable*; *overrate*; *underrate*, *ratify*, to confirm; *ratification*; *ratio*, proportion, *ration* (Fr.), proportional allowance; *rational*, reasonable; *rationality*; *irrational*; *rationale*, a detail with reasons; *ratiocination*, reasoning; *reason* (through Fr. and other languages); *reasonable*; *reasonableness*; *unreasonable*; *unreasonableness*. See **IRRITUS**.

RE (Lat. pref.), Back, again; as in *revert*, turn back; *revive*, live again. Sometimes *d* is added to it for the sake of sound; as in *redargue*, refute; *redolent*, smelling again.

REAL (Fr. from Lat. **RES**, a thing), Relating to things, true. Hence *real*; *reality*; *realize*; *realization*; *unreal*.

REBUS (Lat. ablative of **RES**), From things. Hence *rebus*, a sort of riddle. For supposed origin, see Todd.

RECAN (Sax.), To care. Hence *reck* (not in use); *reckless*, regardless; *recklessness*.

RECENS (Lat.), New, fresh. Hence *recent*; *recentness*.

RECIPROCUS (Lat. derived by some etymologists from **RECIPRO**, take back; according to others, comp. of **RECI** for **RE**, and **PROCO**, to demand), Moving back and forwards, alternate, mutual. Hence *reciprocal*; *reciprocate*; *reciprocation*; *reciprocity*.

RECONDITUS (Lat. part. of **RECONDO**, to hide, comp. of **RE**, **CON**, and **DO**, to give or bestow), Hidden, profound. Hence *recondite*.

RECOUVRIR (Fr. from **RECUPERO**, Lat. sometimes also spelt **RECIPERO**, said to be comp. of **RECI** for **RE**, and **PARO**, to procure), to recover. Hence *recover*; *recovery*; *recoverable*; *irrecoverable*; *unrecovered*.

RECREANT (Old Fr.), **RECRU** (Mod. Fr.), Tired, out of heart, faint-hearted. Hence *recreant*, cowardly. See Todd. The derivation of this word from **RECRIER**, to cry out, approved by Johnson and Webster, seems quite erroneous.

RECRUTER, see **CERU**.

RECULER (Fr. from **CUL**, bot-

tom, back part), To start back. Hence *recoil*.

REGATTA (Ital.), A boat-race. Hence *regatta*.

REGISTRE (Fr.), see **GERO**.

REGO, **RECTUM** (Lat.), To rule. **REGULA**, A rule. **REX**, **REGIS**, A king. **REGNUM**, A kingdom. Hence *rector*, a governor; *rectory*, a parsonage; *rectorship*; *rectorial*; *correct*; *correction*; *correctness*; *incorrect*; *incorrectness*; *corrective*; *corrigible*; *incorrigible*; *corrigibleness*; *incorrigibleness*; *incorrigibility*; *uncorrected*; *direct*; *direction*; *directness*; *director*; *directory*; *directorial*; *directrix*; *directive*; *indirect*; *misdirect*; *misdirection*; *undirected*; *erect*, to make upright, raise, build; *erectness*; *erector*; *erection*; *rectitude*, straightness, uprightness; *rectangle*, a figure composed of four right angles; *rectangular*, having right angles; *rectitude*; *rectify*; *rectification*; *rectilinear*, having straight lines; *rex*, a king, the title by which a king subscribes; *regina*, a queen, the title employed for the like purpose when a female rules; *regal*, belonging to a king; *regality*; *regalia*, the insignia of a king; *regicide*, one who kills a king; *regent*, a governor; *regency*; *regimen*, regulation of diet; *regiment*, formerly rule or mode

of rule, now (through Fr.) exclusively used to signify a body of soldiers under the command of one colonel; *regimental*; *regimentals*, the uniform dress of a regiment; *region*, a country, a district under one ruler; *regnant*, reigning; *interregnum*, a period of unsettled government between two reigns; *reign* (through Fr.), rule; *regular*, agreeably to rule; *irregular*; *regulate*; *regularity*; *irregularity*; *regulation*; *regulator*. From this root also etymologists bring *rule* (Old Fr. *RULE*, Sax. *REGOL*), ruler, *misrule*, *unruly*; likewise *right* (Sax. *RIHT*, *REHT*), *rightness*, *righteous*, *righteousness*, *unrighteous*, *unrighteousness*, *rightful*, *rightfulness*, *upright*, *uprightness*. See *SURGO*.

RELAIS (Fr.), Fresh horses or hounds to supply the place of fatigued ones. Hence *relay*.

RELECHER (Fr.), To lick again. Hence lexicographers derive *relish*; *disrelish*.

RENARD (Fr.), A fox. Hence *Renard* or *Reynard*, the personified name of a fox.

RENDRE (Fr. from *REDDO*, Lat. comp. of *RE* and *DO*), To restore, to give on demand. Hence *render*; *rendezvous* (Fr. literally render or convey yourselves), a meeting or place of meeting; *surrender*.

REPERTUM (supine of *REPE-*

RIO, supposed so be a compound of *PARIO*), To find. Hence *repertory*, a place where things may be found.

REPTUM (Lat. sup. of *REPO*, and that from *HERPO*, Gr.), To creep. Hence *reptile*, a creeping animal.

RESTAURO (Lat. from *STAUROS*, Gr. a stake, a post), To repair. Hence *restore*; *restorer*; *restauration*; *restoration*; *restorative*; *unrestored*.

RETE (Lat.), A net. *RETICULUM* (dim.), A little net. Hence *retiform*, having the form of a net; *reticle*, now commonly spelt *reticule*, and applied to a lady's small bag; *reticulated*, having interstices like a net; *retiform*, having the form of a net; *retina*, one of the coats of the eye like a net.

RETRO (Lat. from *RE*, back), Backward, used by us as a prefix; as in *retrograde*, going backward; *retrospect*, look backward.

REUEN (Teut.), To repent. Hence *rue*; *rueful*, mournful; *ruefulness*; *ruth*, relenting, pity; *ruthless*.

REVEILLER (Fr. comp. of *RE* and *VEILLER*, to watch), To awake. Hence *reveillé*, the beat of drum employed to rouse soldiers from their sleep; hence also some etymologists derive *revel*, which they say is pro-

perly jollity during the night, while others derive it from the Dutch **RAVELEN**, to rove; *reveller*; *revelry*.

REVER (Fr.), To dream. Hence *reverie*, a wandering of the mind.

REX, see **REGO**.

RHAPSODIA (Gr. comp. of **RHAPTO**, to sew, and **ODE**, a song), A portion of the books of Homer, or of any other poet, recited by a rhapsodist or spouter. Hence *rhapsody*, an incoherent composition; *rhapsodist*.

RHEO (Gr.), To flow, to speak. Hence *rheum*, a flow of watery matter; *rheumatism* (see **GOUTE**); *rheumatic*; *resin* (through Lat. and Fr.), a substance which exudes from certain trees; *resinous*; *rosin*, corruption of resin; *rhetoric*, elegance of speech; *rhetorical*; *rhetorician*; *catarrh* (from **CATTARRHUS**, Lat. and that from **KATTARRHEO**, Gr. to flow down), a cold accompanied with defluxion from the nostrils.

RHINOCEROS (Fr. from Gr. **RHIN**, the nose, and **KERAS**, a horn), An animal with a horn on his nose. Hence *rhinoceros*.

RHODON (Gr.), a rose. Hence *rhododendron* (comp. of **RHODON** and **DENDRON**, a tree), the name of a particular shrub, see **ROSA**.

RHUTHMOS (Gr.), **RHYTHMUS** (Lat.), Measure of time

in music or verse. Hence *rhythm*; *rhythmical*. The word *rhyme*, however, or *rime*, as it used to be often spelt, is derived, according to etymologists, not from this root, but from **RIM** (Sax.), which they say is unconnected with the Greek.

RIDEO, **RISUM** (Lat. of uncertain derivation), to laugh. Hence *ridicule* (through Fr.), contemptuous laughter; *ridiculer*; *ridiculous*; *ridiculousness*; *risible*; *risibility*; *deride*; *derider*; *derision*; *derisive*. See **SERIOUS**.

RIG, **HRIG** (Sax.), The back. Hence *ridge*, the top of the back, range of mountains, etc.

RIGEO (Lat.), To be cold and stiff. Hence *rigid*, stiff, inflexible; *rigidity*; *rigidness*; *rigour*; *rigorous*; *rigorousness*.

RIGO (Lat.), To water a field or the like. Hence *rigation*; *irrigate*; *irrigation*.

RITUS (Lat.), A ceremony. Hence *rite*; *ritual*; *ritualist*.

RIVUS (Lat.), A brook, a river. Hence *river* (through Fr.); *rivulet* (dim.); perhaps *rill*; *arrive* (**ARRIVER**, Fr., of which the original meaning was to land, to come to a shore), to come to; *arrival*; *derive* (Fr.), to draw from anything as a source or origin; *derivative*; *derivation*. From the same

root most etymologists derive *rival*, emulous competitor, which they say was originally applied to proprietors whose lands were separated by a common brook, and who had frequent contentions about their property; *rivalry*; *rivulship*; *unrivalled*.

ROBUR, ROBORIS (Lat.), The hardest oak, strength. **ROBUSTUS**, made of oak, strong. Hence *robust*, strong; *corroborate*, confirm.

ROC or ROCHE (Fr. from **ROCCA**, Ital. supposed to be derived from **ROX**, Gr. a fissure or crevice, and that from **REGNUMI**, to burst, in the same manner as in Lat. **RUPES**, a rock, is derived from **RUMPO**, to break), A rock. Hence *rock*; *rocky*.

RODE (Sax.), **RODA** (Goth. and Iceland.), An image. Hence *rood*, the representation of our Saviour on the cross; *holyrood*, holy cross.

RODO, ROSUM (Lat.), To gnaw. Hence *corrode*, to eat away, to consume; *corrosion*; *corrosive*; *corrosiveness*; *erode*; *erosion*. See **ROSTRUM**.

RODOMONTE (Ital.), A blustering fellow. Hence *rodomont*, *rodomontade* (often erroneously spelt *rhodomontade*), or *rodomontado*, an empty boast.

ROGO, ROGATUM (Lat.), To

ask. Hence *rogation*, a litany or form of supplication; *rogation week*, a week of extraordinary fasting and devotion; *abrogate*, repeal; *unabrogated*; *abrogation*; *arrogate*, claim without title; *arrogant*; *arrogance*; *arrogancy*; *derogate*, detract; *derogatory*; *derogative*; *derogation*; *interrogate*, ask questions; *interrogative*; *interrogatory*; *interrogation*; *prerogative*, exclusive privilege; *prorogue* (in Scots law *prorogate*), adjourn, prolong; *prorogation*; *supererogation*, more than is asked; *surrogate*, substitute; *surrogation*.

ROLLEN (Dutch and German), **ROULLER** (Fr.), To roll. Hence *roll*; *roller*; *enrol*; *enrolment*; *unroll*; *control* (Fr. **CONTROLE**, comp. of **CONTRE** and **ROLLE**, the word originally meaning a check-list), check; *controller*; *controllable*; *uncontrollable*; *rouleau* (Fr.), a roll of coins. This root is by many etymologists attempted to be traced to **ROTULA** (Lat.), a little wheel.

ROMAN (Fr.), **ROMANZA** (Ital.), An adventurous story. Hence *romance*; *romancer*; *romantic*. This word took its rise from such tales being written originally in what is called the *romance tongue*, which is generally supposed to take its name from the intermixture of a bad

Latin or Roman dialect, though Webster disputes this last position.

ROND (Fr.), from **RUND** (Suev. Goth.), Round. Hence *round*; *roundness*; *rondcau*, a species of poetry and music; *roundelay*, a species of song and dance; *round-robin* (corruption of **RUBAN-RONDE**, Fr. round rib-and), a petition signed in a circle, so that the first subscriber may not be known. Johnson derives this root from **ROTUNDUS**, Lat., but other etymologists repudiate the Latin origin.

ROSA (Lat. probably connected with **RHODON**, Gr.), A rose. Hence *rose*; *roseate*; *rosy*; *primrose*, see **PRIMUS**; *rosary*, a bed of roses, a chaplet, a string of beads used by the Romanists in prayer.

ROSTRUM (Lat. supposed to be derived from **RODO**, **ROSUM**, to gnaw), the beak of a bird or of a ship. **ROSTRA**, a scaffold adorned with beaks of ships whence orators harangued. Hence *rostrum*, a beak, a pulpit.

ROT (Teut.), A rabble. Hence *roul*, when it signifies a rabble or clamorous multitude.

ROTA (Lat.), A wheel. **ROTUNDUS**, Round. Hence *rotation*, wheeling, vicissitude; *rotatory*; *rotund*, round; *rotundity*; *rotundo* (Ital.), a round building; *rote*, words repeated

over and over without attention to sense. See **ROND**, **ROLLEN**.

ROUGE (Fr.), Red. Hence *rouge*, a red paint applied to the face.

ROUTE (Fr.), A way. Hence *route*; *routine* (Fr.), beaten path, custom; *rut*, the track of a cart-wheel.

ROY or **ROI** (Fr.), A king. Hence *royal*, kingly; *royalty*; *royalist*, adherent to a king; *viceroi*, one who rules in place of a king; *Fitzroy*, a proper name denoting a king's son.

RUBER, **RUBRA** (Lat.), Red. Hence *ruby*, a red stone; *rubric*, directions in books of law and prayer-books, formerly in red ink; *rubescant*; *erubescant*. From this root also some etymologists bring the French word *ruban*; whence our *rib-and* or *ribbon*, fillet of silk; *round-robin*, see **ROND**.

RUDIS (Lat.), Unwrought, unpolished, untaught. Hence *rude*; *rudeness*; *rudiments*, first instructions or first principles; *rudimental*; *erudite*, learned; *erudition*.

RUINA (Lat. from **RUO**, to fall), Falling. Hence *ruin*; *ruinous*; *ruination* (now only a colloquial term).

RUMEN, **RUMINIS** (Lat.), The cud. Hence *ruminate*, to chew the cud, (fig.) to think again and again; *rumination*.

RUMOR (Lat.), Flying report.
Hence *rumour* ; *rumourer*.

RUPTUM (Lat. sup. of RUMPO),
To break, to burst. Hence
rupture ; *corrupt* ; *corrupter* ;
corruption ; *corruptible* ; *incor-*
ruption ; *incorruptible* ; *corrup-*
tive ; *disruption* ; *eruption* ; *ir-*
ruption ; *interrupt* ; *interrup-*
tion ; *uninterrupted* ; *prorup-*
tion ; *rupes*, see Roc.

RUS, RURIS (Lat.), The coun-
try. Hence *rustic* ; *rusticity* ;
rusticate ; *rustication* ; *rural*.

RUSSUS (Lat.), Reddish brown.
Hence *russet*.

RY (aff. in Fr. RIE), A termi-
nation of nouns denoting, in
general, having connexion with.
It expresses sometimes a qual-
ity, as in *bigotry*, *bravery* ;
sometimes a state or condition,
as in *slavery* ; sometimes an
act or behaviour, as in *bribery*,
buffoonery ; sometimes act or
employment, as in *carpentry*,
surgery ; sometimes the arti-
cles in which one deals, as in
millinery, *grocery* ; sometimes
the place where anything is, or
is done, as in *colliery*, *foun-*
dry ; sometimes it gives the
force of a collective noun (and
here it is applicable both to
persons and things), as in *gen-*
try, *peasantry*, *machinery*.

S.

SABBATON (Gr. from the

Hebrew word for rest), The
Jewish weekly rest. Hence
Sabbath ; *sabbatical* ; *sabbata-*
rian ; *sabbatarianism* ; *antisab-*
batarian ; *antisabbatarianism*.

SAC (Sax. but the word is to be
found in Lat. Gr. Heb., and in
almost every language), A bag.
Hence *sack* ; *satchel* (dim.), a
small bag ; *sackcloth*, coarse
cloth.

SACCHARUM (Lat.), SAKCHA-
RON (Gr. said to be from the
Arabic), Sugar. Hence *saccha-*
rine ; *sugar* (Fr. SUCRE).

SACER, SACRA (Lat.), Holy.
Hence *sacred* ; *sacredness* ;
sacrament, an oath, an exter-
nal sign of a spiritual grace ;
sacramental ; *sacrifice*, to offer
to heaven ; *sacrificer* ; *sacrilege*
(comp. of SACER and I.EGO),
stealing sacred things ; *sacri-*
legious ; *sacristy* (Fr.), place
where sacred vessels are kept ;
sacristan, the person who has
the charge of them ; *sacerdo-*
tal, priestly ; *consecrate*, make
sacred ; *consecrator* ; *consecra-*
tion ; *reconsecrate* ; *reconsecra-*
tion ; *unconsecrated* ; *desecrate*,
to profane ; *desecration* ; *exe-*
crate, to curse ; *execration* ;
execrable.

SAGITTARIUS (Lat. from SA-
GITTA, an arrow, the origin of
which is unknown), An archer.
Hence *sagittarius*, one of the
signs of the zodiac.

SAGUS, SAGAX (Lat.), Wise,

prudent. Hence *sage* (through Fr.); *sagacious*; *sagacity*; *sagaciousness*; *presage*, forebode, foretell, omen; *presager*.

SAISIR (Fr.), To lay hold of. Hence *seize*; *seizure*; *unseized*; *seisin* (law term).

SAISON (Fr. of doubtful origin), Season. Hence *season*; *seasonable*; *unseasonable*; *seasonableness*; *unseasonableness*; *unseasoned*.

SAL (Lat.), Salt. Hence *saline*, belonging to salt; *salary* (Lat. SALARIUM, the pay of a soldier, which is said to have been given him partly in salt), stated hire; *sal-ammoniac*, a particular kind of salt, said to have been first discovered in Ammonia, but now formed artificially; *salt*; *saltish*; *saltless*; *saltpetre*, see PETRA; *salicellar* (Fr. SALIERE), vessel for salt on the table; *sauce* (through Fr.), something eaten with food to give it additional flavour; *saucepan*; *sauccer* (SAUCIERE, Fr.), originally denoting a vessel for sauce, though now of more extensive application; *saucy*; *sauciness*; *sausage* (through Fr. SAUCISSE), a roll of meat minced small with salt; *salad* (Fr.), raw herbs seasoned with salt, etc. To this root have been referred *salivu* (Lat.), spittle; *salivate*; *sulivation*; *slaver*.

SALAM (Persic), Outward mark of respect. Hence *salam*.

SALIO, SALTUM, in comp. SILIO, SULTUM (Lat.), To leap. Hence *salient*, leaping, springing; *sally* (through Ital. and Fr.), to issue suddenly; *assail*, *assault* (through Fr.), to attack suddenly; *assailable*; *assailant*; *assaulter*; *unassailable*; *unassailable*; *desultory*, moving quickly from one thing to another; *desultoriness*; *exult*, to leap for joy; *exultant*; *exultation*; *insult*, trample upon, affront; *insulter*; *result*, consequence; *resile*, a word in Scots law to express receding from the terms of a bargain; *resilient*, starting back. To this root has also been referred *salmon*, a fish (Lat. SALMO), because it takes great leaps; likewise *consult*, to ask advice (because, say some etymologists, the effect is to make the parties leap together as it were into one opinion); *consulter*; *consultation*; *unconsulted*; *consul*, a magistrate at Rome, now an officer appointed to reside in a foreign country to protect the rights of his countrymen; *consulur*; *consulate*; *consulship*; *counsel* (Fr.), advice; *counsellor*; *counsellorship*. See EXILIUM.

SALUS, SALUTIS (Lat.), Health, safety. SALVUS, Safe. Hence *salubrious*; *salutary*, wholesome; *salutariness*; *insalubrious*; *salute*, to greet; *sulu-*

tation; *saluter*; *unsaluted*; *salvo*, an exception, an excuse; *salver*, now a plate on which anything is presented, but supposed to have been formerly employed to save what was left; *salvage*, recompense allowed for saving goods from a wreck; *salvation*, safety, eternal safety; *salvable*; *salvability*; *safe* (through Fr. SAUF); *safety*; *safeguard*; *save* (through Fr. SAUVER); *saver*; *saveall*, an implement for saving candles; *Saviour*; *salve*, an ointment, is referred to this root through Sax., but Todd doubts whether it is not rather to be ascribed to Gothic SALBON, to anoint, without reference to Latin.

SANCTUM (Lat. sup. of SANCIO, which etymologists derive from SANGUIS, blood, because covenants were ratified by sacrifice), To consecrate, to ratify, enact. SANCTUS, Holy. Hence *sanc-tion*, ratification; *unsanctioned*; *sanctus*, a hymn, beginning with the words, "Holy, holy, holy;" *sanctity*; *sanctitude*, holiness; *sanctify*; *sanctification*; *sanctifier*; *unsanctified*; *sanctimony*, great profession of holiness; *sanctimonious*; *sanctimoniousness*; *sanctuary*, a holy place; *saint* (through Fr.), a holy man; *sainted*; *saintlike*; *saintly*; *sainthood*.

SANGUIS (Lat.), Blood. Hence *sanguine*, abounding in blood,

blood-red, ardent and confident; *sanguineness*; *sanguinary*, bloody; *ensanguined*; *sanguineous*, belonging to the blood; *consanguinity*, relationship by blood; *consanguineous*; from this root (Lat. CONSANGUINEUS), etymologists derive *cousin*, a collateral relation more remote than a brother; *cater-cousin*, see QUATUON; *sang-froid* (Fr. literally cold blood), coolness, freedom from agitation. See SANCTUM.

SANS (Fr.), Without. Hence *sans*, used by Shakspeare.

SANUS (Lat. from SAO, Gr., and that connected perhaps with ZAO, to live), Sound, healthy. Hence *sane*; *sanity*; *insane*; *insanity*; *sanative*.

SAPER or SAPPER (Fr. from ZAPPARE, Ital. and that from ZAPPA, a spade), To undermine. Hence *sap*, to undermine; *sapper*.

SAPIO (Lat.), To taste, to be wise. Hence *sapid*, tasteful; *sapidity*; *sapidness*, tastefulness; *savour* (through Fr.), taste or odour; *savoury*; *unsavoury*; *unsavouriness*; *insipid*, tasteless; *insipidity*; *sapient*, wise, used often ironically; *sapience*.

SARX, SARKOS (Gr.), Flesh. Hence *sarcophagus*, see PHAG-GEIN; *sarcasm* (literally tearing off the flesh), a bitter taunt; *sarcastic*.

SATAN (Heb.), An adversary.

Hence *Satan*, the devil; *satanic*.

SATELLES (Lat. by some derived from the Syriac), A life-guardsmen. Hence *satellite*, a small planet attending upon a larger.

SATIRA or **SATYRA** (Lat. derived by most etymologists from **SATURA**, a dish made up of various ingredients, and that from **SATUR**, full), A censorious poem. Hence *satire*; *satirical*; *satirist*; *satirize*.

SATIS (Lat.), Enough. **SATUR**, Full. **SATIO**, To glut. Hence *satisfy*, to content; *satisfaction*; *satisfactory*; *dissatisfy*; *dissatisfaction*; *unsatisfactory*; *unsatisfied*; *saturate*, to impregnate so as to admit no more; *supersaturate*; *sate*, *satiare*, to glut; *satiety*; *insatiable*; *insatiate*; *unsated*. See **SATIRA**.

SATURNUS (Lat. of doubtful origin), A heathen deity. Hence *Saturn*, one of the planets, whose influence, according to astrologers, occasioned dullness; *saturnian*, belonging to the happy age of the supposed divinity; *saturnine*, dull, stupid; *Saturday*, day sacred to Saturn.

SAUVAGE (Fr. from **SELVAGIO**, Ital. and that from **SILVA**, Lat. a wood), Wild, barbarous, cruel. Hence *savage*; *savagness*.

SCABBE (Belg.), A cover. Hence some etymologists derive *scabbard*, the sheath of a sword.

SCABIES (Lat. from **SCABO**, to scratch, and that according to etymologists from Gr. **SCAPTO**, to dig), A scab. Hence *scab*; *scabbed*; *scabby*; *scabbiness*; *scabbedness*.

SCALA (Lat.), A ladder. Hence *scale*, a ladder, regular gradation, to climb by ladders; *escalade* (Fr.), scaling the walls of a fortress.

SCANDO, **SCANSUM**, in comp. **SCENDO**, **SCENSUM** (Lat.), To climb. Hence *scan*, to examine a verse by counting the feet, to examine narrowly; *ascend*; *ascent*; *ascension*; *ascendant*; *ascendancy*; *re-ascend*; *descend*; *descendant*; *descent*; *condescend*; *condescension*; *transcend*; *transcendent*; *transcendental*.

SCEARAN, **SCIRAN** (Sax.), To cut, to divide. Hence *shear*; *shears*; *sheard*, a fragment; *potsherd*; *shire* (**SCIR**, Sax.); *sheriff* (comp. of **SCER** and **REVE**, a steward), the chief magistrate of a shire; *sheriffalty*; *sheriffdom*; *sheriffship*; *sheriffwick*; *shrieve*; *shrievalty*.

SCENA (Lat. from **SKENE**, Gr.), A bower, a tent, a stage for acting plays, part of a play. Hence *scene*, the stage, the hanging of the theatre, part

of a play, a spectacle; *scenery*; *scenic*; *scenography*, the art of perspective; *scenographical*.

SCENDO, SCENSUM, see SCANDO, SCANSUM.

SCEPTRUM (Lat. from SKEPTRON, Gr. and that from SKEPTO, to lean upon, to strike), A staff, an emblem of office. Hence *sceptre*, one of the insignia of royalty; *sceptred*.

SCHAWEN (Teut.), To show. Hence *show*; *show-bread*; *scaffold* (Teut. SCHAVET, Fr. ESCHAFAUT), a temporary gallery for spectacles, etc.

SCHEDULE (Fr. from SCHEDULEA, Lat. dim. of SCHEDA, a leaf of paper or parchment, from Gr. SCHEDE), A small scroll. Hence *schedule*, which both in French and English was originally spelt *cedule*, and with us very generally retains that pronunciation.

SCHEMA (Gr. and Lat. from SCHEO, Old Gr. to have), Habit, condition, posture. Hence *scheme*, combination, plan; *schemer*; *schemist*.

SCHIF (Ger.), ESQUIF (Fr.), SCAPHA (Lat. from SKAPHĒ, Gr. any hollowed body, and that from SCAPTO, to scoop), A kind of boat. Hence *skiff*.

SCHIZO (Gr.), SCINDO, SCISSUM (Lat.), To cut. Hence *schism*, division in the church; *schismatic*; *schismatical*; *scis-*

sors or *scissars*, a cutting instrument; *chisel* (Fr. CISEAU, Ital. CISELLO), a hewing implement; *abscind*; *abscission*; *rescind*; *rescissory*.

SCHOLA (Lat. from Gr. SCHOLE, leisure, employment of leisure time), A school. Hence *school*; *scholar*; *scholarship*; *scholastic*; *scholium*, an explanatory note; *scholiast*, a writer of notes; *schoolboy*; *schoolfellow*; *schoolman*; *schoolmaster*; *schoolmistress*; *unschooled*.

SCINDO, see SCHIZO.

SCINTILLA (Lat. of doubtful origin), A spark. Hence *scintillate*, to throw out sparks; *scintillation*.

SCIO (Lat.), To know. Hence *science*, knowledge; *scientific*; *unscientific*; *sciolist* (Lat. SCIOLUS, dim. of SCIUS, knowing), a pretender to science; *conscious*, knowing one's self; *unconscious*; *consciousness*; *conscience*, the moral faculty; *conscientious*, obeying the dictates of conscience; *unconscientious*; *conscientiousness*; *conscionable*, reasonable; *unconscionable*; *unconscionableness*; *nescience*, ignorance; *prescience*; *omniscient*, knowing all things; *omniscience*.

SCION (Fr.), A small twig grafted on a tree. Hence *scion*.

SCISSUM, see SCHIZO.

SCONDARUOLO (Ital. from CON-

DO, Lat. to hide), A hider. Hence, according to most etymologists, *scoundrel*, a rascal; though some bring this word from *SCONDE* (Sax.), disgrace.

SCRIBO, SCRIPTUM (Lat.), To write. Hence *scribe*, a writer; *scribble*, write badly; *scribbler*; *scrip*, a small writing; *scripture*, writing, now exclusively applied to the best of all writings; *scriptural*; *antiscipitural*; *scrivener* (through Ital. and Fr.), a writer of covenants; *ascribe*, impute; *ascribable*; *circumscribe*, to limit; *uncircumscribed*; *conscript*, a name originally applied to a Roman senator, now to one enrolled in the French army; *conscription*; *describe*; *describable*; *nondescript*, anything not described; *undescribed*; *description*; *descriptive*; *inscribe*; *inscription*; *uninscribed*; *interscribe*; *prescribe*; *prescriber*; *prescription*; *prescriptive*; *proscribe*, to place beyond all protection (the name of the unhappy victims of proscription being written publicly on tables); *prosciber*; *proscription*; *proscriptive*; *rescript*, imperial edict; *subscribe*; *subscription*; *superscribe*; *superscription*; *transcribe*, copy; *transcript*, a copy; *transcription*, copying; *manuscript*, that which is written with the

hand; *escritoir*, often pronounced *scrutoir* (Span. Fr.), a writing-desk.

SCRUPULUS (Lat. dim. of **SCRUPUS**), A little stone, a particular weight, difficulty in decision, hesitation. Hence *scruple*, a particular weight, hesitation; *scrupler*; *scrupulous*; *scrupulousness*; *scrupulosity*. Etymologists tell us that **SCRUPULUS** came to signify hesitation, from the difficulty which a man experienced in walking, who has a small sharp stone in his shoe.

SCRUTOR (Lat. derived by etymologists from **SCRUTA**, old clothes), To search out. Hence *scrutiny*, a search; *scrutinize*; *scrutable*; *inscrutable*.

SCULPO (Lat.), To carve or grave. Hence *sculptor*, a carver, a statuary; *sculpture*.

SCURF (Sax.), Dry scab. Hence *scurf*; *scurfy*; *scurvy*, a disease, contemptible.

SCURRA (Lat.), A buffoon, a jester. Hence *scurrile*; *scurrilous*, opprobrious; *scurrility*; *scurrilousness*.

SCUTUM (Lat. from **SKUTOS**, Gr. a skin), A shield. Hence *scutiform*, shaped like a shield; *scutage* or *escuage* (Fr.), a tax levied on those who held lands by knight-service; *scutcheon*, *escutcheon* (through Ital. and Fr.), a shield in heraldry; *esquire* (through Fr. **ESCUEIR**),

contracted into *squire*, one who carried a knight's shield.

SE (Lat. pron.), see SUI.

SE (Lat. pref.), Apart, as in *secede*; *seclude*.

SEARIAN (Sax.) To dry. Hence *sear* or *sere*, dry, withered, not green.

SECO, SECTUM (Lat.), To cut. Hence *secant*, a geometrical term; *sect*, a party, especially in the church; *sectary*; *sectarian*; *section*, a divided part; *sector*, a geometrical instrument; *segment*, a portion of a circle or sphere; *dissect*; *dissector*; *disssection*; *bisect*, divide into two equal parts; *bisection*; *trisect*, into three; *trisection*; *insect*, a class of animals so called because they appear to be cut into; *intersect*; *intersection*; *venesection*, see VENA.

SECVLUM (Lat. of doubtful origin), An age. Hence *secular*, temporal as opposed to eternal or spiritual; *secularity*; *secularize*.

SEDEO, in comp. SIDEO, SESSUM (Lat.), To sit. SEDO, SEDATUM, To set to rest, to appease. Hence *sedentary*, belonging to sitting; *sedentariness*; *sediment*, that which sinks to the bottom; *sedulous*, diligent; *sedulity*; *sedulousness*; *sedan*, a chair for conveyance, which, according to some etymologists, is

derived from this root, but according to others received its name from being made at Sedan; *seat*, that on which we sit; *unseat*; *session*, sitting; *see*, the diocese of a bishop; *assessor*, one who sits by another to assist him with advice; *assiduous*, diligent; *assiduity*; *assize* (through Fr. ASSISE, a sitting), a jury, etc.; *insidious*, lying in wait; *insidiousness*; *preside*, to be at the head, to have the direction; *president*; *vice-president*, one who presides for another; *presidency*; *reside*, to dwell; *resident*; *non-resident*; *residence*, dwelling; *non-residence*; *residue*, what remains *residuary*; *subside*, to sink; *subsidy*, aid; *subsidiary*; auxiliary; *subsidize*, to furnish with a subsidy; *supersede*, to take the place of another; *possess* (see POSSE), to hold or occupy; *possession*; *possessory*; *dispossess*; *dispossession*; *prepossess*; *prepossession*; *unprepossessing*; *repossess*; *repossession*; *sedate*, still, tranquil; *sedateness*; *sedative*. See SIEGE.

SEDITION, see ITUM.

SEMBLER (Fr. supposed by some to be derived from the same root with SIMILIS, Lat.), To be like. Hence *semblance*; *resemble*; *resemblance*; *dissemble*; *undissembled*; perhaps *seem*.

SEMEN (Lat. derived by etymologists from **SERO**, **SEVI**, to sow, and considered by them a contraction for **SEVIMEN**), a seed. Hence *seminal*, belonging to seed; *seminary*, a place where seeds are sown, metaphorically a school; *disseminate*, to scatter seeds abroad, metaphorically to spread abroad; *disseminator*; *dissemination*.

SEMI (Lat. from **HEMI**, Gr.), used in comp. to signify a half. Hence *semi*, employed by us in the same way; as in *semicircle*, *semicolon*, *semidiameter*, *semitone*, *semivowel*.

SEMPITERNUS (Lat. comp. of **SEMPER**, always, and **ÆTERNUS**, eternal), Endless. Hence *sempiternal*; *sempiternity*.

SENE (Lat. comp. according to some etymologists of **SEMI**, half, and **NEX**, death), An old man. **SENIOR**, Elder. Hence *senile*, belonging to old age; *senior*, elder; *seniority*; *senior* (through Ital. and Fr.), a title of respect; *senate*, a council, because composed among the Romans of old men; *senator*; *senatorial*; *senatorian*.

SENTIO, **SENSUM** (Lat. derived by some from **SUNESIS**, Gr. wisdom, and that from **SUNIEMI**, to send together, to understand), To feel, perceive, think. Hence *sentient*, feeling; *insentient*; *sentiment*, feeling, opinion; *sentimental*, abounding

in feeling, or affecting so to abound; *sentimentality*; *sense*, source of feeling or perception, feeling, reason, wisdom; *senseless*; *sensible*; *sensibility*; *insensible*; *insensibility*; *sensitive*; *sensation*; *sensual*, belonging to the external senses; *sensualist*; *sensuality*; *sentence*, opinion, decision, period in writing; *sententious*, abounding in periods, short and energetic; *assent*; *assenter*; *consent*; *consenter*; *consentient*; *consentaneous*; *unconsenting*; *dissent*; *dissenter*; *dissentient*; *dissension*; *nonsense*; *nonsensical*; *pre-sentiment*, previous opinion; *resent* (through Fr.), now generally employed to take anything ill; *resenter*; *resentful*; *resentment*; *unresented*; *scent* (through Fr.), formerly spelt *sent*, smell; *sentinel* (through Ital. and Fr.), one who keeps guard; *sentry*, a corruption of *sentinel*.

SEOFON (Sax.), Seven. Hence *seven*; *seventh*; *sevenfold*; *se'nnight*, a week; *seventeen*; *seventeenth*; *seventy*; *seventieth*.

SEOTHAN (Sax.), To boil. Hence *seethe*; *sodden*; *suds*, soap and water.

SEPARO (Lat. according to some comp. of **SE** and **PARO**, according to others derived from

SEPAR, a compound of PAR), To divide. Hence *separate*; *separation*; *separable*; *separability*; *inseparable*; *inseparability*. See SEVERER (Fr.)

SEPTEM (Lat. from HEPTA, Gr.), Seven. Hence *September*, the seventh month of the year when it began with March; *septenary*, consisting of seven; *septennial*, see ANNUS; *septuagesima*, about seventy days before Easter; *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament, supposed to be translated by about seventy interpreters; *septuple*, sevenfold.

SEPULTUM (Lat. sup. of SEPELIO), To bury. Hence *sepulchre*, a tomb; *sepulchral*; *sepulture*, burial; *unsepulchred*.

SEQUESTER (Lat. derived by etymologists from SEQUOR, for which they assign different causes), A person into whose hands disputed property was committed, a referee. Hence *sequester*; *sequestrate*, to separate from others; *sequestration*.

SEQUOR (Lat.), To follow. Hence *sequel*, what follows; *sequence*, succession; *second*, what follows the first, to support; *secondary*; *unseconded*; *consequent*, following; *consequence*, what follows, importance; *consecutive*; *consequential*, following, and of late years used to denote pompous, ap-

plied to a man who deems himself of consequence; *execute*; *executor*; *executrix*; *executive*; *execution*; *executioner*; *unexecuted*; *obsequious*, obedient, complying; *obsequiousness*; *obsequies* (Fr. the Latin word being EXEQUIÆ), funeral rites; *persecute*; *persecution*; *persecutor*; *prosecute*; *prosecution*; *prosecutor*; *subsequent*. See SEQUESTER, SUIVRE.

SERENUS (Lat.), Clear, without clouds, tranquil. Hence *serene*; *serenity*; *sereneness*; *serenade* (through Ital. and Fr.), music performed in the open air, generally in a serene night.

SERIUS (Lat. according to some etymologists comp. of SE, apart, and RISUS, laughter), Grave. Hence *serious*; *seriousness*.

SERO, SERTUM (Lat.), To knit, connect. Hence *series* (Lat.), order, connexion; *sermon* (Lat. SERMO, a speech), a religious address; *sermonize*; *sermonizer*; *assert*, maintain; *assertor*; *assertion*; *reassert*; *desert*, leave; *deserter*; *desertion*; *dissertation*, a discourse; *exert*, to put forth one's powers; *exertion*; *unexerted*; *insert*; *insertion*; *intersert*; *insertion*.

SERPO (Lat. from HERPO, Gr.), To creep. Hence *serpent*, a creeping animal; *serpentine*, like a serpent, winding.

SERRA (Lat.), A saw. Hence *serrated*, indented like a saw.

SERTUM, see **SERO**.

SERVO (Lat.), To keep, to save. Hence *conserve*; *conservation*; *conservatory*; *conservative*; *observe*; *observer*; *observation*; *observant*; *observance*; *observatory*; *unobserved*; *unobservable*; *unobserving*; *preserve*; *preserver*; *preservation*; *preservative*; *reserve*; *reservation*; *unreserve*; *unreserved*; *unreservedness*; *reservoir* (Fr.). See **SERVUS**.

SERVUS (Lat. derived according to etymologists from **SERVO**, though they do not concur in the reason), A slave. Hence *serf*, old word for a slave, *servant*; *serve*; *service*; *serviceable*; *unserviceable*; *unserviceableness*; *disservice*, injury; *servile*; *servility*; *subserve*; *subservient*; *subservience*; *subserviency*; *servitor*; *servitude*; *dessert* (Fr.), fruit, etc., set on the table after the close of the meal, *servir* in Fr. (as *serve* in English) denoting to put the dishes on the table, and *desservir*, to remove them. From this root etymologists bring *sergeant*, *sergeantry*; also *deserve*, *deserver*, *undeserved*, *desert*, *merit*.

SESSUM, see **SEDEO**.

SESQUI (Lat. cont. for **SEMISQUE**, and a half), So much and

half as much more. Hence *sesquipedal*; *sesquipedalian*. See **PEDIS**.

SEVERER (Fr. connected with **SEVRARE**, Ital. which some derive from **SEPARARE**, Lat. though this word itself is also Ital.), To separate. Hence *sever*; *dissever*; *unsevered*; *several*, different.

SEVERUS (Lat. of doubtful origin), Grave, rigid. Hence *severe*, rigid; *severity*; *asseverate*, affirm positively; *asseveration*; *persevere*, to persist in anything; *perseverance*.

SEUR (Fr. from **SECURUS**, Lat. safe), Certain. Hence *sure*; *surety*; *assure*; *assurance*; *assurer*; *assuredly*; *reassure*; *insure*; *insurance*; *insurer*; *unsure*.

SEX (Lat. from **HEX**, Gr.), Six. Hence *sexagenary*, aged sixty; *sexagesima*, about sixty days before Easter; *sextuple*, sixfold; *sextant*, the sixth part of a circle, a geometrical instrument; *sexangular*, having six corners; *sexennial*, see **ANNUS**; *six* (through Sax.); *sixth*; *sixteen*; *sixteenth*; *sixty*; *sixtieth*.

SHIBBOLETH (Heb.), A stream of water. Hence *shibboleth*, the criterion of a party. See Judges xii. 6.

SHIP (aff. from **SCIP**, Sax. which in Dutch is **SCHAP**), Possession, office, condition,

etc. ; as in *lordship, hardship, worship.*

SIB (Sax.), Related by blood. Hence *sib*, not now in use ; *gossip* (comp. of **GOD** and **SIB**), the sponsor at a baptism, an attendant at a baptism, or other family meeting ; and hence one given to trifling talk.

SIDEO, see **SEDEO**.

SIDUS, SIDERIS (Lat.), A star. Hence *Georgium sidus*, a planet discovered in the reign of George III. ; *sideral, sidereal*, belonging to the stars. From this root also some etymologists derive *consider*, to meditate (while others derive it from **CONSIDEO**, to sit together), also *desiderate* (Lat. **DESIDERO**), and *desire*, though they own they cannot tell why.

SIEGE (Fr.), A seat. Hence *siege*, sitting down of an army before a fortified place ; *besiege* ; *besieger*.

SIGNUM (Lat.), A mark or sign. Hence *sign* ; *signal* (through Fr.), notice given by a sign, remarkable ; *signalized* ; *un-signalized* ; *signature* (through Fr.), a mark ; *signet* (Fr.), the king's seal ; *signify* ; *significant* ; *significative* ; *insignificant* ; *signification* ; *assign* ; *assignation* ; *assignment* ; *assignable* ; *assigner* ; *assignee* ; *reassign* ; *consign*, give up formally to another ; *consignation* ; *consignment* ;

countersign ; *design* ; *under-signed* ; *undersigning* ; *designer* ; *designate* ; *designation* ; *ensign* (Fr.), an emblem, a flag, the flag-bearer ; *ensigncy* ; *insignia*, emblems ; *presignify* ; *presignification* ; *resign*, surrender ; *resignation* ; *resigner*.

SILEO (Lat.), To be silent. Hence *silent* ; *silence*.

SILVA (Lat. of doubtful origin), A wood. Hence *silvan*, woody. See **SAUVAGE**.

SIMILIS (Lat.), Like. Hence *similar* ; *similarity* ; *similitude* ; *simile*, a figure of speech ; *simulate*, feign ; *simulation* ; *dissimilar* ; *dissimulation* ; *assimilate* ; *assimilation* ; *verisimilar*, see **VERUS**. See **SIMUL, SEMBLER**.

SIMON MAGUS, one who offered money to procure the gifts of the Spirit, Acts viii. Hence *simony*, the crime of buying or selling church preferment ; *simoniacal*.

SIMPLEX, see **PLEKO**.

SIMUL (Lat. supposed to be derived from **SIMILIS**), At the same time. Hence *simultaneous*, acting together.

SINE (Lat. supposed to be comp. of **SI**, if, and **NE**, not), Without. Hence *sinecure*, *sincere*, see **CURA, CERA**.

SINGULUS (Lat.), One, one by one. Hence *single* ; *singleness* ; *singular* ; *singularity* ; *singularize*.

SINISTER (Lat.), On the left hand, depraved, unlucky. Hence *sinister*; *sinistrous*.

SINUS (Lat. of doubtful origin), The bosom, a bay of the sea. Hence *sinus*, an anatomical term for an opening; *sinuous*, bending in and out; *sinuosity*; *insinuate*, to introduce imperceptibly; *insinuator*; *insinuation*. See **GOLFE**.

SIRENES (Lat. derived according to some from **SEIRA**, Gr. a chain, but more probably according to others from **SHIR**, Heb. a song), Fabulous female monsters, who, by singing, seduced mariners from their course to their ruin. Hence *siren*, an alluring woman.

SISTO (Lat. supposed to be derived from **HISTEMI**, Gr.), To set, stop, stand. Hence *sist*, a Scots law term, used in various senses,—one being said to *sist* himself as a party in a lawsuit who appears without citation,—the law process itself being said to be *sisted* when a stop is for some reason temporarily put to the proceedings,—and a judge being said to grant a *sist*, when he gives what in England is called an *injunction*, to prohibit any act; *assist*, to help; *assistance*; *assistant*; *unassisted*; *consist*; *consistence*; *consistent*; *consistency*; *inconsistent*; *inconsistency*; *desist*;

exist; *existent*; *existence*; *coexist*; *coexistent*; *coexistence*; *non-existence*; *pre-exist*; *pre-existence*; *insist*; *persist*; *resist*; *resister*; *resistance*; *resistible*; *irresistible*; *resistless*; *unresisting*; *unresisted*; *subsist*; *subsistence*; *solstice*, see **SOL**; *armistice*, see **ARMA**.

SITOS (Gr.), Corn, food. Hence *parasite*, a flatterer (literally one who eats beside another, applied to those who flattered that they might be admitted to another's table, and ultimately to all flatterers); *parasitical*.

SITUS (Lat.), Situate, situation. Hence *site*; *situate*; *situation*.

SKALENOS (Gr. from **SKAZO**, to limp), Limping, uneven. Hence *scalene*, applied to a triangle that has three unequal sides.

SCANDALON (Gr. from **SKAZO**, to limp), A stumbling-block, an occasion to fall. Hence *scandal*, offence given by faults, reproach; *scandalous*; *scandalize*; *scandalum magnatum* (Lat.), libel against high personages.

SKELETON (Gr. from **SKELETOS**, dried, and that from **SKELLO** or **SKELEO**, to dry), A dried-up body, a mummy. Hence *skeleton*, the bones of a body put together as when alive.

SKELOS (Gr.), The leg. Hence *isoscelcs*, see *Isos*.

SKEPTOMAI (Gr.), To look around. SKEPTIKOS, Disposed to investigate. SKOPOS, An observer, the thing viewed. Hence *sceptic*, one who doubts; *sceptical*; *scepticism*; *scope*, view, aim; *microscope*, *telescope*, see *MIKROS*, *TELE*; *episcopal*, belonging to a bishop, whose duty it is to act as an overseer of the church; *episcopate*; *episcopacy*; *bishop* (through Sax.); *bishopric*; *archbishop*; *archbishopric*.

SKIUROUS (Gr. comp. of SKIA, a shade, and OURA, a tail).

SCIURUS (Lat.), ESCURIEU (Old Fr.), ECUREUIL (Fr.), A squirrel. Hence *squirrel*.

SKOPOS, see SKEPTOMAI.

SKOPTO (Gr.), SCHOPFEN (Teut.), To jest upon, to mock. Hence *scoff*; *scoffer*.

SMIDAN (Sax.), To beat. Hence *smite*; *smiler*; *smith*, one who beats with a hammer; *smithy*, smith's shop.

SNUFFEN (Teut. said to be from NEF, the nose), To breathe through the nostrils. Hence *snuff*; *snuffle*.

SOBRIUS (Lat. according to some etymologists derived from BRIA, a cup, see EBRIUS,—according to others a compound of EBRIUS,—according to others a derivative of SOPHON, Gr. wise), Sober, temperate.

Hence *sober*; *soberness*; *sobriety*.

Soccus (Lat. said to be derived from Heb.), A kind of shoe such as was worn by comic actors. Hence *sock* (through Sax. etc.), the shoe of comic actors, something between the foot and the shoe.

Socius (Lat.), A companion. Hence *social*; *unsocial*; *society*; *sociality*; *sociable*; *socialbleness*; *unsociable*; *associate*; *association*.

SOL (Lat.), The sun. Hence *Sol*, a poetic name for the sun personified; *solar*; *solstice* (comp. of SOL and SISTO), the point where the sun, as it were, stops,—the period when the day is longest or shortest; *parasol* (Fr.), a portable shelter from the sun.

SOLDAT (Fr. derived, according to Johnson, from SOLIDUS, Lat. a piece of money which was the military pay), A soldier. Hence *soldier*; *soldiery*; *soldiership*; *soldierly*; *soldierlike*; *unsoldierly*; *unsoldierlike*; *unsoldiered*.

SOLENNIS or SOLEMNIS (Lat. of disputed origin), Annual, stated, observed with ceremony. Hence *solemn*; *solemnity*; *solemnize*; *solemnization*.

SOLICITO (Lat. of dubious origin), To disquiet, importune, beg earnestly. SOLICITUS, Anxious. Hence *solicit*; *soli-*

citation; solicitor; solicitous; solicitude; unsolicitous; unsolicited.

SOLIDUS (Lat. of disputed origin), Substantial, firm. Hence *solid; solidity; solidness; unsolid; consolidate; consolidation; solder* (through Ital.), to cement with metal. To this root also etymologists refer *soldier* (**SOLDAT**, Fr.), said to be from **SOLIDUS**, Lat., the coin which formed a soldier's pay.

SOLOIKOS (Gr. from **SOLOI**, a colony in Cilicia who corrupted the Attic tongue), Speaking incorrectly, (fig.) doing anything out of order. Hence *solcism*, impropriety of language, unfitness of any kind.

SOLOR (Lat.), To comfort. Hence *solace; console; consolation; consolatory; consolable; inconsolable.*

SOLUM (Lat.), The ground, the bottom of the foot. Hence *sole* of the foot or of a shoe; *soil*, the ground. See **EXILIUM**.

SOLUS (Lat. supposed to be from Gr. **HOLOS**, whole), Alone. Hence *sole; solitary; solitude; solitariness; soliloquy*, see **LOQUOR**; *solo* (Ital.), a tune played by a single instrument, or song sung by a single voice; *desolate*, render solitary, lay waste; *desolation*. From this root also some etymologists (see Todd) very plausibly derive *sullen; sullenness*.

SOLVO, SOLUTUM (Lat.), To loose, discharge, pay, explain. Hence *solve*, explain; *solvent*, having the power to dissolve, or to pay; *solvency; solvable; solvible*, that can be explained; *insoluble; unsolvable; unsolved; soluble*, that can be dissolved; *insoluble; solution*, dissolving, what is dissolved, explanation; *solute*, laxative; *absolve*, acquit; *absolution; unabsolved; absolute*, unconditional; *dissolve*, loosen, melt; *dissolution; dissolute*, abandoned; *dissoluble; dissolvable; dissoluble; indissoluble; indissoluble; insolvent*, not able to pay; *resolve*, to melt, determine; *resolution; resolute*, determined; *irresolute; resoluteness; irresolution; resolvable; irresolvable; irresolvableness; resolvable; unresolvable.*

SOMBRE (Fr. from Span. **SOMBRA**, a shade), Gloomy, melancholy. Hence *sombre; sombrous*.

SOME (aff.), A termination of adjectives having much the same effect with *ful*, though perhaps it should be only in a moderate degree, as in *troublesome*.

SOMNUS (Lat.), Sleep. Hence *somnolent*, sleepy; *somnolence, somnolency; somniferous*, bringing or causing sleep; *somnambulist*, see **AMBULO**.

SONO (Lat.), To sound. Hence *sonorous*, loud or high sound.

ing; *soniferous*; *sonorific*; *absonous*, unmusical; *absonant*, foreign to the purpose; *consonant*, a letter which only sounds together with a vowel, agreeing; *consonance*; *dissonant*, disagreeing; *dissonance*; *resonant*; *unison*, one sound; *sonata* (Ital.), a tune for an instrument; *sonnet* (from Ital. and Fr.), a kind of poem; *sonnetteer* or *sonnetter*; *sound*; *resound*. See PERSONA.

SOPHOS (Gr.), Skilful, wise. Hence *sophist*, a professor of philosophy, a captious or false reasoner; *sophister*; *sophistical*; *sophisticate*; *sophistication*; *unsophisticate*; *unsophisticated*; *sophism*; *sophistry*; *philosophy*, high knowledge (literally love of wisdom); *philosopher*; *philosophical*; *unphilosophical*; *philosophize*.

SOPOR (Lat.), Deep sleep. Hence *soporiferous*, *soporific*, *soporous*.

SORBEO (Lat.), To sup, to drink. Hence *absorb*; *absorption*; *unabsorbed*.

SORDES (Lat.), Filth. Hence *sordid*, filthy, mean; *sordidness*.

SORS (Lat.), A lot, condition. Hence (through Fr.), *sort*, a species, to class; *assort*, arrange; *assortment*; *consort*, a partner; *sorcery*, according to most etymologists, is to be referred to the same root (through Fr.), because lots used to be

employed on such occasions; *sorcerer*; *sorceress*.

SORTIR (Fr.), To go out. Hence *sortie*, a sally; *resort*, repair to.

SOT (Norm. Sax. Fr. Tent.), A fool. Hence *sot*, a fool, commonly one stupified by drinking; *sottish*; *sottishness*; *besot*.

SOTH (Sax.), Truth. Hence *sooth*; *soothsayer*, diviner; *forsooth*, used commonly in irony, it seems also to have been at one time used in addressing females, where we now use *Madam*, and probably in addressing all superiors, a custom which perhaps originated from a mere expression of assent.

SOURCE (Fr.), Fountain-head. Hence *source*; *resource*.

SOUVERAIN (Fr. from Ital. SOVRANO, derived, according to some, from Lat. SUPERNUS), Supreme. Hence *sovereign*; *sovereignty*.

SPAO (Gr.), To draw, tear, convulse. Hence *spasm*, a convulsion; *spasmodic*; *antispasmodic*. See SPARSUM.

SPARSUM, in comp. SPENSUM (Lat. sup. of SPARGO, supposed to be derived from SPARASSO, Gr. to tear asunder, connected with SPAO, to draw, to tear), To scatter, to sprinkle. Hence *sparse*, thinly scattered, not close; *asperse*, bespatter with calumny; *aspersion*; *asperser*; *disperse*;

disperser; dispersion; undispersed; intersperse; interspersion.

SPASMA, see SPAO.

SPATIUM (Lat. according to etymologists derived from STADION, Gr. a measure of length which in one dialect is SPADION), Extension of place, or (fig.) of time. Hence *space; spacious; spatiate; expatiate.*

SPACIO, incomp. SPICIO, SPECTUM (Lat.), To see. SPECTO, SPECTATUM, To behold. Hence *specious, showy, pleasing to the sight, superficially right, but substantially wrong; speciousness; species, a sort, a subdivision of a genus; specie (formerly species), circulating money; specimen, what is shown as a sample; special, especial, belonging to a species, not general, particular; speciality, specialty, particularity; specify, show by particular marks; specific, specifical, characterizing the species,—a specific is a medicine for a particular distemper, working or supposed to work by occult qualities; specification; speculate (lit. to view afar off as from a watch-tower), to conjecture, to theorize, to scheme; speculative; speculation; speculator; speculatist; speculative; speculum, a mirror, that in which anything is reflected; spectator, a beholder; spectacle, a*

sight; spectacles; spectre, an apparition; aspect, view or appearance; circumspect, prudent; circumspection; uncircumspect; conspicuous, obvious to the sight; conspicuity; conspicuousness; inconspicuous; despise, look down with contempt; despiser; despicable; expect; expecter; expectation; expectant; expectancy; unexpected; inspect; inspection; inspector; introspect; introspection; perspective; perspicuous; perspicuity; perspicuousness; prospect; prospective; prospection (used by Paley); prospectus, the plan of a proposed literary work; respect, regard; respectable; respectability; respectful; respective; irrespective; disrespect; disrespectful; retrospect; retrospection; retrospective; suspect, to regard with jealousy or fear; suspicion; suspicious; suspiciousness; unsuspecting; unsuspected; unsuspecting; auspices, omens taken from looking at birds; auspicious, under favourable omens (opposed to ominous); inauspicious.

SPERO (Lat.), To hope. Hence *desperate, hopeless; desperation; despair (through Fr.); desperado (Span.), one of desperate character.*

SPHAIIRA (Gr.), SPHÆRA (Lat.), A ball, a round body. Hence

sphere; *spherical*; *spheroid*, a geometrical term; *spherule* (dim.); *hemisphere*, *planisphere*, see HEMI, PLANUS.

SPINA (Lat.), A thorn, the bone of the back. Hence *spine*, the back-bone; *spinal*, belonging to the spine; *spinous*, *spiny*, thorny; *spinosity*.

SPIRA (Lat. from SPEIRA, Gr.), The writhing fold as of a serpent, a winding-line. Hence *spiral*; *spiry*; *spire*, a tapering steeple.

SPIRO (Lat. from SPAIRO, Gr.), To breathe. Hence *spirit*; *spirited*; *spiritless*; *spiritual*; *spirituality*; *spiritualize*; *unspiritual*; *unspiritualize*; *spirituons*; *spright*, *sprite*; *sprightly*; *sprightliness*; *aspire*, to pant for; *aspirate*, a breathing; *aspiration*, panting for; *aspirant*; *conspire*, to plot, combine; *conspirator*; *conspiracy*; *expire*; *expiration* (*expiry*, applied to a period of time, is Scots); *inspire*; *inspiration*; *reinspire*; *uninspired*; *perspire*; *perspiration*; *respire*; *respiration*; *respite* (Fr.), delay, reprieve; *unrespited*; *transpire*, to emit or be emitted in vapour, (fig.) to escape from concealment into notice.

SPLEN (Gr. Lat.), One of the entrails anciently supposed to be the seat of ill-humour and melancholy. Hence *spleen*, the

entrail, also ill-humour; *splenic*, peevish.

SPLENDEO (Lat.), To shine. Hence *splendent*, shining, eminently conspicuous; *splendid*, showy, magnificent; *splendour*; *resplendent*; *resplendence*; *resplendency*; *transplendent*; *transplendency*.

SPOLIUM (Lat.), That which is taken from an enemy, booty, pillage. Hence *spoil*; *spoiler*; *spoliate*; *spoliation*; *despoil*; *unspoiled*.

SPONDEO, SPONSUM (Lat.), To promise. Hence *sponsor*, a surty, particularly in baptism; *despond*, despair; *despondent*; *despondence*; *despondency*; *respond*, to answer; *respondent*; *response*; *responsive*; *responsible*; *responsibility*; *irresponsible*; *irresponsibility*; *correspond*; *correspondent*; *correspondence*; *spouse*, husband or wife; *espouse*; *espousa's*.

SPONGIA (Lat. of SPOGGO, pronounced *spongos*, Gr.), A substance remarkable for sucking up water. Hence *sponge*, *spunge*; *spongy*, *spungy*; *sponginess*; *spunging-house*, a place of temporary confinement for debtors, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, i. e. draw out of them large fees.

SPONTE (Lat.). Of one's self, of one's own accord. Hence *spon-*

taneous ; spontaneity ; spontaneousness.

SPORNAN or SPURNAN (Sax.), To kick. Hence *spurn*, to kick, to treat with scorn.

SPUO, SPUTUM (Lat.), To spit. Hence *sputter ; spume* (Lat. SPUMA), foam, froth ; *spumous ; spumy*.

SQUALEO (Lat. of uncertain origin), To be filthy. Hence *squalid*, filthy ; *squalor*, *squalidity*, *squalidness*.

STABILIS, see STO.

STAGNUM (Lat. from Gr. STEGNON, that which well confines water, from STEGO, to fence, to keep close so as to confine or exclude moisture), A pool, standing water. Hence *stagnate ; stagnant ; stagnation ; stagnancy ; restagnate ; restagnant ; restagnation ; stanch* (Fr. ESTANCHER, Ital. STAGNARE), to stop a flow of blood ; *stanch*, not leaky, to be depended upon. These two last words, however, I should suppose have some connexion with STANC (Sax.), and YSTANC (Welsh), which I find noticed by Todd under *stank*, a dam.

STAN (old aff.), denoting superlative ; as in *Athelstan*, most noble ; *Dunstan*, the highest.

STANNUM (Lat.), Tin. Hence *stannary*, a tin-mine.

STANS, see STO.

STAO, see HISTEMI.

STASIS, see HISTEMI.

STATUM, see STO.

STELLA (Lat. of uncertain origin), A star. Hence *stellar ; stellary*, belonging to the stars ; *constellation*, a cluster of stars.

STELLO (Gr.), To send. Hence *apostle*, one sent by Christ ; *apostolic ; epistle*, a letter ; *epistolary*.

STENOS (Gr.), Narrow, confined. Hence *stenography*, shorthand writing.

STENTOR (Gr.), A Grecian remarkable for the loudness of his voice. Hence *stentorian*, loud-voiced.

STER (aff.), A termination of nouns, having the same effect with *er* or *or* ; as in *gamester*, *spinster*. In one instance at least it turns an adjective into a substantive, *youngster*.

STEREOS (Gr.), Solid. Hence *stereotype*, a solid type.

STERILIS (Lat. from STEIRO ; or STEROS, Gr.), Barren. Hence *sterile ; sterility*.

STICHOS (Gr. from STEICHO, to ascend, to advance in order), A row, a verse. Hence *distich*, a couplet of lines ; *hemistich*, half a verse ; *acrostic* (comp. of AKROS, extreme point, and STICHOS), a poem of which the initial letters of the lines compose a name.

STIGMA, see STIZO.

STILETTO (Ital. dim.), A small dagger. Hence *stiletto*.

STILLA (Lat.), A drop. Hence

still, an implement for distillation; *stillicide*, falling in drops; *distil*, to drop, to pass over drop by drop; *distiller*; *distillation*; *distillery*; *undistilled*; *instil*, infuse drop by drop, (fig.) insinuate into the mind.

STIMULUS, see STIZO.

STINGO or STINGUO, STINCTUM (Lat. of doubtful origin), To put out light. Hence *extinguish*; *extinct*; *extinction*; *unextinguished*. It is extremely difficult to associate with this word *distinguish*, *instinct*, and their concomitants.

STIPENDIUM (Lat. comp. of STIPS, a piece of money, and PENDO, to pay), Wages. Hence *stipend*; *stipendiary*.

STIPULA (Lat.), A straw. From this root, according to approved etymologists, come *stipulate*, to bargain, because straws were anciently employed in the making of bargains; as indeed still is or not long ago was the case in the Isle of Man; *stipulator*; *stipulation*.

STIRPS (Lat.), The root of a tree. Hence *extirpate*, used often figuratively; *extirpation*; *extirpator*.

STIZO (Gr.), To puncture, to mark. STIGMA (Gr. Lat.), A puncture, a mark. STIMULUS (Lat.), A prick, a spur. Hence *instigate* (Lat. INSTIGO), to spur on, to incite; *instigation*; *instigator*; *stigma*,

a brand, a mark of infamy; *stigmatize*; *stimulus*, an excitement; *stimulate*; *stimulant*; *stimulation*.

STO, STATUM, in comp. STITUM (Lat. supposed to be derived from STAO, Gr. the old root of HISTEMI, which see), To stand. STANS, Standing. STATUO, To place, to ordain. Hence *state*; *estate*; *instate*; *reinstatate*; *station*; *stationary*; *stationer*, originally one who kept a stall, as opposed to an itinerant vender; *stationery*; *statue*, an image; *statuary*, the art of making statues, also the artist; *stature*, height of an animal; *statute*, a law; *statutory*; *stable*; *stability*; *stability* (now scarcely used); *stablish*; *establish*; *establishment*; *establisher*; *pre-establish*; *pre-establishment*; *re-establish*; *re-establishment*; *re-establisher*; *unestablished*; *unstable*; *instability*; *circumstance*; *circumstantial*; *circumstantiality*; *circumstantiate*; *constant*, steady; *constancy*; *inconstant*; *inconstancy*; *distant*, remote; *distance*; *equidistant*; *extant*, standing out, subsisting; *instant*, immediate, indivisible period of time; *instantaneous*; *interstice*, space between; *interstitial*; *obstacle*, a thing standing in the way; *rest* (Fr.), what remains be-

hind; *restiff* (Fr.), refusing to stir; *resly*; *substance*, a being, reality; *substantial*; *substantiality*; *substantiate*; *substantive*; *unsubstantial*; *transubstantiation*, changing into another substance; *consubstantial*; *consubstantiation*; *constitute*; *constituent*; *constitution*; *constitutional*; *unconstitutional*; *institute*; *institution*; *institutional*; *institutor*; *prostitute*; *prostitution*; *prostitutor*; *restitution*; *substitute*, put one thing in place of another; *substitution*; *superstition* (literally survivalance), false religion, said by some etymologists to have been originally applied to the worship of the dead; *superstitious*. With this root also etymologists connect *stand* (STANDAN, Goth. and Sax.); *standard*; *stander*; *standish* (supposed to be comp. of STAND and DISH), a standing inkholder; *understand*, know, conceive; *understanding*.

STOIKOS (Gr. from STOA, a porch), a disciple of Zeno, who taught under a portico in the city of Athens. Hence *stoic*; *stoical*; *stoicism*.

STOLE (Gr. from STELLO, to put on clothes), STOLA (Lat.), A robe. Hence *stole*.

STOLIDUS (Lat. supposed to be derived from STOLO, a useless sucker of a plant), Dull, stu-

pid. Hence *stolid*; *stolidity*. See STULTUS.

STOMACHOS (Gr. comp. of STOMA, the mouth, and CHEO, to pour), STOMACHUS (Lat.), The throat or gullet, the orifice of the stomach, the stomach. Hence *stomach*; *stomachic*; *stomacher*, an ornament on a woman's breast; *stomachful*, stubborn.

STRANGULO (Lat. from STRAGALOO, pronounced *strangaloo*, Gr.), To choke. Hence *strangle*; *strangulation*.

STRATAGEME (Fr. from STRATAGEME, Gr. comp. of STRATIA, an army, and AGO, to lead), The plan of a general. Hence *stratagem*, skilful device for deceiving an enemy, artifice.

STRATUM (Lat. sup. of STERNO, derived from STORENNUM, Gr.), To spread, to lay flat. Hence *stratum*, a layer, in plural *strata*; *stratify*; *stratification*; *prostrate*, laid flat; *prostration*; *substratum*, a lower layer.

STRENUUS (Lat. perhaps from STRENES, Gr. strong), Active. Hence *strenuous*, *strenuousness*.

STREPO (Lat.), To make a noise. Hence *streperous* (little used), noisy; *obstreperous*, clamorous; *obstreperousness*.

STRINGO, STRICTUM (Lat.), To hold fast, be hard. Hence

string (Sax.), a cord; *astrin-*
gent; *constringe*; *constrin-*
gent; *restringent*; *strict*, ex-
 act; *strictness*; *stricture*;
astrict; *astriction*; *astrictive*;
astrictory; *constrictor*; *con-*
striction; *district*, a division of
 country over which a particu-
 lar judge has jurisdiction, any
 division of country; *restrict*;
restriction; *restrictive*; *unre-*
stricted; *strain* (through Fr.);
strainer; *constrain*; *con-*
strainer; *constraint*; *uncon-*
strained; *distrain*; *distrain-*
er; *distrain*; *distress*; *dis-*
tressful; *restrain*; *restrainer*;
restraint; *restrainable*;
unrestrainable; *unrestrained*;
strait (through Ital.), tight,
 narrow.

STROPHE (Gr. from **STRE-**
PHO, to turn, probably con-
 nected with **TREPO**, to turn),
 'Turning, the first stanza of
 an ode. Hence *strophe*, first
 stanza; *antistrophe*, second
 stanza; *apostrophe*, a sudden
 diversion of speech; *apostro-*
phize; *catastrophe*, the con-
 clusion of a dramatic piece,
 generally a melancholy conclu-
 sion.

STRUO, STRUCTUM (Lat.), To
 pile up, to build. Hence
structure, building; *super-*
structure; *substructure*; *con-*
strue, to arrange words, to in-
 terpret; *misconstrue*; *construct*,
 to build, form; *construction*;

misconstruction; *constructive*;
destroy; *destroyer*; *und-*
stroyable; *destruction*; *de-*
structive; *destructible*; *inde-*
structible; *instruct*, to model,
 to teach; *instruction*; *instruc-*
tor; *instructive*; *uninstruc-*
tive; *uninstructed*; *instru-*
ment, a tool; *instrumental*; *in-*
strumentality; *industry* (Lat.
INDUSTRIA, comp. of **INDU**,
 within, and **STRUO**), diligence;
industrious; *unindustrious*;
obstruct; *obstruction*; *ob-*
structive; *unobstructive*; *un-*
obstructed.

STUDEO (Lat.), Apply the
 mind, eagerly desire. Hence
study; *studious*; *student*;
studiousness; *unstudied*.

STULTUS (Lat. supposed to be
 a contraction for **STOLIDUS**),
 Foolish. Hence *stultify*, to
 prove one foolish; *stultiloquy*,
stultiloquence, foolish talk.

STUPEO (Lat.), To be in a
 state of insensibility. Hence
stupor, insensibility; *stupid*,
 insensible, dull; *stupidity*;
stupify; *stupefaction*; *stu-*
pendous, astonishing.

STYGIUS (Lat. from **STYX**,
STYGIS), belonging to Styx, an
 imaginary river in hell. Hence
Stygian.

STYLUS (Lat. from **STULOS**,
 Gr. a pillar, a post, an instru-
 ment for writing), An instru-
 ment for writing, a particular
 mode of writing. Hence *style*,

particular character of writing, speaking, painting, music, etc., a title.

SUADEO, SUASUM (Lat.), To advise. Hence *dissuade*, to advise one not to do anything; *dissuader*; *dissuasion*; *dissuasive*; *persuade*, to succeed in advising; *persuader*; *persuasion*; *persuasive*.

SUAVITAS (Lat. from SUAVIS, sweet), Sweetness. Hence *suavity*; *insuavity*.

SUB (Lat. from Gr. HUPO), Under, in comp. under, from under or upward, in a moderate degree; used by us as a prefix in all these senses, taking also the forms of *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sus*, as in *subterranean*, under the earth; *subacid*, sour in a moderate degree; *succour* (literally to run up), to help; *suffer*, to bear, to undergo; *suffice* (literally make up, be enough); *suggest* (literally to carry up), to hint; *summon*, to cite; *support*, bear up; *suspend*, to hang up or under.

SUBLINIS (Lat. of dubious origin), Lofty. Hence *sublime*; *sublimity*; *sublimate* (chemical term), to raise by the force of fire.

SUBTILIS (Lat. supposed to be comp. of SUB and TELA, a web, and that a contraction of TEXELA, from TEXO, to weave), Fine-spun. Hence *subtile*,

subtle, rare, crafty; *subtilize*; *subtility*; *subtlety*.

SUCTUM (Lat. sup. of SUGO), To suck. Hence (through Sax.), *suck*; *sucker*; *suckle*, to nurse at the breast; *suckling*, an animal at the breast; *suction*; *succulent*, juicy.

SUDO (Lat.), To sweat. Hence *sudorific*, causing sweat; *exude*; *exudation*.

SUETUM (sup. of SUEO or SUESCO), To accustom, to be wont. Hence *consuetude*, custom; *consuetudinary*; *desuetude*, going out of use.

SUFFRAGOR (derived by etymologists from SUFFRAGO, the hough, and that from SUFFRINGO, to break under), To support or assist, to vote for one. Hence *suffrage*, a vote; *suffragant*, assistant; *suffragan*, an assistant bishop, a bishop considered with reference to his metropolitan.

SUI, SE (Lat.), One's self. Hence *suicide*, the killer or killing of one's self; *suicidal*; *per se* (Lat.), by himself or itself.

SUIVRE (Fr.), To follow. Hence *sue*, to prosecute at law, to petition; *suit*, a number of things corresponding to one another, a law-process, a petition, to adapt; *suitable*; *suitableness*; *unsuitable*; *unsuitableness*; *unsuiling*; *suitor*; *suite*, retinue; *ensue*; *pur-*

sue; *pursuer*; *pursuit*; *pursuant*; *unpursued*; *pursuivant*, an attendant on the heralds.

SUKOPHANTES (Gr. comp. of **SUKON**, a fig, and **PHAINO**, to show), One who basely curries favour with another, as those used to do who became informers with regard to figs supposed to be illegally exported from Athens. Hence *sycophant*; *sycophantic*; *sycophancy*; *sycophantry*.

SULTUM, see **SALIO**.

SUMMUS (Lat. cont. for **SUPREMUS**), Highest. Hence *summit*, the top; *sum*, amount; *summary*, compendium; *consummate*, complete; *consummation*.

SUMO, **SUMPTUM** (Lat.), To take, to lay out. Hence *sumptuary*, relating to expense; *sumptuous*, expensive; *sumptuousness*; *assume*; *assumer*; *assumption*; *reassume*; *reassumer*; *reassumption*; *unassuming*; *consume*; *consumer*; *consumption*; *consumptive*; *consumable*; *inconsumable*; *unconsumable*; *unconsumed*; *presume*; *presumption*; *presumptive*; *presumptuous*; *presumptuousness*; *unpresumptuous*; *resume*; *resumable*; *resumption*; *transume*; *transumpt*; *transumption*.

SUMPTOMA (Gr. from **SUMPIPTO**, to fall together), What

happens in conjunction with something else, a sign. Hence *symptom*; *symptomatic*.

SUN (Gr.), With, together with. Used by us as a prefix, assuming also the forms of *syn*, *sy*, *syl*, *sym*; as in *syntax*, a classing together; *system*, arrangement; *syllable*, as much of a word as is uttered by one articulation; *sympathy*, feeling together.

SUPER (Lat. from Gr. **HUPER**), Above. Used by us as a prefix, as in *superscription*, writing above; sometimes it takes the form of *sur* (Fr.), as in *surmount*. See **SUPERUS**.

SUPERBE (Fr. from **SUPERBUS**, Lat. proud, and that from **HUPERBIOS**, Gr. overpowerful, haughty), Magnificent. Hence *superb*.

SUPERUS (Lat. from **SUPER**), High. **SUPERIOR**, Higher. **SUPREMUS**, Highest. **SUPERO**, To surpass. Hence *superior*; *superiority*; *supreme*; *supremacy*; *superable*; *insuperable*; *insuperableness*. See **SUMMUS**, **SOVERAIN**.

SUPINUS (Lat.), Turned upwards, lying on the back. Hence *supine*, lying on the back, lazy, (in grammar) a part of speech; *supineness*.

SURDUS (Lat.), Deaf. Hence *surd*, a mathematical term; *absurd*, inconsistent; *absurdity*.

SURE, see **SEUR**.

SURGO, SURRECTUM (Lat. supposed to be comp. of **SURSUM**, upward, and **REGO**, to guide), To rise. Hence *surge*, a swelling sea; *insurgent*, rebel; *insurrection*; *resurrection*.

SURTOUT (Fr. literally *overall*), A coat worn over all the rest of the dress. Hence *surtout*.

SWELTAN (Sax.), To die. Hence *swell* (obsolete), to faint, to swoon; *sweller*, to be overcome, or to overcome with heat; *sweltry*; *sultry*; *sultriness*.

SYL (pref.), see **SUN**.

SYM (pref.), see **SUN**.

SYMBOL, see **BALLO**.

SYN (pref.), see **SUN**.

SYNECDOCHE (Lat. comp. of **GR. SUN**, EK, and **DECHOMAI**, to take), That figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, or *vice versa*.

T.

TABULA (Lat. of uncertain origin), A board or plank. **TABERNA**, A house or shop made of boards. Hence *table*, any flat surface, a particular piece of furniture; *tablet* (dim.); *tabular*; *tabulated*; *tablature*, a word used in anatomy, painting, etc.; *tabernacle*, a temporary habitation; *tavern* (through Fr.), a vintner's shop.

TACEO (Lat.), To be silent. Hence *tacit*, implied, not ex-

pressed; *taciturn*, silent; *taciturnity*.

TACTUM, see **TANGO**.

TAILLER (Fr.), To cut. Hence *tailor*, a maker of clothes; *taille* or *tail* (law term), that right of possession by which the possessor has not the power of disposal; *entail*, the deed which grants this limited right; *detail*, a minute account; *retail*, selling in portions; *retailer*; *tally*, a stick notched so as to fit another.

TAKTIKOS, see **TAXIS**.

TALIS (Lat.), Such. Hence *tales* (law term), persons taken from among the bystanders to supply the place of others cited as jurymen; *retaliate*, to return like for like; *retaliation*.

TANGO, TACTEM, in comp. **TINGO** (Lat.), To touch. Hence *tangent*, a line touching a circle but not cutting it; *tangible*; *intangible*; *tact* (Fr.), feeling, nice skill; *contact*, touch; *contagion*, infection by touch; *contingent*, dependent on circumstances; *contingency*; *contiguous*, so near as to touch; *contiguity*; *incontiguous*; *attain* (from Lat. **ATTINGO**, through Fr. **ATTEINDRE**), to reach, to obtain. This last word is by etymologists in general derived from **TENEO** (Lat.), to hold, but see Webster. See **INTEGER**. **TANTALUS** (Lat.), A man fabled to have been punished in

hell by hunger and thirst, though standing up to the neck in water, and having the most delicious food near him, which immediately receded when he attempted to seize it. Hence *tantalize*, to torment by the sight of inaccessible pleasures; *tantalizer*; *tantalism*; *tantalization*.

TANTU (Lat.), So great. Hence (through Fr.), *tantamount*, equivalent.

TAPES (Lat.), Tapestry. Hence *tapestry*; *tapis* (Fr.), literally a carpet, said to have been originally the covering for a table, whence the subject on the *tapis*, means the matter laid, as it were, on the table for discussion.

TAPHOS (Gr. from **THAPTO**, to bury), Burial, funeral rites, or monument. Hence *epitaph*, an inscription upon a tombstone; *cenotaph* (comp. of **KENOS**, empty, and **TAPHOS**), a monument erected to one buried elsewhere.

TARDUS (Lat.), Slow. Hence *tardy*; *tardiness*; *retard*; *retardation*; *retarder*.

TARTARUS (Lat.), Hell. Hence *tartarean*, *tartareous* (Milton), belonging to hell.

TASCHE or **TACHE** (Fr.), A work imposed. Hence *task*; *taskmaster*.

TAURUS (Lat. from **TAUROS**, Gr.), A bull. Hence *Taurus*, a sign of the zodiac.

TAUTO (Gr. comp. of the article **TO** and **AUTOS**, self), The self-same thing. Hence *tautology*, saying the same thing again and again; *tautological*; *tautologist*.

TAXIS (Gr. from **TASSO**, to arrange), Arrangement, an imposed contribution. **TAKTIKOS**, Skilled in the arrangement of an army. Hence *tax*, an imposed contribution; *taxation*; *taxable*; *untaxed*; *syntax*, that branch of grammar which teaches the connexion of words; *syntactic*; *tactics*, military manœuvres; *tactical*; *tactician*.

TECHNE (Gr.), An art. Hence *technical*, belonging to a particular art; *technicality*.

TECTUM, see **TEGO**.

TE DEUM (Lat.), Signifying "Thee God," now employed to denote a hymn commencing with these two words.

TEDIEUX (Fr. from **TÆDIUM**, Lat. weariness, and that from the verb **TÆDET**, it wearieth), Wearisome. Hence *tedious*; *tediousness*.

TEGO, **TECTUM** (Lat. supposed to be derived from Gr. **STEGO**), To cover. Hence *tegument*, a cover; *integument*; *detect*, uncover; *detection*; *undetected*; *protect*, defend; *protection*; *protector*; *protectorship*; *protectress*; *unprotected*.

TELE (Gr.), Far. Hence *tele-*

scope (comp. of TELE and SKOPEO, to view), a glass for viewing distant objects; *telegraph*, an instrument for conveying intelligence to a distance.

TEMERE (Lat.), Rashly. Hence *temerity*, rashness; *temerarious*.

TEMETUM (Lat.), Strong wine. Hence *abstemious*, sober, temperate; *abstemiousness*.

TEMNO (Lat.), To despise. Hence *contemn*; *contemner*; *contempt*; *contemptible*; *contemptuous*.

TEMPERO (Lat.), To mix so that one part may qualify another. Hence *temper*; *temperament*; *temperance*; *temperate*; *intemperance*; *intemperate*; *temperature*; *distemper*, disease; *distempered*, diseased; *untempered*, not tempered.

TEMPESTAS (Lat. from TEMPUS, time), Season, weather, storm. Hence *tempest*, a storm; *tempestuous*.

TEMPLUM (Lat., by some etymologists derived from TEMPLO, to view, the supposed root of CONTEMPLOR, while according to others TEMPLO is derived from TEMPLUM), A quarter of the heaven marked out with the augur's staff, heaven, a consecrated place. Hence *temple*, a consecrated place; *contemplate*, to behold earnestly.

TEMPUS, TEMPORIS (Lat.), Time, temple of the head. Hence *temple* (of the head); *temporal*, not eternal,—pertaining to the temples; *temporality*, secular possession, opposed to ecclesiastical rights; *temporality*, the laity, as opposed to the clergy,—secular possession; *temporary*, not permanent; *temporize*, to yield to the times; *temporizer*; *untemporizing*; *contemporary*, *cotemporary*, *contemporaneous*, existing at the same time with something else; *extempore*, *extemporary*, *extemporaneous*, without premeditation; *extemporize*; *tense* (in grammar), variation of a verb to express time. See TEMPESTAS.

TENDO (Lat. from TEINO, Gr.), To stretch, to move forward. Hence *tend*, to move toward a certain point; *tendency*; *tense*, stretched; *tenseness*; *tension*; *tensure*; *tensive*; *tensile*; *tensile*; *tent*, a movable house of canvass or the like, so called because stretched upon poles; *tented*, covered with tents; *tendon*, a part of the animal body; *tendinous*; *tender*. (through Fr.), to offer; *attend*, to bend the mind to anything, to accompany (Fr.), *attention*, applying the mind *attentive*; *inattention*; *inattentive*; *attendance* (Fr.), accompanying; *attendant*; *unattended*; *con-*

tend, strive; *contention*; *contentions*; *distend*; *distention*; *extend*; *extension*; *extensive*; *unextended*; *extent*; *coextend*; *coextension*; *coextensive*; *intend*, design; *intent*, applying strenuously, purpose; *intention*, purpose; *intentional*; *unintentional*; *superintend*, oversee, direct; *superintendent*; *superintendence*; *intense*, kept on the stretch; *intensive*; *intension*; *intensity*; *intenseness*; *ostensive*, apparent; *ostensible*; *ostentation*, vaunting, display; *ostentatious*; *ostentatiousness*; *unostentatious*; *pretend*, profess; *pretender*; *pretension*; *pretence*; *unpretending*; *portend*, prognosticate; *portent*; *portentous*; *subtend* (a term in geometry).

TENDRE (Fr. from **TENER**, Lat. and that from **TEREN**, Gr. derived from **TEIRO**, to rub, to subdue), *Tender*. Hence *tender*; *tenderness*.

TENEO (Lat.), To hold. Hence *tenable*, that can be held or maintained; *untenable*; *tenacious*; *tenaciousness*; *tenacity*; *tenant*, one who holds a temporary possession; *tenantable*; *untenantable*; *tenantless*; *untenanted*; *tenantry*; *tenement*, what is held by a tenant; *tenure*, the condition on which a thing is held; *tenet*, an opinion held; *tenor*, continuity of state, general sense of a pas-

sage; *abstain*; *abstinent*; *abstinence*; *contain*; *continent*; *continence*; *incontinent*; *incontinence*; *incontincency*; *continental*; *continue*; *continuous*; *continuity*; *continual*; *continuance*; *continuation*; *discontinue*; *discontinuance*; *discontinuity*; *content*; *contentment*; *discontent*; *discontentment*; *malecontent*; *countenance* (Fr. **CONTENANCE**), the visage; *discountenance*; *detain*; *detention*; *entertain* (Fr.), *entertainment*; *entertainer*; *unentertaining*; *obtain*; *obtainable*; *reobtain*; *unobtained*; *pertain*; *pertinent*; *impertinent*; *impertinence*; *pertinacious*; *pertinacity*; *pertinaciousness*; *appertain* (through Fr.); *appurtenance*; *retain*; *retainer*; *retention*; *retentive*; *irretentive*; *retentiveness*; *retinue* (Fr.), suite, attendants; *sustain*; *sustainer*; *sustenance*; *sustainable*; *unsustainable*; *unsustained*; *maintain* (Fr. comp. of **MAIN**, the hand, and **TENIR**), *uphold*; *maintainer*; *maintenance*; *lieutenant* (Fr. comp. of **LIEU**, place, and **TENIR**), a deputy; *lieutenancy*. From this root most etymologists derive *attain*, but see **TANGO**. See **DESTINO**.

TENTO (Lat. derived by some etymologists from **TENEO**, by

others from **TENDO**), To try. Hence *tempt* ; *temptation* ; *tempter* ; *untempted* ; *attempt* ; *reattempt* ; *unattempted*.

TENUIS (Lat.), Slender. Hence *tenuity* ; *attenuate* ; *attenuation* ; *extenuate* ; *extenuation*.

TEPEO (Lat.), To be lukewarm. Hence *tepid* ; *tepidity* ; *tepefaction*.

TER (Lat. connected with **TRES**, three), Thrice. **TERTIUS**, Third. Hence *ternary*, three ; *ternion* ; *tertian*, an intermitting disease ; *tierce* (Fr.), a vessel containing the third part of a pipe.

TERGUM (Lat.), The back. Hence *tergiversation* (comp. of **TERGUM**, and **VERTO**, to turn), apostasy, evasivenesshifting.

TERMINUS (Lat. from **TERMA**, Gr.), A limit. Hence *term* ; *termly* ; *terminate* ; *termination* ; *terminable* ; *interminable* ; *conterminous* ; *determine* ; *determinate* ; *determinable* ; *undeterminable* ; *indeterminable* ; *determination* ; *undeterminate* ; *indeterminate* ; *exterminate* ; *extermination* ; *predetermine* ; *predeterminate* ; *predetermination*.

TERRA (Lat.), The earth. Hence *terrestrial*, *terrene*, earthly ; *terraqueous* (comp. of **TERRA** and **AQUA**), composed of land and water ; *terrace* (through Ital. and Fr.), a raised bank of earth ; *terrier*,

a dog that seeks his prey in the earth ; *territory*, a district ; *territorial* ; *inter*, to bury ; *interment* ; *disinter*, exhume ; *disinterment* ; *subterranean*, *subterraneous* ; *Mediterranean*, see **MEDIUS**. Country (Fr. **CONTRÉE**) is by etymologists supposed to be compounded of **CON** and **TERRA**.

TERREO (Lat.), To fright. Hence *terrar*, fear ; *terrible* ; *terrify* ; *terrific* ; *unterrified* ; *deter* ; *undeterred*.

TERSUM (Lat. sup. of **TERGO**), To wipe. Hence *terse*, neat, applied to writings ; *terseness*.

TESSARES (Gr.), Four. **TE-TORES**, The same word in another dialect, cont. into **TETRA** in comp. Hence *tessellated*, variegated by squares ; *tetragon*, see **GONIA** ; *tetrarch*, see **ARCHO** ; *tetrapetalous*, see **PETALON** ; *diatessaron*, a musical term.

TESTA (Lat.), An earthen vessel, a shell. Hence *testaceous*, consisting of shells, having continuous shells, like the lobster.

TESTIS (Lat.), A witness. Hence *testify*, to bear witness ; *testimony* ; *testimonial* ; *testament*, a last will ; *testamentary* ; *testator* ; *testatrix* ; *testate*, having made a will ; *intestate* ; *intestable* ; *attest*, bear witness to ; *attester* ; *attestation* ; *contest*, dispute, ap-

plied originally to a lawsuit where both parties called witnesses; *contestable*; *contestation*; *litis contestation*, see LIS; *incontestable*; *uncontested*; *detest*, to hate vehemently; *detestation*; *detester*; *obtest*, conjure; *obtestation*; *protest*, affirm vehemently; *protester*; *protestant*, a protester against the errors of the Church of Rome; *protestantism*; *protestation*.

TETE (Fr.), The head. Hence *tete*, a lady's wig; *tête-à-tête* (literally head to head), cheek by jowl, a private conversation between two individuals.

TETRA, see TESSARES.

TEUCHOS (Gr. from TEUCHO, to fabricate), An implement, a book. Hence *pentateuch* (comp. of PENTE, five, and TEUCHOS), the five books of Moses.

TEXO, TEXTUM (Lat.), To weave. Hence *texture*, weaving, web, degree of coarseness or fineness; *intertexture*; *textile*, capable of being woven; *text*, that on which a comment is made; *textual*, contained in the text; *text-hand*, a large handwriting in which the text used to be written, while the comment was in a smaller; *context*, the general series of a discourse or writing, the part immediately before or after one which has been quoted; *pre-*

text, a cover, a pretence. See SUBTILE.

TI (Sax. aff.), A termination of nouns derived from adjectives or verbs, denoting the thing and not the person; as in *truth, width, birth, growth*.

THEAOMAI (Gr.), To behold. Hence *theatre*, a place for public spectacles; *theatrical*; *amphitheatre* (comp. of AMPHI and THEATRON), a round theatre; *theory*, mental view, speculation; *theorist*; *theoretical*; *theorem*, a speculative proposition; *theodolite* (comp. of THEAOMAI and DOLICHOS, long), an instrument for taking distances or heights.

THEMA, see TITHEMI.

THEOS (Gr.), God. Hence *theology*, divinity or study of God; *theologian*; *theological*; *theocracy*, the immediate government of God; *Theophilus*, a name in Scripture, signifying beloved of God; *theophilanthropists*, a particular class of pretended philosophers, who professed themselves peculiar lovers of God and man; *theism*, natural religion; *theist*; *atheist*, one who has no God; *atheistical*; *polytheist*, a worshipper of many gods; *pantheon*, a temple of all the gods; *apotheosis*, deification; *enthusiasm* (comp. of EN, in, and THEOS), warm imagination; *enthusiast*; *enthusiastic*; *Ti-*

mothy (comp. of Gr. TIME, honour, and THEOS), a name signifying one who honours God. See DEUS.

TIERMOS (Gr.), Hot. Hence *thermometer*, a measurer of heat.

THESIS, see TITHEMI.

THIRÆL, THIRALL (Sax.), A slave. Hence *thrall*; *thraldom*; *enthral*; *unenthralled*.

THRONOS (Gr.), A seat, a chair of state. Hence *throne*, a king's seat, or a bishop's seat; *enthrone*; *dethrone*.

TIMEO (Lat.), To fear. Hence *timid*, fearful; *timidity*; *timorous*; *timorousness*; *intimidate*, to frighten; *intimidation*.

TINGO, TINCTUM (Lat. supposed to be from TEGGO, Gr. pronounced *tengo*, to wet), To sprinkle, to dye. Hence *tinge*, to imbue with a colour, and sometimes with a taste; *untinged*; *tincture*; *untinctured*; *tint* (through Ital.), a dye or colour; *mezzotinto* (Ital. meaning literally half painted), a particular method of engraving; *taint* (through Fr.), to imbue, stain; *attaint*, convict of a crime; *attainder*; *untainted*.

TINNIO (Lat.), To ring. Hence *ting*; *tinker*, a mender of old metal vessels, whose way of proclaiming his occupation was to ring upon the vessel; *tinkle* (TINCIAN, Welsh), most prob-

ably an onomatopœia, as indeed *tinnio* is alleged to be.

TIRER (Fr.), To draw. Hence *retire*, to draw back; *retirement*.

TIRO (Lat.), A novice. Hence *tiro*, or *tyro*.

TITHEMI, THESO (Gr.), To put. Hence *theme*, a subject of discourse; *anathema*, a thing set apart for destruction, a curse; *anathematize*; *thesis*, a position, something laid down; *antithesis*, opposition; *antithetical*; *synthesis*, combination; *synthetical*; *hypothesis*, supposition; *hypothetical*; *parenthesis*, a clause put into a sentence, which may be omitted; *parenthetical*; *epithet*, an expression of a quality; *apothecary* (from APOTHEKA, Gr. a repository, used by Latin authors principally for a wine-cellar), a vender of drugs. See TRESOR.

TITILLO, TITILLATUM (Lat. derived, according to etymologists, from TILLO, Gr. to pull), To tickle. Hence *titillate*; *titillation*; perhaps *tickle*.

TITULUS (Lat.), The inscription of a book or other work, a mark of dignity. Hence (through Sax.) *title*; *titular*, merely nominal; *titularity*; *entitle*; *disentitle*; *untitled*.

TOILETTE (Fr. from TOILE, cloth), The cover of a dressing-

table, a dressing-table itself, the art of dressing. Hence *toilet*.

TOLERO (Lat.), To bear, endure. Hence *tolerate*; *toleration*; *tolerance*; *tolerant*; *tolerable*; *intolerant*; *intolerance*; *intolerable*.

TOLLO (Lat.), To lift up. Hence *extol*, to praise; *extoller*.

TOMBEAU (Fr. from **TUMBOS**, Gr. the place where a dead body was burned, a grave, a monument, and that from **TUPHO**, to smoke, to burn), A monument, a grave. Hence *tomb*, a sepulchre; *entomb*.

TOME (Gr. from **TEMNO**, to cut), Cutting. Hence *atom* (comp. of **A**, without, and **TOME**), indivisible particle; *atomy*; *atomist*; *atomic*; *anatomy*, dissection; *anatomist*; *anatomical*; *anatomize*; *entomology*, description of insects (compare **SĒCO**); *entomologist*; *entomological*; *tome* (Fr.), a volume, division of a literary work; *epitome*, an abridgment; *epitomize*; *phlebotomy*, see **PHLEBOTOMIA**.

TONOS (Gr. from **TEINO**, to stretch), Anything which makes tight, a string, extension of the voice, accent. **TONUS** (Lat.), Note, accent. **TONO** (Lat.), To thunder. Hence *tone*, note, accent, strength (when applied to the body);

tonic (in medicine), bracing, increasing strength; *semitone* (in music), a half-tone; *monotony*, one tone; *monotonous*; *detonate*, make an explosive noise such as is produced by fulminating gold; *detonation*; *intonate*; *intonation*. To

the same root etymologists refer *tune*, *astonish*, *thunder*, and their affinities; but *thunder*, at all events, has an immediate Saxon origin, and Todd ascribes *astonish* to the Saxon word from which we derive *stun*.

TONSUM (Lat. sup. of **TONDEO**), To clip. Hence *tonsure*, clipping off the hair.

TOPOS (Gr.), Place, subject under discussion. Hence *topography*, description of particular places; *topic*, subject of discourse, principle of persuasion; *topical*, local, pertaining to a general head; *utopian*, ideally perfect, so called from Sir Thomas More's "*Utopia*" (comp. of **OU**, not, and **TOPOS**), an imaginary commonwealth.

TORMENTUM (Lat. from **TORQUEO**, to twist, to torture), An engine, torture. Hence *torment*, violent pain; *tormentor*, *tormenter*. See **TORTUM**.

TORPEO (Lat.), To be benumbed. Hence *torpid*, benumbed; *torpor*; *torpidity*; *torpidness*; *torpedo*, a fish whose touch benumbs.

TORRE (Irish), Give me. Hence *tory*, used in old Irish statutes to denote a robber; afterwards applied to a party in the state by their adversaries, and even taken by themselves as a distinction from the opposite party called *Whigs*; *ultra-tory*, see **ULTRA**.

TORREO, TOSTUM (Lat.), To roast, to scorch. Hence *torrid*, parched; *toast* (Span. and Port.), dry at the fire (for the origin of *toast* applied to the drinking of healths, see Tatler, No. 54); *torrent*, a rushing stream, certainly comes from **TORRENS** (Lat.), which has the same signification, but the connexion betwixt this and roasting it is not easy to explain.

TORTUM (Lat. sup. of **TORQUEO**), To twist. Hence *tortuous*; *torture*, pain judicially inflicted, racking pain; *contort*; *contortion*; *distort*; *distortion*; *undistorted*; *extort*; *extortion*; *extortioner*; *retort*, to bandy back argument or abuse, a chemical vessel; *retortion*.

TOTUS (Lat. from **TOT**, so many, and that derived by etymologists from **TOSOS**, Gr. so great, which is derived from **HOSUS**, how much), Whole. Hence *total*; *totality*; *totum*, or *te-totum*, a revolving die, the turning up of one of whose sides entitles the spinner to the

whole stake; *factotum*, see FACIO.

TOUCHER (Fr.), To touch. Hence *touch*; *touchstone*, a stone by which metals were examined, any test; *touchwood*, rotten wood easily catching fire; *touchy*, peevish, irritable.

TOUT (Fr.), All. Hence *sur-tout* (comp. of **SUR**, over, and **TOUT**), an upper garment.

TOXICUM (Lat. said to be a corruption of **TAXICUM**, from **TAXUS**, a yew-tree), Poison. Hence *intoxicatc*, inebriate; *intoxication*.

TRACE (Fr. from **TRACCIA**, Ital. perhaps from **TRAHO**, Lat. to draw), Mark, footstep. Hence *trace*; *untraced*; *track*, mark of footstep, beaten road; *trackless*; *untracked*.

TRACTUM (Lat. sup. of TRAHO),
To draw. Hence *tractable*; *in-*
tractable; *untractable*; *intract-*
ableness; *untractableness*; *tract*,
an extent of country; *abstract*;
abstraction; *attract*; *attrac-*
tion; *attractive*; *contract*;
contraction; *contractor*; *pre-*
contract; *detract*; *detractor*;
detractress; *detraction*; *de-*
tractory; *distract*; *distract-*
ion; *undistracted*; *extract*; *extrac-*
tion; *protract*; *protractor*;
protraction; *protractive*; *re-*
tract; *retraction*; *retrac-*
tion; *unretracted*; *sub-*
tract; *subtraction*; *treat* (Fr.

TRAITER); *treatise*; *treaty*; *treatment*; *entreat*; *entreaty*. See TRAINER, TRACE.

TRADO, TRADITUM (Lat. comp. of TRANS and DO, to give), To deliver over, to betray. Hence *tradition*, oral transmission from age to age; *traditional*; *traditionary*; *traitor* (Fr. TRAITRE); *traitress*; *traitorous*.

TRAGODIA (Gr. comp. of TRAGOS, a goat, and ODE, because, according to Horace, the actors originally contended for a goat as their prize), TRAGEDIA (Lat.), A drama with a mournful ending. Hence *tragedy*; *tragedian*; *tragic*; *tragical*; *tragi-comedy*, a drama composed both of merry and serious events; *tragicomic*; *tragicomical*.

TRAINER (formerly TRAIGNER, Fr. from TRAGEN, Ger. perhaps originally from TRAHU, Lat.), To draw. Hence *train*, draw, educate, part of a gown drawn behind, retinue; *untrained*; *trainbands*, militia; *trainbearer*, one who bears up the train of a gown; *traineau*, a sledge.

TRAMAIL (Fr.), A drag-net. Hence *trammel*, a drag-net, a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace, anything which confines.

TRANCHER, see TRINCEA.

TRANQUILLUS (Lat.), Quiet.

Hence *tranquil*; *tranquillity*; *tranquillize*; *intranquillity*.

TRANS (Lat. prep.), Beyond, across; used by us as a prefix as in *transport*, to carry across. Sometimes it drops the final letter, as in *transeend*, to surpass; sometimes it drops the two last letters, as in *tradnee*, to calumniate.

TRANSE (Fr. from TRANSITUS, Lat. a passing), A wandering of mind, agony. Hence *transe* or *trance*, a temporary absence of the soul, ecstasy; *transeend*.

TRAPP or TREPP (Sax.), TRAPE (Fr.), A snare. Hence *trap*; *entrap*; *trapan* (see Todd) or *trepan*, to ensnare.

TRAVAILLER (Fr.), To labour. Hence *travail*; *travel*, to journey; *traveller*; *untravelled* (applied both to places and persons).

TREILLIS (Fr.), A structure of osier, wood, or iron, in which the parts cross each other like a lattice. Hence *trellis*; *trellised*.

TREIS, TRIA (Gr.), TRES, TRIA (Lat.), Thrice. Hence *trigon*; *trigonometry*; *tripe-talous*; *triphthong*; *tripod*; *trisyllable*; *trefoil*; *triangle*; *trident*; *triennial*; *triform*; *trilateral*; *tripartite*; *triple*, *treble*; *triplicate*; *triplet*; *triseet*; *trivial*; *triumviri*; *triumvirate*; see GONIA, PETALON, PHTHOOGOS, POUS,

LABEIN, FOLIUM, ANGULUS, DENS, ANNUS, FORMA, LATUS, PARS, PLEKO, SECO, VIA, VIR; *triad*, three acting together; *trio*, music in three parts; *triune*, three in one; *trinity*, the being three in one; *trinitarian*; *three* (Sax. THIRIE); *threefold*; *third*; *thrice*; *thirteen*; *thirtseuth*; *thirty*; *thirtieth*; *trillion*; *trivet*, *trevet* (FRIEFET, Sax.), a thing on three feet; *trice* (according to Todd), a short time, as it were while one can count three; *trey* (Fr.), a three on cards or dice. See TRIBE, TRIBUTE, TER.

TREMO (Lat.), To shake. Hence *tremor*; *tremulous*; *tremulousness*; *tremendous*, terrible; *tremble* (through Fr.)

TREPAN (Fr. from TRUPAO, Gr. to pierce, and that from TRUPA, a hole, and that from TRUO, to wear), A surgical instrument for taking round pieces out of the skull. Hence *trepau*.

TREPIDUS (Lat. supposed to be derived from TREPO, Gr. to turn), Agitated. Hence *trepidation*; *intrepid*, bold; *intrepidity*.

TREPO (Gr.), To turn. Hence *trope*, turning a word from its literal into a figurative meaning; *tropist*, one who uses tropes; *tropic*, the line at which the sun turns back; *tropical*, belonging to a trope,

or near the tropic; *trophy*, spoil publicly exhibited as a monument of having turned or defeated an enemy. See TREPIDUS, STROPHE.

TRES, see TREIS.

TRESOR (Fr. from THESAURUS, Lat., and that from THESAUROS, Gr., and that from TITHEMI, to put), A treasure. Hence *treasure*; *treasurer*; *treasury*; *untreasured*.

TRESSE (Fr.), A twist. Hence *tresses*, locks of hair; *tressure* (in heraldry), a kind of border.

TRIA, see TREIS.

TRIBULATIO (Eccl. Lat. from TRIBULO, to thrash corn, and that from TRIBO, Gr. to thrash), Persecution. Hence *tribulation*, persecution, distress. See TROUBLER.

TRIBUO (Lat. from TRIRUS, according to some, though according to others TRIRUS comes from TRIBUTUM, a tax), To give. Hence *tribute*, a tax; *tributary*; *attribute*; *contribute*; *contributor*; *contribution*; *contributive*; *distribute*; *distributor*; *distribution*; *distributive*; *retribution*; *retributive*; *retributory*.

TRIBUS (Lat. from TRIA, three, because, according to some, the Roman people were divided into three tribes), A division of the people. Hence *tribe*; *tribune*; an officer of Rome; *tribunal* (originally a tribune's

seat), a judgment-seat. See TRIBUO.

TRICÆ (Lat. from THRIX, TRICHOS, Gr. a hair), Hairs or feathers about the feet of chickens which impede their movement,—any impediment. Hence *intricate*, entangled, perplexed; *intricacy*; *e tricute*, disentangle; *extrication*; *extricable*; *inextricable*.

TRICHER (Fr. from TRIEGEN, Ger.), To cheat. Hence *trick*, a sly fraud; *treachery* (Fr. TRICHERIE), perfidy; *treacherous*.

TRIER (Fr.), To pick, to choose. Hence *try*; *trial*; *triable*.

TRINCEA (Ital.), a ditch.

TRANCHER (Fr.), To cut. Hence *trench*, a ditch, to make a ditch; *entrench*, to fortify with a ditch, encroach; *entrenchment*; *unentrenched*; *retrench*, to cut off; *retrenchment*; *trencher*, a kind of wooden plate on which meat used to be cut at table; *trencherman*, a great eater.

TRITUM (Lat. sup. of TERO, from Gr. TEIRO, TERO, and TRIBO), To rub, wear, waste. Hence *trite*, worn-out, stale; *trituration*, rubbing to powder; *attrition*, wearing by rubbing, the lowest degree of repentance (fig. theological term); *contrite*, bruised (fig. penitent); *contrition*; *detrition*; *detriment*, hurt; *detrimental*.

From this root also etymologists incline to bring *tret*, the allowance made for waste.

TRIUMPHUS (Lat. from THIRAMBOS, Gr. and that from THRION, a fig-leaf, which was used in processions), Pompous celebration of victory, victory itself. Hence *triumph*; *triumphal*; *triumphant*; *triumpher*; *trump*, the winning card in a game.

TROCHLEA (Lat. from TROCHOS, Gr. and that from TRECHO, to run), A wheel or pulley. Hence *truckle-bed*, a bed that moves on wheels under a higher one; whence *truckle*, to be in a state of subjection, to submit.

TROIES, A city in France. Hence *troy-weight*.

TROMPERIE (Fr. from TROMPER, to deceive), Deception. Hence *trumpery*, something fallaciously splendid.

TROPHE (Gr. from TREPIO, to feed), Nourishment. Hence *atrophy*, want of nourishment, a disease.

TROPOS, see TREPO.

TROUBLER (Fr. by etymologists connected with Lat. TRIBULO or TURBA), To disturb. Hence *trouble*; *troubler*; *troublesome*; *troublesomeness*; *troubous*; *untroubled*.

TROUVER (Fr.), To find. Hence *trover*, an action to compel one to give up goods

which he has found; *contrive* (Fr. *CONTRouver*), to devise; *contriver*; *contrivance*; *retrieve* (*RETRouver*, Fr.), recover; *retrievable*; *irretrievable*.

TRUAND (Fr.), A loiterer, an idle vagabond. Hence *truant*; *truanship*.

TRUCULENTUS (Lat. from **TRUX**), Cruel. Hence *trueulent*; *truculence*; *truculency*.

TRUDO, TRUSUM, TRUSITO (Lat.), To thrust. Hence *detrude*; *detrusion*; *extrude*; *extruder*; *extrusion*; *intrude*; *intruder*; *intrusion*; *intrusive*; *obtrude*; *obtruder*; *obtrusion*; *obtrusive*; *unobtrusive*; *protrude*; *protrusion*; *protrusive*; *abstruse*, hidden, obscure; *abstruseness*; perhaps *thrust*.

TRUNCUS (Lat.), Maimed, the body of a tree without its branches, the body of an animal without the head or limbs. Hence *truuk*, the body of a tree or of a man; *truncate*, to lop, to maim; *detruncate*; *detruncation*.

TUBER (Lat. derived, according to some etymologists, from **TUMEO**), A swelling. Hence *tubercle*, a small swelling; *extuberance*, *protuberant*, swelling out; *protuberance*; *protuberate*; *protuberation*.

TUBUS (Lat. of disputed origin), A pipe. Hence *tube*.

TUDE (aff. Fr. from Lat. **TUDO**), A termination by which adjectives and sometimes verbs are converted into substantives; as in *aptitude*, *gratitude*, *disquietude*.

TUEOR, TUITUS, or TUTUS (Lat.), To look, to defend. Hence *tuition*, guardianship; *tutor*; *tutress*; *tutrix*; *tutorage*; *tutorship*; *tutelar*; *tutelary*; *tutelage*; *intuitive*, seen by the mind immediately without reasoning; *intuition*; *untutored*.

TUMEO (Lat.), To swell. **TUMULTUS**, Tumult. Hence *tumid*, swollen; *tumour*; *tumult*, commotion in a crowd; *tumultuous*; *tumultuary*; *tumultuousness*; *contumacious*, stubborn; *contumacy*, *contumaciousness*; *contumely*, affront; *contumelious*. See **TUBER**.

TUPOS (Gr. from **TUPTO**, to strike), A stamp, the impression made by a stamp, an emblem. Hence *type*, a printing letter, an emblem; *typical*; *typify*; *pretypify*; *typography*; *typographical*; *antitype*, that of which the type is an emblem; *prototype*, *archetype*, the original of which anything else is a copy; *stereotype*, see **STEREOS**.

TURANNOS (Gr. of doubtful origin), A king, a despot. Hence *tyrant*, a despot; *tyranny*; *tyrannical*; *tyrannous*;

tyrannize; tyrannicide, one who kills a tyrant.

TURBA (Lat. from **TURBE**, Gr. and that perhaps from **THORUBOS**, tumultuous eries), A crowd, bustle, tumult. Hence *turbulent*, tumultuous; *turbulence*; *turbulency*; *turbid*; muddy, not clear; *turbidness*; *disturb*, throw into disorder; *disturber*; *disturbance*; *undisturbed*; *perturbation*, commotion, agitation; *perturbator*; *imperturbable*. See **TROUBLER**.

TURGEO (Lat.), To swell. Hence *turgid*, swollen, pompous; *turgidity*; *turgent*, swelling; *turgescent*.

TURNAN (Sax.), **TOURNER** (Fr. from **TORNO**, Lat. to turn or work with a wheel, and that from **TORNOS**, Gr. a turning implement), To turn. Hence *turn*; *turner*; *return*.

TURPENTINA (Ital. from **TEREBINTHINA**, Lat. and that from **TEREBINTHOS**, Gr.), Turpentine. Hence *turpentine*.

TURPIS (Lat.), Filthy, shameful. Hence *turpitude*, baseness.

TURRIS (Lat. from Gr. **TUR-SIS**), **TOR** (Sax.), A tower. Hence *tower*; *towery*; *turret* (dim.); *turreted*.

TUSUM (Lat. sup. of **TUNDO**), To bruise. Hence *contuse*, to bruise; *contusion*; *obtuse*, not

pointed, not acute, blunt, dull; *obtuseness*.

TUTUS, see **TUEOR**.

TY (aff. corresponding to **TE**, Fr. and **TAS**, Lat.), A termination by which adjectives are converted into substantives; as in *docility*, *safety*.

U.

UBER (Lat.), The female breast, fruitful. Hence *exuberate*; *exuberant*; *exuberance*; *exuberancy*.

UBIQUE (Lat. from **UBI**, where), Everywhere. Hence *ubiquity*, omnipresence.

UISGE (Irish), Water. Hence *usquebagh* (comp. of **UISGE**, and **BAGH**, life), aquavitæ; *whisky*.

ULCUS, **ULCERIS** (Lat. derived, according to etymologists, from **HELKOS**, Gr.), A sore. Hence *ulcer*; *ulcerous*; *ulcerate*; *ulceration*.

ULTRA (Lat.), Beyond. **ULTERIOR**, Further. **ULTIMUS**, Last. Hence *ultra*, sometimes used by us as a prefix, as in *ultramarine*, beyond the sea; *ultramontane*, beyond the mountains; *ultra-tory*, a vehement tory (see **TOREE**); *ulterior*; *ultimate*; *ultimatum*, a last proposal or concession; *penultimate*; *ante-penultimate*, see **PENE**; *outrage* (through Fr.), open violence, formerly

spelt *oultroge*; *outrageous*; *outrageousness*.

ULTRONEUS (Lat. from **ULTRO**), Of one's own accord. Hence *ultroneous*.

UMBRA (Lat. according to some etymologists derived from **OMBROS**, Gr. a shower, because showers shade the sun), A shade, a shadow. Hence (through Fr.) *umbrage*, shade, sense or suspicion of injury; *umbrageous*, shady; *umbrella*; *adumbrate*; *adumbration*; *penumbra*. See **PENE**.

UN (Sax.), A prefix denoting negation or privation; as in *unable*; *unload*. Before a word already negative it sometimes has little effect; as in *unloose*.

UNCTUM, see **UNGO**.

UNDA (Lat.), A wave. Hence *undulate*, move like waves; *undulation*; *undulatory*; *abundant*, plentiful; *superabundant*, more than sufficient; *abundance*; *superabundance*; *abound*; *inundate*, overwhelm; *inundation*; *redundant*, superfluous; *redundancy*; *redound* (Fr.), conduce by reaction.

UNDER (pref.), Under, not sufficient; as in *undermine*, *under-sheiff*, *underdo*.

UNGO or **UNGUO**, **UNCTUM** (Lat.), To anoint. Hence *unguent*, ointment; *unction*, anointing; *unctuous*; *oint* (**OINDRE**, Fr.), to smear; *ointment*; *anoint*. See **UXOR**.

UNUS (Lat.), One. Hence *unit*; *unity*; *unite*; *disunite*; *reunite*; *uniter*; *union*; *disunion*; *reunion*; *unanimous*, *unanimity*, *unicorn*, *uniform*, *uniformity*, *unilateral*, *unison*, *univocal*, see **ANIMUS**, **CORNU**, **FORMA**, **LATUS**, **SONO**, **VOCO**; *unitarian*, one who believes that there is only one person in the Godhead, opposed to trinitarian; *unique* (Fr.), sole, without an equal; *universe* (comp. of **UNUS** and **VERTO**), the general system of things; *universal*, the whole; *universality*, extension to the whole; *university*, an academy where all sciences are taught; *triune*, three in one.

URBS (Lat.), A city. Hence *urbane*, civil, having the manners of the city; *urbanity*; *inurbanity*; *suburbs*, that part of a city which is without the walls; *suburban*.

URE (Teut.), Convenience, fitness in point of time. From this root Jamieson deduces *ure* (obs.), practice, custom; *inure*; *uninured*.

URE (aff. Fr. from Lat. **URA**), A termination of nouns (chiefly verbal nouns), having various significations. Sometimes it denotes the thing made or done, as in *creature*, *manufacture*, *lecture*; sometimes the act, as in *departure*, *discomfiture*; sometimes that by, through, or

with which the thing is done, as in *legislature, pasture, furniture*; sometimes quality or condition, as in *verdure, temperature, posture*.

URGEO (Lat.), To press. Hence *urge*; *urgent*; *urgency*; *un-urged*.

URNA (Lat.), A water-pitcher, a pot, a vessel into which were put the burnt ashes of the dead. Hence *urn*.

USTUM (Lat. sup. of URO), To burn. Hence *combustion*; *combustible*; *incombustible*.

USUM, see UTOR.

USURPO, see UFOR.

UTE (Sax.), Out. UTTER (Sax.), Outer. Hence *out*, which is used also as an affix, as in *ontery, outdo*; *outer*; *outward*; *utter*, beyond bounds, extreme; *uttermost*; *utmost*; *utter*, to speak; *utterer*; *utterance*; *utterable*; *unutterable*; *inutterable*.

UTOPIAS, see TOPOS.

UTOR, USUS (Lat.), To use.

USURPO, To use often, to take unlawful possession. Hence *utility*, usefulness; *inutility*; *utensil*, an instrument for any use; *use*; *useful*; *usefulness*; *useless*; *uselessness*; *unuseful*; *usual*; *unusual*; *unusualness*; *unused*; *usage*; *usury*, money paid for the use of money, interest, exorbitant interest; *usurer*; *usurious*; *usurp*, take unlawful possession;

usurper; *usurpation*; *abuse*, use improperly; *abuser*; *abusive*; *disuse*; *disusage*; *peruse*, to read, examine; *perusal*; *peruser*.

UXOR (Lat. said to be derived from UNGO, to anoint, because on the bride's entrance into her husband's house, she, or some one else, anointed the door-posts), A wife. Hence *uxorious*, submissively fond of a wife; *uxoriousness*; *uxoricide*, the killing or killer of a wife.

V.

VACCA (Lat.), A cow. Hence *vaccine*, belonging to a cow; *vaccinate*, to inoculate with cow-pox *vaccination*.

VACILLO (Lat. according to some etymologists altered from BACILLO, derived as they maintain from BACILLUM, a staff), To totter, to waver. Hence *vacillate*; *vacillation*.

VACO, VACATUM (Lat.), To be empty, void, unemployed. Hence *vacant*, empty, unemployed; *vacancy*; *vacation*, intermission from work; *vacate*, to make vacant, to annul; *vacuum*, empty space, devoid even of air; *vacuous*; *vacuity*, emptiness, empty space; *evacuate*, to empty; *evacuation*.

VADO, VASUM (Lat. according to etymologists derived from BADO, Gr. the supposed root

of BADIZO), To go. Hence *evade*, escape; *evasion*; *evasive*; *invade*; *invader*; *invasion*; *invasive*; *pervade*; *wade*, pass through water without swimming (from VADUM, Lat. a ford, a shallow by which we may go safely); *fade*, to disappear, to decay, which word was formerly *vade* (see Todd); *unfading*.

VAGOR (Lat. according to some comp. of VE, greatly, and AGOR, to be drawn or agitated), To wander. Hence *vagrant*, wandering, a wanderer; *vagrancy*; *vagabond*, a wanderer, a rascal; *vague*, unsettled; *vagary*, a wandering thought, a freak; *extravagant*, going beyond bounds; *extravagance*.

VALEO (Lat.), To be in health, to profit. Hence *valediction*, a bidding farewell; *valedictory*; *valiant* (through Fr. VAILLANT), stout, brave; *valour*; *valorous*; *valid*, effectual; *validity*; *valetudinary*, sickly; *valetudinarian*; *value*, worth; *overvalue*; *undervalue*; *valuable*; *invaluable*, inestimable; *unvalued*; *valuation*; *valuator*; *convalescent*, recovering health; *convalescence*; *invalid* (accented on the final syllable), a sick man; *invalid* (accented on the penult), ineffectual; *invalidate*; *invalidity*; *invalidation*; *equivalent*, of equal worth; *avail*, to be effec-

tual; *unavailing*; *unavailable*; *prevail*; *prevalent*; *prevallence*; *prevallency*; *unprevailing*; *countervail*.

VALLIS (Lat.), A valley. Hence *valley*; *vale*.

VALLUM (Lat.), A rampart. Hence *interval*, space between one thing and another; *circumvallation*, surrounding with ramparts; *wall* (Sax. Teut. Welsh), a fence.

VALVÆ (Lat. by some derived from VOLVO, to roll), Folding doors. Hence *valve* (in poetry), a folding-door; (in ordinary or scientific language) what opens the mouth of a vessel.

VANNUS (Lat.), FAN (Sax.), VAN (Fr.), An implement to stir the air. Hence *van*; *fan*; *fanner*.

VANUS (Lat.), Useless, to no purpose. Hence *vain*; *vanity*; *vanish*; *evanescent*; *evanescence*; *vannt* (through Fr. VANTER), to boast.

VAPOR (Lat.), An exhalation. Hence *vapour*; *evaporate*; *vaporation*; *vaporization*; *evaporation*; *vapid*, pallid, insipid; *vapidity*.

VARICO (Lat.), To straddle, to shuffle in walking. Hence *prevaricate*, to shuffle in conversation or testimony; *prevaricator*; *prevarication*.

VARIUS (Lat.), Changeable, different. Hence *various*; *va-*

riety; *vary*; *variance*; *variation*; *variable*; *variableness*; *invariable*; *invariableness*; *unvaried*; *variegate*, to diversify, generally in colour; *variegation*.

VAS (Lat.), A vessel. Hence *vase*; *vascular* (in anatomy), full of vessels; *extravasated*, forced out of the proper vessels; *extravasation*; *vessel* (through Fr. VAISSEAU).

VASTUS (Lat.), Waste, desolate, wide. Hence *vast*, wide; *vastly* (Shakspeare), wide; *vastness*; *devastate*, to lay waste; *devastation*; *waste*, desolate, unoccupied, ruined; *waster*; *wasteful*; *wastefulness*.

VATES (Lat. supposed to be derived from PHATES, Gr. and that from PHEMI, to speak), A prophet, a poet. Hence *vaticinate*, to prophesy; *vaticination*; *vaticide*, the slayer of a prophet.

VEAU (Fr.), A calf. VEEL (Old Fr.), A calf, supposed to be derived from VITELLUS, Lat. Hence *veal*, calf's flesh, formerly used also for the calf itself; *vellum*, calf-skin dressed for the writer.

VECTUM, see VEHO.

VEGETO, VEGETATUM (Lat. from VEGEO, to move, stir up), To quicken, enliven. Hence *vegetate*, to grow as plants; *vegetation*; *vegetative*; *vegetive*; *vegetable*.

VEHO, VEXI, VECTUM (Lat.), To carry. VEXO, to disturb. Hence *vehicle*, a carriage; *veterinary* (cont. for *veheterinary*), one who cures the diseases of beasts of carriage; *convey*; *conveyer*; *conveyance*; *conveyancer*, a lawyer who draws deeds for the transference of property; *reconvey*; *reconveyance*; *inveigh*, to speak strongly against one; *inveigher*; *invective*; *convex*, resembling in form the exterior of an egg, opposed to concave; *convexity*; *vex*, to disquiet; *vexation*; *vexatious*; *vexatiousness*; *unvexed*.

VELLO, VULSUM (Lat.), VELICO (Lat.), To pull. Hence *vellicate*, to twitch, applied to the nerves; *divellent*; *convulse*; *convulsion*; *convulsive*; *revulsion*.

VELOX (Lat. according to some derived from VOLO, to fly), Swift. Hence *velocity*.

VELUM (Lat. of disputed origin), A covering. Hence *veil*; *vail*; *unveil*; *reveal*, discover; *revelation*; *unrevealed*.

VENA (Lat.), A bloodvessel. Hence *vein*, a bloodvessel for conveying blood to the heart; *venesection*, cutting a vein, blood-letting.

VENAISON (Fr. from VENOR, Lat. to hunt), Game, deer's flesh. Hence *venison*.

VENDO, see VENUM.

VENENUM (Lat.), Poison, medicine. Hence *venom*, poison, now applied generally to animal poison; *venomous* or *venomious*; *eivenom*.

VENEROR (Lat. of disputed origin), To adore, to worship. Hence *venerate*; *venerable*; *unvenerable*; *eneration*; *venerator*.

VENGER (Fr. which perhaps may be traced to VINDICO, Lat.), To avenge, revenge. Hence *venge*; *venger*; *vengeful*; *vengeance*; *avenge*; *avenger*; *unavenged*; *revenge*; *revengeful*; *revenger*; *unrevenged*.

VENIA (Lat.), Pardon, leave. Hence *venial*.

VENIO, VENTUM (Lat.), To come. Hence *advent*; *adventitious*, accidental, not essential; *circumvent*, to cheat; *circumvention*; *convene*; *convent*; *conventicle*; *convention*, an assembly, a contract; *covenant* (through Fr.), a contract, to contract; *convenient*, fit; *convenience*; *convenience*; *inconvenient*; *inconvenience*; *inconvenience*; *contravene*, transgress; *contravention*; *event*; *eventful*; *eventual*; *invent*, discover; *inventive*; *invention*; *inventor*; *inventory*; *uninvented*; *intervene*; *intervention*; *prevent*; *prevention*; *preventive*;

unprevented; *supervene*; *adventure* (through Fr.), accident, risk; *peradventure*, by chance; *misadventure*; *adventurous*; *adventurcsome*; *unadventurous*; *adventurer*; *venture*; *venturous*; *revenue* (Fr.), income; *avenue* (through Fr.), a passage, the road to a house.

VENTER (Lat.), The belly. Hence *ventricle*, an anatomical term; *ventriloquist*, one who seems to speak from his belly; *ventriloquism*.

VENTUS (Lat.), The wind. Hence *ventilate*, to fan with wind; *ventilation*; *unventilated*.

VENUM (Lat.), For sale. VENDO, To sell. Hence *venal*, mercenary; *venality*; *vend*, sell; *vender*; *vendee*; *vendible*; *vendition*.

VER (Lat. from EAR or ER, Gr.), Spring. Hence *vernal*. Sec VERNIX.

VERBERO (Lat. from VERBER, a whip), To strike. Hence *verberate*; *reverberate*; *reverberant*; *reverberation*; *reverberatory*.

VERBUM (Lat. of disputed origin), A word. Hence *verb*, a particular part of speech; *verbal*, belonging to words; *verbose*, full of words; *verbosity*; *verbiage* (Fr.), a number of unmeaning words; *verbatim*, word for word; *adverb*, a par-

ticular part of speech; *adverbial*; *proverb*, a maxim; *proverbial*.

VERDOIANT (Fr. from VIRIDANS, Lat. and that from VIREO, to be green, to flourish), Green. Hence *verdant*; *verdure*; *unverdant*.

VEREOR (Lat.), To fear, stand in awe. Hence *revere*; *revere*; *reverent*; *reverential*; *reverence*; *irreverent*; *irreverence*; *unreverently*.

VERGE (Fr. from VIRGA, Lat. which is supposed to come from VIREO, to be green), A rod. Hence *verge*, the mace of a dean; *verger*, a dean's mace-bearer.

VERGO (Lat. supposed to be derived from VERTO), To incline towards. Hence *verge*; *converge*; *convergent*; *diverge*; *divergent*.

VERMIS (Lat. supposed to be derived from HERPO, Gr. to creep), A worm. Hence *vermin*, any noxious animal; *vermicule* (dim.); *vermicular*, like a worm; *vermiform*, having the shape of a worm; *vermifuge*, a medicine for expelling worms; *vermicelli* (Ital.), a paste in the form of worms; probably *worm* (Sax. WURM) comes from the same root.

VERNA (Lat.), A home-born slave. Hence *vernacular*, native, commonly applied to what is called our mother-tongue.

VERNIX (Lat. supposed to be derived from VER, because it exuded in spring), The gum of a particular tree, varnish. Hence (through VERNIS, Fr.), *varnish*; *unvarnished*.

VERTO, VERSUM (Lat.), To turn. VERSO, to turn often. Hence *verse*, a line consisting of a certain number of feet,—writing in measured lines, opposed to prose,—the section of a book; *versicle* (dim.); *versify*; *versifier*; *versification*; *version*, change, translation; *versed*, skilled in anything; *unversed*; *versatile*, easily turned; *versatility*; *vertex*, the zenith, the top of anything; *vertical*, perpendicular to the horizon; *avert*; *averse*; *aversion*; *advert*; *advertise* (through Fr.), *advertiser*; *advertisement*; *adverse*; *adversary*; *adversity*; *inadvertent*; *convert*; *conversion*; *reconvert*; *reconversion*; *converse*, to have intercourse, the contrary; *conversant*; *unconversant*; *conversation*; *controvert*; *controversy*; *controversial*; *controversialist*; *controvertible*; *incontrovertible*; *divert*; *diversion*; *divertive*; *divertissement* (Fr.); *undiverted*; *divers*, several; *diversify*; *divoree*, separation of husband and wife; *divorcer*; *divorcement*; *undivorced*; *invert*; *inversion*; *inverse*; *in-*

trovert; *introversion*; *obverse*; *pervert*; *unperverted*; *perverse*; *perversion*; *perverse-ness*; *revert*; *reverse*; *reversion*; *reversal*; *reversible*; *irreversible*; *unreversed*; *subvert*; *subversion*; *subversive*; *transverse*; *traverse* (Fr.); *malversation*, *misdemeanour*; *animadvert*; *animadversion*, *anniversary*, *tergiversation*, *universe*, *universal*, *universality*, *university*, see **ANIMUS**, **ANNUS**, **TERGUM**, **UNUS**. See **PROSA**.

VERUS (Lat.), True. **VERAX**, Speaking truly. Hence *verity*, the truth of a statement; *veracity*, the truth of the speaker; *very*; *verily*, truly; *verify*; *verifier*; *verification*; *verdict*, the report of a jury; *verisimilar*, probable; *verisimilitude* or *verisimilitude*; *aver* (through Fr.), assert confidently; *averment*.

VESICA (Lat.), A bladder. Hence *vesicate*, to blister; *vesication*; *vesicatory*; *vesicle*, a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with air or humour.

VESPER (Lat. from **HESPEROS**, Gr.), The evening star, the evening. Hence *vesper*; *vespers*, the evening service of the Romish Church, evening hymns.

VESTIBULUM (Lat. of uncertain origin), The porch of a house. Hence *vestibule*.

VESTIGIUM (Lat. of uncertain origin), A footmark, a trace. Hence *vestige*; *investigate*; *investigation*; *investigable*; *uninvestigable*; *uninvestigated*.

VESTIS (Lat.), A garment. Hence *vest*; *vestment*; *vesture*; *vestry*, the place where sacred garments are kept; *invest*; *investment*; *investiture*; *reinvest*; *revest*; *divest*; *travesty* (Fr.), burlesque, —put, as it were, into a new dress.

VETERINARIUS, see **VEHO**.

VETUS, **VETERIS** (Lat.), Old. Hence *veteran*, an old soldier, long experienced; *inveterate*; *inveterateness*; *inveteracy*.

VEU, see **VOIR**.

VEXO, see **VEHO**.

VIA (Lat.), A way. Hence *via*, as when we say, To go from Edinburgh to London *via* York; *deviate*, to wander from the way; *deviation*; *undeviating*; *devious*, out of the way; *obvious*, meeting, as it were, in the way,—easily discovered; *unobvious*; *obviate*, to counteract; *pervious*, having a way through; *impervious*; *previous*, going before; *trivial*, common, ordinary (literally where three ways meet); *viaticum* (literally provision for a journey), the sacrament administered to a dying man; perhaps *way* (Sax. *wag*), and its affinities.

VIANDE (Fr. from **VIVANDA**, Ital. and that from **VIVO**, Lat. to live), Food, dressed meat. Hence *viand*.

VIBRO (Lat.), To brandish, shake. Hence *vibrate*, to shake, to move to and fro like a pendulum; *vibratory*; *vibration*; *revibrate*, *revibration*.

VICINUS (Lat. from **VICUS**, a street or village), Neighbouring. Hence *vicinity*, nearness, neighbourhood; *vicinage*, neighbourhood.

VICIS (Lat.), Change, stead, place. **VICISSIM**, By turns. Hence *vice* in comp. signifies the place of another, as in *vice-admiral*; *vice-chancellor*; *viceroi*, one who governs in place of a king; *viceregal*; *vice-president*; *vice-regent*, one who holds the place of another; *viscount*; *viscountess*; *vicar*, a deputy, the incumbent of a benefice; *vicarage*; *vicarious*, delegated; *vicissitude*, regular change.

VICTIMA, see **VINCO**.

VICTUM, see **VINCO**, **VIVO**.

VIDEO, **VISUM** (Lat.), To see.

Hence *vide*, see, used as a reference from one part of a book to another; *videlicet*, generally written *viz.* (signifying literally one may see), to wit; *visual*, belonging to the sight; *visible*, that can be seen; *invisible*; *vision*, sight, super-

natural appearance; *visionary*, affected by phantoms; *visage*, look; *visor*, a mask; *visit*, to go to see; *visitant*; *visitor*; *visiter*; *visitation*; *revisit*; *unvisited*; *vista* (Ital.), prospect through an avenue; *evident*, clear; *evidence*, perspicuity, proof; *invidious*, envious (looking too intensely on the condition of another); *invidiousness*; *envy* (through Fr.); *envious*; *unenvied*; *provide* (literally look forward), make preparation; *provider*; *unprovided*; *provident*, cont. into *prudent*; *providence*; *prudence*; *providential*; *prudential*; *provision*; *provisional*; *proviso*; *improvident*; *improvidence*; *imprudent*; *imprudence*; *revise*; *revisal*, *revision*; *supervise*; *supervisor*.

VIDUUS (Lat. supposed to be derived from the old word **IDUO**, to separate), Bereaved. Hence *widow* (Sax. **WIDWA**), one bereaved of her husband; *widower*, one bereaved of his wife; *widowhood*. See **DIVIDO**.

VIGIL (Lat. derived according to some from **VIGEO**, to be lively), Waking, watchful. Hence *vigil*, watch, fast before a holiday; *vigilant*; *vigilance*.

VIGOR (Lat. from **VIGEO**, to flourish, to be lively), Strength, liveliness. Hence *vigour*; *vigorous*; *invigorate*; *invigoration*.

VIGS (Dutch, from **VIGZEN**, to

screw up), A press with screws.
Hence *vice*.

VILIS (Lat.), Of no value.
Hence *vile*; *vileness*; *vilify*;
vilipend, to have in no esteem;
revile, to reproach; *reviler*.
See VILLA.

VILLA (Lat.), A country house,
a farm-house with its appurte-
nances. Hence *villa*, a coun-
try seat; *village*, a collection
of houses in the country; *vil-
lager*; *villain*, formerly a far-
mer who held his possession by
a servile tenure, now denoting
a base wretch; some are in-
clined to derive this last word
from VILLIS, for which the pre-
sent French orthography (VI-
LAIN) affords some apparent
justification, but the deriva-
tion from VILLA seems more
correct; *villany*; *villanous*.

VINCO, VICTUM (Lat.), To
conquer. Hence *vincible*
(scarcely now used); *invinci-
ble*; *invincibility*; *convince*;
convict; *conviction*; *evince*;
evincible; *evict*; *eviction*;
province, a territory under the
government of a deputy, so
called because in general it had
been acquired by conquest;
provincial; *extraprovincial*;
provincialism, mode of speech
peculiar to a province; *victor*,
a conqueror; *victress*, a female
conqueror; *victory*; *victori-
ous*; *pervicacious*, obstinate;
pervicacity. From VINCO also

is understood to be derived
vanquish, which comes imme-
diately from the French (VAIN-
CRE); *unvanquished*.

VINDEX, VINDICIS (Lat.), An
avenger. Hence *vindicate*;
vindicator; *vindication*; *vin-
dicative*; *vindictory*; *vindic-
tive*; *vindictiveness*. See
VENGER.

VINEA (Lat. according to some
a contraction for VITINEA, and
derived from VITIS, a vine,—
according to others derived from
VINUM, wine), A vineyard,
a vine. Hence *vine*; *vine-
yard* (through Sax.); *vintage*
(through Fr. VENDANGE), the
time of gathering grapes; *vig-
nette*, a flourish of leaves and
flowers, a picture on a title-page.
From this root also etymologists
bring *prune*, *pruner*, etc., be-
ing, they say, a corruption of
provigner or *prouiner* (Fr.),
which originally signified to
take cuttings from vines in
order to plant them out (see
Todd). See VINUM.

VINUM (Lat. derived by ety-
mologists from OINOS, Gr.),
Wine. Hence *wine* (Sax.
WIN); *vinous*, having the na-
ture of wine; *vinegar*, sour
wine; *vintner*, a seller of wine.
VIOLE (Fr. from VIOLA, Ital.
and Span.), A particular string-
ed instrument. Hence *viol*;
violin (dim.); *violoncello*.

VIOLENTUS (Lat. from VIS,

force), Forcible. **VIOLO**, **VIOLATUM**, To force, break through. Hence *violent*; *violence*; *violate*; *violation*; *violator*; *inviolate*; *inviolable*; *unviolated*.

VIPERA (Lat. of disputed origin), A kind of serpent. Hence *viper*; *viperous*.

VIR (Lat. supposed to be derived from **VIS**, strength), A man. Hence *duumvirate*, two persons invested with equal authority; *triumvirate*, three persons so invested; *decemvirate*, ten persons so invested; *virago*, a female warrior, a woman having the boldness of man; *virtue* (properly the distinguishing quality of a man, which, according to the Romans, was valour), power, moral goodness; *virtuous*; *unvirtuous*; *virtual*, efficacious without the externals; *vertu* (Fr.), or *virtu* (Ital.), a taste for the fine arts; *virtuoso*, a man of taste.

VIRUS (Lat.), Bad smell, bad taste, poison. Hence *virulent*, poisonous (used often fig.); *virulence*.

VISCUM or **VISCUS** (Lat.), Birdlime. Hence *viscid*; *viscous*, glutinous; *visciduity*.

VISUM, see **VIDEO**.

VITA (Lat. according to some derived from **VIVO**, to live,—according to others, directly from **BIOTE**, Gr.), Life. Hence

vital; *vitals*; *vitality*; *aqua-vitæ*, *lignum-vitæ*, see **AQUA**, **LIGNUM**.

VITIUM (Lat. of disputed origin), A fault. Hence *vice*; *vitious*; *vitiousness*; *vitiate*; *vitiation*; *unvitiated*.

VITO (Lat.), To shun. Hence *inevitable*, that cannot be shunned.

VITRUM (Lat.), Glass. Hence *vitreous*; *vitriify*; *vitriification*; *vitriol* (**VITRIOLUM**, Lat.), a substance resembling glass; *vitriolic*.

VITUPERO (Lat.), To blame, rebuke. Hence *vituperate*; *vituperation*; *vituperative*.

VIVO, **VICTUM** (Lat. from **BIO**, Gr.), To live. Hence *vivify*; *vivid*; *vivacious*; *vivacity*; *viva voce* (Lat. with the living voice), in speech, not in writing; *viviparous*, bringing forth the young alive (opposed to *oviparous*); *convivial*; *conviviality*, social; *revive*; *revival*; *reviver*; *unrevived*; *survive*, to live after some other event; *survivor*; *survival*; *survivance*; *survivorship*; *victuals*, food; *victualler*. See **VITA**, **VIANDE**.

VOCO (Lat.), To call. **VOCIS** (genitive of **VOX**), Of the voice. Hence *vocal*, belonging to the voice; *viva voce*, see **VIVO**; *vocation*, calling; *vocative*, a case in grammar; *vocable*, a

word; *vocabulary*, a collection of words; *vociferate*, to raise the voice; *vociferation*; *vociferous*; *avocation*; *advocate*; *advocacy*; *advocation* (Scots law term), a mode of bringing an action from an inferior to the supreme court; *convoke*; *convocate*; *convocation*; *evocation*; *invoke*; *invocate*; *invocation*; *provoke*; *provoker*; *unprovoked*; *pravocation*; *provocative*; *revoke*; *revocation*; *revocable*; *irrevocable*; *unrevoked*; *equivoque* (Fr.), or *equivoke*, double meaning; *equivocate*; *equivocation*; *equivocal*; *unequivocal*; *univocal* (which seems to have been formerly in pretty common use), having one meaning; *vowel* (through Fr. *VOUELLE*), a letter which sounds by itself; *voice* (through Fr. *VOIX*), sound caused by the breath. See *VOUCHER*.

VOGUE (Fr.), The rowing of a galley, fashion. Hence *vogue*, fashion; *pettifogger*, see *PETIT*.

VOIE or **VOYE** (Fr.), A way. Hence *voyage*, a journey, originally whether by land or sea, now only by sea or in the air; *voyager*; *convoy*, a guide, a conductor, to guide; *envoy*, an inferior species of ambassador; probably *invoice*, list of goods sent.

VOIR or **VEOIR**, **VEU** (Fr.),

To look upon. Hence *view*; *viewless*; *interview*; *review*; *reviewer*; *survey*; *surveyor*; *resurvey*; *purvey*; *purveyor*.

VOLO, **VOLATUM** (Lat.), To fly. Hence *volant*, flying, active; *volatile*, flying, passing quickly into vapour, fickle; *volatility*; *volatileness*; *volatilize*; *volley* (Fr. *VOLEE*), a flight of shot or any missiles, or (fig.) of words. See *VELOX*.

VOLO, **VELLE** (Lat.), To will. **VOLUPTAS**, Pleasure. Hence *volition*; *voluntary*; *involuntary*; *volunteer*, a voluntary soldier; *benevolent*, feeling kindly; *benevolence*; *malevolent*, having ill-will; *malevolence*; *voluptuous*, too much addicted to pleasure, luxurious; *voluptuousness*; *voluptuary*; *volition*, unwillingness; *nolens volens* (Lat.), whether one will or not.

VOLVO, **VOLUTUM** (Lat.), To roll. Hence *voluble*, rolling easily; *volubility*; *volume*, a roll, a book; *voluminous*; *volute* (Ital. Fr.), a kind of spiral scroll on the capital of a pillar; *circumvolve*; *circumvolution*; *convolve*; *convolution*; *convolvulus*, a flower that rolls itself together; *devolve*; *devolution*; *evolve*; *evolution*; *involve*; *involution*; *revolve*; *revolution*; *revolutionary*; *revolutionist*; *antirevolution-*

ary; *antirevolutionist*; *revolt* (through Ital. and Fr.), change sides, desert; *revolter*. See VALVÆ.

VOMO, VOMITUM (Lat.), To discharge from the stomach. Hence *vomit*; *vomitivæ*; *vomitatory*; *revomit*; *iguivomous*, see IGNIS.

VORO (Lat. from Gr. BORA, food), To devour. Hence *voracious*, devouring greedily; *voraciousness*; *voracity*; *devour*; *carnivorous*, *granivorous*, *granivorous*, *herbivorous*, *omnivorous*, *ossivorous*, *piscivorous*, see CARO, GRAMEN, GRANUM, HERBA, OMNIS, OSTEON, PISCIS.

VOTUM (Lat. sup. of VOVEO), To vow, to pray. Hence *votary*, one devoted to anything; *votaræss*, a female votary; *votive*, given by vow; *vow* (through Fr.), promise made to God; *vote*, suffrage; *devote*, dedicate; *devout*; *devotion*; *devotional*; *devotec*; *devotedness*; *undevoted*.

VOUCHER (Norman, perhaps from *voco*, Lat.), To call to witness, to attest. Hence *vouch*; *voucher*; *vouchsafe* (originally to vouch for one's safety in doing anything, that is, permit him to do it), condescend; *avouch*.

VOX, see VOCO.

VOYE, see VOIE.

VUIDE (Fr.), Empty. Hence

void, empty, null; *voidable*, that may be annulled; *voidance*; *voidness*; *voider*, a basket or other vessel in which broken meat is carried from table; *devoid*; *avoid*, shun; *avoidable*; *unavoidable*.

VULCANUS (Lat.), The god of fire. Hence *Vulcan*; *volcano* (through Ital.), a burning mountain; *volcanic*.

VULGUS (Lat.), The common people. Hence *vulgar*; *vulgarity*; *vulgarism*; *vulgarize*; *Vulgate*, an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the Latin church; *divulge*, publish; *divulger*; *undivulged*. See PROMULGO.

VULNUS, VULNERIS (Lat.), A wound. Hence *vulnerable*, liable to be wounded; *invulnerable*.

VULSUM, see VELLO.

W.

WÆNAN (Sax.), To think. Hence *wæn* (obsolete); *over-wæuing*, thinking too highly of one's self.

WAITS (Goth.), Watchmen. Hence *waits*, nocturnal itinerant musicians.

WALAWA (Sax.), Woe on woe, an exclamation of grief. Hence *welaway*, now generally corrupted into *weladay*.

WARD, see WEARD.

WEARD (Sax. aff.), Tendency.

Hence *ward* (aff.), as in *heavenward*; *toward*; *towards*; *towardly*; *towardness*; *towardliness*; *untoward*; *untowardness*; *froward* (*fromward*, Sax. FRAMEWEARD); *frowardness*.

WEORTH (Sax.), WERD or WURTH (Teut.), Price, value. Hence *worth*; *worthy*; *worthless*; *unworthy*; *guerden* (Fr.), a reward; *reward*; *award*.

WHIGGAM, A word used in driving horses,—to which is generally ascribed the origin of *whig*, as opposed to *tory* (see Johnson)—though according to some this party took their name from *whig* (Sax. HWÆG), sour milk; *whiggish*; *whiggism*.

WIHT (Sax.), A living creature, a thing. AWIHT (Sax.), Anything. Hence *wight*, a person, a being; *whit*, an inconsiderable thing; *anight* (often improperly spelt *ought*), anything; *naught* (or *nought*), nothing.

WISE (Sax.), GUISE (Fr.), GUISA (Ital.), Manner, way of being or acting. Hence *wise* (as in the expression “in such wise”), now often corrupted into *ways*; *guise*, manner, appearance, dress; *disguise*; *undisguised*.

WYSCH (Swed.), HUISCHE

(Old Fr.), An interjection commanding silence. Hence *hush*; *whist* (in Scotland *whislt*); hence also the game of *whist*, at which much silence is observed.

X.

XERES (Span.), A town in Spain. Hence *sherry*, a wine.

Y.

Y (aff. corresponding to IE, Fr., IA and EIA, Gr., and IA, Lat., sometimes also substituted for IES and AS, Lat.), A termination of nouns almost always denoting things not persons; as in *anarchy*, *clergy*, *progeny*, *majesty*, *modesty*, *flattery*.

Y (aff.), A termination of adjectives derived from English nouns, used to denote abounding in, possessing, or having the quality of; as in *starry*, *fleecey*, *balmy*.

Z.

ZELOS (Gr. from ZEO, to boil), Vehement desire. Hence *zeal*; *zealous*; *zealot*.

ZENITH (Arab.), The point overhead. Hence *zenith*, opposed to *nadir*, used also figu-

ratively, as when we say, "The zenith of one's glory."

ZEPHYRUS (Lat. from **ZEPHURUS**, Gr.), The west wind, any mild wind. Hence *zephyr*.

ZOE (Gr. from **ZAO**, to live), Life. **ZOON**, An animal. Hence *zoology*, description of animals ;

zoologist ; *zodiac*, the track of the sun, which is marked on a globe by the figures of animals ; *azote*, a gas that will not support life.

ZONE (Gr.), A girdle. Hence *zone*, a girdle, a division of the earth.

TABLE OF REFERENCE.

A

APP

A.

A (letter). Alpha.
 ABLE. Able, Posse, Pollens,
 Pouvoir, Puis, Facio.
 ABOVE. Iuper, Super.
 ABRIDGE. Pendeo, Ops, La-
 bein.
 ABROAD. Extra, Exotikos,
 Allos, Peregre.
 ACCIDENT. Cado, Venio, Curro.
 ACCORD. Sponte, Ultro.
 ACCOUNT. Compte, Computo,
 Iistor.
 ACORN. Æc.
 ADD. Datum, Jactum.
 ADORN. Orno, Decor, Beau,
 Belle.
 ADVISE. Moneo, Suadeo,
 Salio.
 AFTER. Post, Puis, Iusteron.
 AGAIN. Re, Itum, Encore.
 AGAINST. Contra, Anti.
 AGE. Ævum, Seculum.
 AGONY. Agonia, Pœna, Tor-
 tum.
 AGREE. Gre, Harmonia, Sono,
 Sentio, Curro, Grus.

AIR. Aer, Atmos.
 ALL. Omnis, Pan, Tout,
 Ubique.
 ALLOW. Allouer, Liceo, Mitto.
 ALLURE. Leurre, Lacio, Koey.
 ALLY. Ligo.
 ALMOST. Pene.
 ALMS. Eleemosune, Mendi-
 cus, Pauper.
 ALONE. Æn, Solus, Monos,
 Unus.
 ALSO. Item.
 AMBASSADOR. Lego, Nuncius.
 ANCIENT. Antiquus, Prior,
 Ær.
 ANGEL. Aggelos.
 ANGER. Ango, Ira, Furo,
 Chole, Irrito, Asper.
 ANIMAL. Anima, Zoe.
 ANOINTED. Ungo, Christos,
 Messias.
 ANSWER. Spondeo.
 ANXIOUS. Ango, Sollicito.
 APOLLO. Pæan.
 APPEAL. Appello.
 APPEAR. Pareo, Phaos, Spe-
 cio.
 APPLE. Pomum, Melon.
 APPLY. Pleko, Habeo.

ARBITER. Arbiter, Fero, Par.
ARCHER. Areus, Sagitta.
ARM. Brachium.
ARMS, ARMOUR. Arma, Cor-
 pus, Pan, Corium.
ARMY. Arma, Stratageme,
 Taxis, Campus.
ARROW. Sagitta.
ART. Ars, Techne, Age, Ies,
 Stratageme, Manœuvre.
ASCEND. Seando, Mons, Scala,
 Stichos.
ASHES. Ceindre.
ASK. Rogo, Quæro, Peto, Pos-
 tulo, Sollicito, Mendicus.
ASSAIL, ASSAULT. Salio.
ASUNDER. Di.
ATOM. Tome, Monos.
ATONE. Æn.
ATTEMPT. Tento, Trier, De-
 voir.
AVOID. Vuide, Vito, Esehvir.
AWAKE. Reveiller, Vigil.

B.

B (letter). Beta.
BACK, The. Dorsum, Ter-
 gum, Rig.
BACK, BACKWARD. Re, Retro,
 Palin.
BAD. Malus, Pravus, Mis, Dys.
BAG. Pocca, Sac, Vesica.
BALANCE. Balancee, Libra,
 Pondus, Poise.
BANISH. Exilium, Pater,
 Porto.
BARBAROUS. Barbarus, Sau-
 vage, Rudis.

BARGAIN. Stipula.
BARK. Liber, Pellis, Biblos.
BARREN. Sterilis.
BARTER. Poleo, Poros.
BATTLE. Bat, Pux, Mache,
 Polemos.
BE. Ens, Sisto, Onta.
BEAK. Rostrum, Gabbán, A-
 quila, Geranos.
BEAR (carry). Phero, Fero,
 Latum, Gero, Portu, Veho,
 Rapio.
BEAR (bring forth). Pario,
 Natus, Puisné.
BEAR (endure). Patior, Du-
 rus, Tolero.
BEARD. Barba.
BEAT. Bat, Pavio, Verbero,
 Tupos, Smidan, Fligo.
BEAUTY. Beau, Belle, Kalos,
 Kosmos.
BECOME. Bequemen, Deceus.
BED. Klino.
BEFORE. Ante, Ær, Præ, A-
 vant, Ci-devant, Prior.
BEG. Mendicus, Eleemosune,
 Peto, Sollicito, Litaneuo.
BEGET. Geno, Pario, Proles
 Patro, Bredan.
BEGIN. Ordior, Capió, Itum,
 Areho, Alpha.
BEHIND. Arrière, Post.
BENOLD. Speio, Skeptomai,
 Theaomai, Tueor, Garder,
 Video, Voir, Eidos.
BELIEVE. Credo, Mescreant.
BELL. Couvrir.
BELLOW. Illovan.
BELLY. Venter.
BELONGING. Teneo, Ae, Ace-

ous, Al, An, Ar, Ary, Ic, Ine, Ry.

BELOW. Hupo, Sub.

BEND. Flecto, Pleko, Klino, Curvus.

BENEATH. Hupo, Sub.

BEQUEATH. Lego.

BEREAVED. Orphanos, Viduus.

BESIDE. Para, Juxta.

BETTER. Melior.

BETWEEN. Inter, Entre.

BEWARE. Cautum.

BEYOND. Trans, Ultra, Præter.

BILE. Chole.

BIND. Ligo, Necto, Stringo, Sero, Couple, Diadema.

BIRD. Avis, Ornithos.

BITE. Mordeo, Rodo, Gangrene, Knappen.

BLACK. Melas.

BLADDER. Vesica.

BLAME. Culpa, Censeo, Vitupero, Carpo, Verto, Prehendo, Premo.

BLESS. Beatus, Benc.

BLIND. Poros.

BLOOD. Sanguis, Sanctum, Sib.

BLOOD-VESSEL. Vena, Phlebos, Arteria.

BLOT. Macula, Menda, Deleo, Cancelli, Litera.

BLOW. Flatum.

BLUE. Cæruleus, Liveo.

BLUNT. Tusus.

BOAST. Rodomonte.

BOAT. Schif.

BODY. Corpus, Truncus, Skeleton, Cadaver.

BOIL. Bulla, Coquo, Seothan, Ferveo, Zelos, Caleo.

BOLD. Audax, Trepidus.

BONE. Osteon.

BOOK. Liber, Biblos, Teuchos, Volvo, Tome, Folium, Octo, Decem, Primus.

BORDER. Finis, Lieu, Margo.

BORE. Foro, Trepan.

BORN. Natus, Puisné, Pario.

BOSOM. Sinus.

BOTH. Ampho, Ambo.

BOTTLE. Bouticille, Phiale.

BOTTOM. Bussos.

BOUND. Finis, Terminus, Limes, Horos, Scribo, Modus.

BOX. Caisse, Cista, Arceo.

BOY. Puer, Pais, Page.

BRACE. Brachium.

BRANCH. Ramus.

BRAVE. Fortis, Gala, Valeo, Prouesse, Cor.

BREAD. Bredan, Panis, Bribe.

BREAK. Frango, Ruptum, Violentus, Knappen, Froisser, Frigo.

BREAST. Pectus, Mamma, Uber.

BREATH. Spiro, Halo, Pneuma.

BRIDGE. Pons.

BRIDLE. Frænum.

BRIEF. Brevis, Cædo, Laconia, Curtus, Pendco, Ops, Labein.

BROAD. Latus.

BROIL. Griller.

BROTHER. Frater, Frere, Philos.

BRUISED. Grist, Tusus.

BUFFOON. Mons.

BUILD. Struo, Ædes, Moles, Faber.

BURDEN. Onus.

BURN. Ardeo, Candeo, Flagro, Ferveo, Ustum, Kausis, Caleo, Vulcanus, Æther.

BURY. Sepultum, Funus, Humus, Terra, Cemeterie, Taphos, Mausoleum, Sequor, Tombeau.

BUSINESS. Negotium.

BUTLER. Bouteille.

BUY. Emo, Merx, Emporion.

C.

CALF. Veau.

CALL. Calo, Ecclesia, Cito, Voco, Clamo, Stentor, Voucher.

CANVASS. Cannabis.

CAPE. Caput, Promontorium.

CARE. Cura, Functus, Recan.

CARRIAGE. Veho, Curro, Omnis, Phaos, Carpentarius, Trainer.

CARRY. Phero, Fero, Latum, Porto, Gero, Veho, Rapio.

CARVE. Grapho, Glupho, Sculpo.

CASE. Cado, Caisse.

CASKET. Caisse, Cista.

CASTLE. Fortis, Civis.

CAT. Felis.

CATHOLIC. Holos.

CAVE. Cavus, Grafan.

CENOTAPH. Taphos.

CENSURE. Censeo, Verto, Carpo, Vitupero, Veho, Vilis,

Culpa, Prehendo, Premo, Satira.

CERTAIN. Cerno, Seur, Firmus.

CHAIN. Catena, Manus, Fet, Collum.

CHAMBER. Camera.

CHANCE. Cado, Fors, Hasard, Hap.

CHANGE. Muto, Alter, Vicis, Varius, Proteus.

CHANNEL. Canalis.

CHARM. Charme, Cano, Philos, Phulacterion.

CHASTE. Castus.

CHEAT. Fraus, Capió, Pono, Venio.

CHEERFUL. Hilaris, Alacer.

CHEMICAL. Hermes.

CHEST. Cista, Arceo, Caisse, Manteau.

CHIEF. Chef, Primus, Premier, Princeps, Archo, Cardo.

CHILD. Infans, Pupus, Nino, Pais, Puer, Pusillus, Impan.

CHISEL. Schizo.

CHIOKE. Strangulo.

CHURCH. Kuriakos, Ecclesia.

CHUSE. Lego, Hairesis, Opto.

CIPHER. Chifre.

CIRCLE. Circus, Kuklos, Gyrrus, Environner, Orbis, Halo.

CITY, CITIZEN. Urbs, Polis, Civis.

CLAY. Lutum.

CLEAR. Clarus, Serenus.

CLEAVE. Fissum.

CLERGY. Kleros, Ecclesia, Persona, Presbuteros, Pastum.

CLEW. Glomus.

CLIMB. Scando, Scala, Mons.

CLOAK. Manteau, Palla, Stole, Pellis.
CLOD. Gleba.
CLOSE, ENCLOSE. Claudio, Conclave, Palus.
CLOTH. Drap, Toile, Frise, Doily.
CLOTHE, CLOTHES. Vestis, Duo, Habeo, Paro, Array, Dresser, Fripper, Audrey, Scrutor, Garder.
COERCE. Arceo, Stringo, Rollen.
COLD. Frigus, Gelu.
COLLECT. See GATHER.
COLLECTIVE. Age.
COMB. Pecten.
COME. Venio, Proselutos.
COMFORT. Fortis, Solor.
COMMAND. Mando, Dictum, Paro.
COMPASSION. Pathos, Patior, Miser, Eleemosune.
COMPENDIUM. Pendeo, Labein, Ops.
COMPANY. Socius, Comes, Camera, Gangan, Pleko.
COMPLAIN. Plaindre, Queror, Doleo, Lugeo, Ploro, Walawa.
COMPLETE. Plenus, Facio, Totus, Integer, Holos.
CONCILIATE. Calo.
CONQUER. Quaro, Vinco.
CONSCIENCE. Scio, Mordeo.
CONTEST. Testis, Agonia.
CONTRIVE. Trouver.
CONTROL. Rollen, Arceo, Stringo.
COOK. Coquo, Culina.
COPY. Imitor, Mimos, Exemplum, Scribo.

CORK. Cortex.
CORNER. Angulus, Gonia.
COVER. Couvrir, Tego, Velum, Scabbe, Conopeum, Apokalupsis, Hella.
COVET. Convoiter.
COUNCIL. Calo, Senex, Presbuteros, Motjan.
COUNSEL. Salio, Moneo, Suadeo.
COUNT. Compte, Puto, Numerus, Arithmos, Comes.
COUNTRY. Terra, Rus, Paisan, Rego, Pater, Stringo.
COURAGE. Cor.
COW. Vacca, Bous.
COWARD. Coue, Paltor, Recreant.
CRANE. Grus, Geranos.
CRANNY. Crenna.
CREEP. Serpo, Repo, Vermis.
CREVICE. Crepo, Crenna.
CRIME. Crimen, Linquo, Flagro, Malus, Fendo, Gradus.
CRIMSON. Kermes.
CROOK, CROOKED. Croc, Prævus, Tortum.
CROSS. Crux.
CROWD. Turba, Curro.
CROWN. Corona, Diadema.
CRUEL. Crudus, Ferox, Sauvage.
CRUISE. Crux.
CRUMBLE. Frio.
CRUSADE. Crux.
CRY. Clamo, Strepo, Voco, Stentor, Illovan, Hurra, Illosanna.
CUD. Rumen.
CULTIVATE. Colo, Aro, Manus.

CUP. Crater.
 CURE. Cura, Hael, Medeor,
 Pan.
 CURFEW. Couvrir.
 CURL. Friser.
 CURRY. Corium.
 CURSE. Male, Tithemi, Sacer,
 Precor.
 CUSTOM. Costume, Ethos,
 Mos, Modus, Facies, Ure,
 Obsoleo.
 CUT. Cædo, Seco, Schizo,
 Tome, Tailler, Trincea, Puto,
 Character, Kopto, Komma,
 Haccan, Falx, Vinea, Sccaran.
 CYLINDER. Kulindo.

D.

D (letter). Delta.
 DANDELION. Dent.
 DANGER. Damnum, Peril,
 Hasard, Perdo.
 DARE. Audax.
 DARK. Obscurus, Opacus,
 Umbra, Sombre, Cimmerii.
 DASH. Lædo, Fligo.
 DAUNT. Domito. See FEAR.
 DAY. Dies, Jour, Hemera.
 DEACON. Diakonos.
 DEAF. Surdus.
 DEAR. Deor, Caresser.
 DEATH. Mors, Lethum, Ne-
 kros, Itum, Cedo, Cemeterie,
 Sweltan, Ambrosia, Corpus,
 Cadaver, Draco, Functus, Sto.
 DEBT. Debeo, Du, Devoir.
 DECEIVE. Capio, Fallo, Fraus,
 Pseudo, Similis, Mendax,

Tromperie, Hucse, Duo, Ludo,
 Pono, Voco, Paltor.
 DECIDE. Cædo, Terminus,
 Claudio, Krino, Cerno.
 DECLIVITY. Klino.
 DECOY. Koey, Lacio, Leurre.
 DECREE. Cerno, Fio.
 DEDICATE. Dico, Deus, Vo-
 tum.
 DEEP. Bathos, Fundus, Bus-
 sos.
 DEFEND. Fendo, Garder, Te-
 go, Tueor, Servo.
 DEGREE. Gradus.
 DELAY. Fero, Cras, De-
 meurer.
 DELIGHT. Deliciæ.
 DELUGE. Luo.
 DEMURE. Mos, Gravis.
 DENY. Nego.
 DESERT. Sero, Linquo, Ere-
 mos.
 DESERVE. Mereor, Dignus.
 DESIRE. Sidus, Cupio, Peto,
 Opto, Convoiter, Volo, Prurio.
 DESPISE. Specio, Temno,
 Spornan.
 DESPOT. Despotes, Arbiter,
 Turannos.
 DESTROY. Struo, Moles, De-
 leterius, Pernicies.
 DETERMINE. Terminus, Cæ-
 do, Claudio, Krino.
 DEVIL. Ballo, Satan, Daimon,
 Nicka, Dusii, Impan.
 DEVOTE. Votum, Dico, Deus.
 DEVOUR. Voro, Gluzo, Gorge,
 Gourmand.
 DICTIONARY. Dictum, Lego,
 Glossa, Kuklos

DIE. See DEATH.
 DIFFERENT. Fero, Verto, Heteros, Alter, Alius.
 DIG. Fossum, Saper, Scabies.
 DISCIPLINE. Discipulus, Martinent.
 DISCOVER. Couvrir, Tego, Venio.
 DISCREET. Cerno.
 DISEASE. Morbus, Nosos, Demos, Pestis, Plague, Lazarus.
 DISH. Diskos, Platus, Balance.
 DISPLAY. Deployer, Habeo.
 DISTANT. Sto, Moveo, Tele.
 DITCH. Dic, Fossum, Trincea.
 DITTO. Detto.
 DIVIDE. Divido, Separo, Pars, Scearan, Monos, Tome.
 DO. Ago, Facio, Prasso, Fio, Drama.
 DOG. Canis, Chien, Cynicus, Hund, Hispania, Terra.
 DOOR. Valvæ, Huissier.
 DOTE. Doten, Lira, Hallucinator.
 DOUBLE. Duo.
 DOUBT. Duo, Ambo, Æquus, Qu'en dirai-je.
 DOWN. Kata, De.
 DRAW. Tractum, Trainer, Haler, Tirer, Lacio, Lcurre, Haustus.
 DREAD. See FEAR.
 DREAM. Rever.
 DRESS. Dresser. See CLOTHE.
 DRINK. Bibo, Poto, Sorbeo, Haustus, Nektar, Ebrius, Toxi-

cum, Sot, Bacchus, Hæl, Amethustos.
 DRIVE. Drifan, Pello, Ago, Pactus, Ram.
 DROMEDARY. Dremo.
 DROP. Goutte, Stilla.
 DRUG. Pharmakon, Tithemi, Medeor.
 DRUID. Drus.
 DRUNK. Ebrius, Toxicum, Sot, Amethustos, Bacchus, Hæl.
 DRY. Areo, Searian, Skeleton.
 DRYAD. Drus.
 DUE. Du, Debeo, Devoir.
 DULL. Tusus, Stupeo, Stolidus.
 DUMB. Mutus.
 DUST. Pulvis, Poudre.
 DWELL. Habeo, Maneo, Sedeo, Domus, Oikos, Ædes, Villa, Tabula, Hus, Hofe.

E.

EAGLE. Aquila.
 EAR. Auris.
 EARLY. Ær, Rath.
 EARTH. Aro, Terra, Gea, Mundus, Kosmos, Humus, Fundus, Solum.
 EASE. Aise, Facio, Pedis.
 EAST. Eos, Orior.
 EAT. Edo, Manger, Phagein, Voro, Gluzo, Gorge, Gourmand, Rodo, Mordeo, Gangrene.
 ECLIPSE. Ieipo.
 ECONOMY. Oikos, Parsimonia.

EDIFY. *Ædes, Struo.*
 EGG. *Ovum.*
 EIGHT. *Octo.*
 ELDER. *Senex, Presbuteros.*
 EMBRACE. *Brachium, Prehen-*
do, Pris.
 EMPHASIS. *Phaos.*
 EMPIRE. *Paro.*
 EMPTY. *Vuide, Vaco, Cenota-*
phium, Cassus, Plenus, Ere-
mos, Chao, Poros.
 EMULOUS. *Æmulus, Rivus.*
 ENCOMIUM. *Encomium, Lo-*
gos, Ageiro.
 ENCROACH. *Croc.*
 END. *Finis, Terminus, Limes,*
Horos, Claudio.
 ENDEAVOUR. *Devoir, Trier,*
Tento.
 ENEMY. *Hostis, Amo, Satan.*
 ENGINE. *Geno, Mechane.*
 ENHANCE. *Haut.*
 ENIGMA. *Ænigma.*
 ENOUGH. *Satis, Assez, Quan-*
tus.
 ENTANGLE. *Pleko, Tricæ.*
 ENTIRE. *Integer, Holos, To-*
tus, Plenus, Facio.
 ENVY. *Video.*
 EQUAL. *Æquus, Par, Isos.*
 ERE. *Ær.*
 ESQUIRE. *Scutum.*
 ESTEEM. *Æstimo, Valeo, Pre-*
tium, Vilis, Fero.
 ETERNAL. *Ævum.*
 EVANGELIST. *Aggclos.*
 EVENING. *Vesper.*
 EVENT. *Venio, Mergo, Cado,*
Curro.
 EVERY. *See ALL.*

EVIDENCE. *See PROVE.*
 EULOGIUM. *Logos, Encomi-*
um, Ageiro.
 EXCEPT. *Capio, Salus.*
 EXERCISE. *Arceo, Asketes,*
Gymnos.
 EXERT. *Sero.*
 EXPERIENCE. *Experior, Em-*
peirikos.
 EYE. *Oculus, Ops, Ophthal-*
mia, Oogh, Poros, Cilium.

F.

FABLE. *Faris, Muthos.*
 FACE. *Facies, Phusis.*
 FADE. *Vado, Cado, Amaran-*
tinos, Folium.
 FAITH. *Fido.*
 FALL. *Cado, Lapsus, Ruina,*
Escheoir, Sumptoma.
 FAN. *Vannus.*
 FAR. *Tele, Sto, Moveo, Ultra.*
 FAREWELL. *Valeo, Dieu.*
 FASHION. *Facies, Modus.*
 FATHER. *Pater, Pappas, Ab-*
ba, Gcno, Pario.
 FAULT. *Faillir, Culpa, Pecco,*
Vitium, Crimen, Gradus, Lin-
quo, Passer.
 FEAR. *Timeo, Formido, Pho-*
bos, Vercor, Horreo, Terreo,
Trepto, Domito, Arma, Grislic,
Oga, Palleo, Prehendo, Tremo.
 FEAST. *Festus.*
 FEATHER. *Plume, Penna,*
Tricæ.
 FEDERAL. *Fædus, Ligo.*
 FEEBLE. *See WEAK.*

FEEL. Sentio, Pathos, Patior,
Eleemosune, Miser.

FEIGN. Fingo.

FERMENT. Ferveo.

FEROCIOUS. Ferus.

FEVER. Febris.

FEW. Pauci, Oligos.

FIELD. Ager, Campus.

FIERCE. Ferus.

FIGHT. Mache, Polemos, Pux,
Bat, Athlos.

FIGURE. Trepo. See FORM.

FILL. Plenus.

FILTH. Sordus, Squalor,
Ful.

FIND. Repertum, Venio, Couv-
rir, Tego, Trouver.

FIRE. Ignis, Pur, Feu, Vul-
canus, Flamma, Candeo, Betan.

FIRST. Primus, Premier, Prin-
ceps, Protos, Archo, Alpha.

FISH. Piscis, Ichthus.

FIST. Pux.

FIT. Aptus, Proprius, Aro,
Venio, Suivre.

FIVE. Quinque, Cinque, Pente.

FLAIL. Flagellum.

FLAME. See KINDLE.

FLASH. Coruscus.

FLAT. Platus, Stratum.

FLATTER. Adulor, Sitos, Su-
kophantes, Blandus, Corium.

FLAX. Linum.

FLEE. Fugio.

FLESH. Caro, Sarx.

FLOCK. Grex.

FLOOD. Luo.

FLOW. Fluo, Rheo, Mano,
Randon, Liqueo, Hudor, Hu-
gros.

FLOWER. Flos, Anthos, Peta-
lon, Primus, Amarantinos.

FLY. Volo.

FOLD. Pleko, Diploma, Volvo.

FOLLOW. Sequor, Suivre.

FOOD. Vivo, Viande, Diaita,
Pastum, Provande, Sitos, Am-
brosia, Ferme.

FOOL. Stolidus, Stultus, Sot,
Nino, Idios, Fatus.

FOOT. Pedis, Pous, Basis,
Caput, Vestigium, Trace.

FOR. Pro, Pour.

FORCE. Fortis, Peto, Violen-
tus, Posse, Dunamai, Pello,
Ligo.

FOREIGN. Extra, Exotikos,
Allos, Peregre.

FOREST. Silva, Lieu.

FORERUNNER. Curro, Here-
berga.

FORETELL. Phemi, Dictum,
Vates, Manteia, Astron, Pal-
ma, Soth.

FORGET. Oblivio, Letho, Mne-
mon.

FORGIVE. Dono, Mitto, Mne-
mon, Venia.

FORM. Forma, Morphe, Fin-
go, Plasso, Eidos, Facies.

FORMER. Prior, Quondam,
Ci-devant.

FORT, FORTIFY. Fortis, Mu-
nio, Civis.

FORTH. Pro, Porro.

FORWARD. Pro, Porro.

FOUL. Ful, Sordes, Squalor.

FOUR. Feoren, Quatuor, Tes-
sares.

FOWL. Poulet, Avis, Ornithos.

FOX. Renard.
 FRAGMENT. Frango, Sccaran.
 FRANCE. Gallia.
 FRAUD. Fraus, Capio, Pecus.
 FREE. Liber, Franc, Mitte,
 Gratis.
 FREEZE. Gelu, Glacies, Krus-
 tallos.
 FRIEND. Amo, Philos.
 FRIGHT. See FEAR.
 FRITH. Fretum.
 FROM. A, De, Apo.
 FRUIT. Fruor.
 FRUITFUL. Fruor, Fero,
 Uber.
 FRY. Frigo.
 FUEL. Feu, Fagot, Fomenter.
 FULL. Plenus, Copia, Satis,
 Ful, Ose, Ous.
 FULSOME. Ful.

G.

GAIN. Lucrum.
 GAPE. Hiatus, Chao.
 GARDEN. Hortus, Paradeisos.
 GARMENT. See CLOTHE.
 GASH. Haccan.
 GATE. Janus, Porta, Huis-
 sier.
 GATHER. Lego, Ageiro, Cu-
 eillir.
 GENTILES. Gens, Ethnos.
 GENTLE. Lenis, Mitis, Cle-
 mens.
 GIRLLE. Cinctus, Zone.
 GIN. Genevre.
 GIVE. Doo, Datum, Dono,
 Tribuo, Munus, Toree.

GLAD. Hilaris, Aise, Alacer.
 GLASS. Vitrum, Krustallos.
 GLOBE. Globus, Orbis, Sphaira.
 GLORY. Gloria, Fama, No-
 men, Puto, Eclat, Dokeo.
 GLUT, GLUTTON. Gluzo, Sa-
 tis, Gourmand, Gob.
 GNAT. Conopeum.
 GNAW. Mordeo, Rodo, Gan-
 grene, Knappen.
 GO. Cedo, Itum, Vado, Gan-
 gan, Anachoreo, Comes, Fa-
 ran.
 GOAT. Caper, Tragodia.
 GOD. God, Theos, Deus, Di-
 vus, Dieu.
 GOLD. Chrusos, Or, Doree,
 Aurora.
 GOOD. God, Bonus, Probus,
 Bene, Eu.
 GOSPEL. God.
 GOVERN. Gouverner, Rego,
 Kratos, Archo, Despotes, Du-
 namai, Domos.
 GRACE. Gratus.
 GRAFT. Grafan, Oculus, Im-
 pan, Scion.
 GRAIN. Granum, Grist.
 GRASS. Gramen, Herba.
 GRATE. Crates, Grille.
 GRATEFUL. Gratus.
 GRAVE (pit). Grafan, Tom-
 beau.
 GRAVE (carve). Grapho, Scul-
 po.
 GRAVE (serious). Gravis, Mos.
 GREAT. Grandis, Magnus,
 Major, Maximus, Megas,
 Makros.
 GREASE. Graisse.

GREEN. Verdoiant.
GRIEVE. Gravis, Doleo, Lugeo, Ploro, Plaindre, Queror, Walawa, Pathos.
GRIND. Grist, Mola.
GROOVE. Grafan.
GROVEL. Gruva.
GROUND. Humus, Terra, Fundus, Solum.
GROW. Cresco, Nascor, Oleo, Embruon, Vegeto.
GUARANTEE. Garantir.
GUARD. Garder, Custos, Tutor, Cura, Satelles, Sentio.
GUESS. Jactum.
GUEST. Hospes.
GUN. Geno.

H.

HAIR. Pilus, Caput, Kometes.
HALF. Hemisu, Scmi, Demi, Moitié, Sesqui.
HAMMER. Malleus.
HAND. Manus, Cheir, Palma, Dexter, Sinister, Pando.
HANG. Hangan, Pendeo, Mimeo.
HAPPEN. Hap, Cado, Venio, Mergo, Curro.
HAPPY. Hap, Felix, Beatus.
HARBOUR. Hereberga, Porto, Habeo.
HARD. Durus, Callus, Adamas.
HASH. Haccan.
HASTE. Hurra.

HATE. Odi, Misos, Testis, Horreo, Animus.
HAVE. Habeo, Schema.
HAUGHTY. Haut, Cilium, Superbus.
HAWK. Hafoc, Leurre.
HEAD. Heafan, Caput, Polle, Tête, Chef, Coryphæus, Cop, Collum.
HEAL. Hæl, Medeor, Cura, Pan, Veho.
HEALTH. Hæl, Salus, Sanus, Valeo.
HEAP. Cumulus, Aggr.
HEAR. Audio, Akouo, Oyer.
HEART. Cor.
HEAT. Ferveo, Ardeo, Candeo, Tepeo, Zelos, Sweltan, Caleo, Fomenter, Torreo.
HEATHEN. Ethnos, Gens, Paganus.
HEAVEN. Heafan, Cælum.
HEAVY. Heafan, Gravis, Pondus, Poise, Baros.
HEEL. Inculco, Culcita, Spornan.
HEIR. Hæres.
HELL. Helle, Hades.
HELP. Auxilium, Aider, Jutum, Curro, Sisto, Sedeo.
HERB. Herba, Botane, Gramen.
HERESY. Hairesis.
HERMIT. Eremos, Anachoreo, Asketes.
HERO. Heros, Hercules.
HESITATE. Hæreo, Demeuror, Scrupulus.
HIDDEN. Lateo, Reconditus, Colo, Musterion, Apokruphos,

TRUDO, Dearnan, Arcana,
 Helle, Esoterikos, Pectus,
 Cerno, Privus, Scondaruolo.
 HIGH. Altus, Hant, Supcrus,
 Summus, Sublimis, Akme.
 HINDER, HINDERANCE. Ha-
 beo, Sto, Claudio, Venio, Pe-
 dis, Struo.
 HINGE. Hangan, Cardo, Po-
 los.
 HIRE. Merces, Gage, Age.
 HOAX. Hucsc.
 HOLD. Teneo, Sedeo, Occupo.
 HOLE. Ope, Cavus, Trepan.
 HOLLOW. Cavus, Cymbalum,
 Schiff, Grafan.
 HOLY. Halig, Sanctum, Sacer,
 Hieros, Hagios.
 HOME. Domus.
 HONEST. Honor, Integer, Pro-
 bus.
 HONEY. Mcl.
 HOOK. Croc, Aquila.
 HOPE. Spero.
 HORN. Cornu, Rhinoceros,
 Mutilus.
 HORSE. Equus, Hippos, Che-
 val, Cavale, Palefroi, Curro,
 Ambulo, Canterbury.
 HOST. Hospes.
 HOTEL. Hospes.
 HOVEL. Hofe.
 HOUR. Hora.
 HOUSE. Hus, Domus, Oikos,
 Hofe, Ædes, Maneo, Villa,
 Palatium.
 HUNDRED. Hund, Centum,
 Hekaton.
 HUNGER. Fames.
 HUNT. Hund, Venaison.

HURT. Noceo, Lædo, Dam-
 num, Jus.
 HUSBAND. Hus, Maritus,
 Conjux.
 HYPER. Huper.
 HYPO. Hupo.

I.

I (letter). Iota.
 I (myself). Ego.
 ICE. Glacies, Krustallos, Gelu.
 ILL. Male, Mis, Dys.
 IMAGE. Imitor, Fingo, Ido-
 lum, Rode.
 IMITATE. Imitor, Mimos.
 IMPAIR. Empirer.
 IMPERIOUS. Paro.
 IN. In, En, Eso.
 INCLINE. Klino, Pendco, Vergo.
 INITIATE. Itum, Musterion,
 Esoterikos.
 INN. Hospes.
 INSECT. Seco, Tomc.
 INSTRUMENT. Struo, Ple-
 nus, Teuchos.
 INTERPRET. Intcrpres, Struo.
 INTRICATE. Tricæ, Pleko.
 INVOLVE. Volvo, Pleko.
 INWARD. Internus, Intestinus,
 Eso.
 IRON. Ferrum.
 ISLAND. Insula.
 ITCH. Prurio.

J.

JARGON. Jargon, Gabban.
 JELLY. Gelu.
 JEOPARDY. Perdo. Sec DAN-
 GER.

JEST. Jocus, Skepto.
 JOIN. Jungo.
 JOINT. Aro.
 JOURNEY. Jour, Itum.
 JOY. Joie, Fruor. See GLAD.
 JUDGE. Judex, Arbitr, Par,
 Censeo, Cerno, Krino, Deman,
 Nosco.
 JURY. Jus, Sedeo, Verus.

K.

KEEP. Custos, Servo, Teneo.
 KEY. Conclave.
 KICK. Spornan, Culcita, In-
 culco.
 KILL. Cædo, Massacre, Nec-
 tar.
 KIND. Genus, Specio.
 KINDLE. Candeo, Flamma,
 Ignis, Betan.
 KING. Rego, Roi, Turannos,
 Archo, Kratos, Despotes.
 KITCHEN. Culina, Coquo.
 KNAVE. Cnafa.
 KNEE. Genu.
 KNIGHT. Cnicht, Cheval, Ca-
 vale, Equus.
 KNOW. Nosco, Scio, Ignoro,
 Histor, Lego, Connan.

L.

LADDER. Scala, Klimax, Gra-
 dus.
 LADY. Dame, Domos.
 LAMENT. Lamentar, Plain-
 dre, Ploro, Doleo, Queror,
 Lugeo, Walawa.

LAMMAS. Hlæf.
 LANGUAGE. Lingua, Glossa,
 Lego, Verna, Jargon, Gabban.
 LAST. Ultra, Finis, Dernier.
 LAST. Durus, Teneo.
 LAUGH. Rideo, Skopto,
 Nique.
 LAW. Loi, Lex, Nomos, Jus,
 Liceo, Lis, Civis, Pan.
 LAZY. Doleo, Ars.
 LEAD. Dux, Mener, Ago,
 Stratageme.
 LEAD. Plumbum.
 LEAF. Folium, Petalon.
 LEAGUE. Ligo, Fædus.
 LEAN. Maceo, Mæger.
 LEAP. Salio, Caper, Sex.
 LEARN. Læran, Discipulus,
 Litera, Mathema, Prehendo,
 Rudis.
 LEATHER. Corium.
 LEAVE. Læfan, Linquo, Leipo.
 LEEK. Porrum.
 LEG. Crus, Skelos, Gamba.
 LEISURE. Negotium, Schola.
 LESS. Minor.
 LETTER. Litera, Character,
 Stello, Billet.
 LIABLE. Ligo, Noceo.
 LIBEL. Liber, Pasquinade,
 Satira.
 LICK. Lambo.
 LIE. Cubo, Jaceo, Klino.
 LIE. Mendax, Fallo, Capio,
 Paltor, Voco, Similis, Pseudo.
 LIFE. Vita, Vivo, Anima,
 Bios, Zoe, Bagh, Ævum, Sto.
 LIGHT. Lumen, Luceo, Ful-
 geo, Phaos, Splendeo, Candco,
 Lampas.

LIGHT. Levis, Leger.
LIKE. Similis, Homos, Sem-
 bler, Pseudo, Ly, Al, Aceous,
 Ary.
LIMB. Membrum, Mclos.
LION. Leo.
LIP. Labium, Oris.
LITTLE. Mikros, Minor, Pe-
 tit, Pusillus, Puisné, Pux,
 Cule, Kin, Ling, Et, Lct.
LOAF. Hlaef.
LOATH. Naus.
LOCK. Conclave.
LONE. Æn.
LOOK. Specio, Skeptomai,
 Garder, Theaomai, Tueor, Vi-
 deo, Voir.
LOOSE. Laxus, Luxo, Lusi,
 Solvo.
LOP. Puto, Vinea.
LORD. Domos, Kuriakos.
LOSS. Damnum, Perdo.
LOT. Kleros, Sors.
LOUD. Hlowan.
LOVE. Leof, Amo, Philos,
 Cupio.
LOW. Bas, Humilis, Inferus.
LOW. Hlowan.
LUNCH, LUNCHEON. Lonja.
LUNGS. Pulmo.
LURE. Leurre, Lacio.

M.

MACHINE. Mechane, Geno.
MAD. Mania, Furo, Sanus,
 Phren, Mens, Lira.
MAIMED. Mutilus, Truncus.
MAKE. Facio, Poieo, Creo,

Faber, Fingo, Fio, Fy, Atc,
 En, Ize, Fic.
MAN. Homo, Humanus, An-
 thropos, Vir, Nemo, Gigas,
 Kin.
MANAGE. Mener, Manœuvre,
 Stratageme.
MANNER. Modus, Mos, Fa-
 cies, Costume, Pungo, Civis,
 Polio, Rus.
MANY. Mænegeo, Multus,
 Polus, Quot.
MARK. Signum, Nosco, Cha-
 racter, Stigma, Vestigium,
 Trace.
MARKET. Merx, Poros.
MARRIAGE. Maritus, Mater,
 Nubo, Gamos, Cœlebs.
MASS. Masse, Grex, Groupe.
MASTER. Mæster, Magister,
 Dominus, Despotes, Monsieur,
 Messieurs.
MASTERPIECE. Œuvre.
MATTER. Materia.
MAXIM. Maximus, Horos,
 Princeps.
MEAGER. Mæger.
MEAN. Moyen, Medius, In-
 terim.
MEAN. Bas, Paltor.
MEASURE. Metron, Modus.
MEDIATE. Medius, Cedo,
 Venio.
MEDICINE. Medeor, Pharma-
 kon, Pan, Doo, Ptisane, Phu-
 sis.
MEDITATE. Meditor, Penser.
MEET. Motjan, Venio.
MELANCHOLY. Melan, Som-
 bre.

MELT. Liqueo, Fluo, Rheo,
 Solvo, Fundo.
MEMORY. Memoria, Mnemon,
 Cor, Moneo.
MERCHANDISE. Merx, Poleo,
 Vendo, Emo, Emporion.
MERCURY. Merx, Hermes.
MERCY. Clemens, Lenis.
MESSANGER. Nuncius, Ag-
 gelos, Stello, Mitto.
METAPHOR. Phero.
MIDDLE. Medius, Moyen,
 Centrum.
MILK. Lac, Galax.
MILL. Mola, Grist.
MIND. Animus, Mens, Phren,
 Idea, Enthumema.
MINE. Saper.
MINGLE. Mænegeo, Misceo.
MINUET. Mener.
MISCREANT. Mescreant.
MISER. Miser, Paltor.
MISS. Dame.
MISTRESS. Dame.
MIX. Misceo, Mænegeo, Tem-
 pero, Gamos, Olla.
MOB. Moveo.
MOCK. Skopto, Rideo, Nique.
MOIST. Humeo, Hugros.
MOMENT. Moveo.
MONEY. Pecus, Specio, Opu-
 lentus, Miser, Fiscus, Gazetta.
MONK. Monos.
MOON. Mona, Luna.
MOOT. Motjan.
MORALS. Mos, Ethos.
MORE. Plus, Magister, Pleo-
 nasmus, Unda, Fluo.
MORNING. Matin, Luceo,
 Phaos.

MORROW. Cras.
MOTHER. Meter, Mater, Ma-
 teria, Mamme, Dame.
MOVE. Moveo, Ago, Pole-
 mos, Polos.
MOUNT. Mons, Scando, Scala,
 Summus.
MOURN. Doleo, Lugeo, Plain-
 dre, Ploro, Gravis, Lamentor,
 Queror, Walawa, Elegos, Mo-
 nos.
MOUTH. Oris, Labium.
MULL. Mollis.
MUSLIN. Mousselin.
MUTUAL. Mutuus, Reciprocus.
MYSELF. Ego.

N.

NAKED. Nudus, Gumnos.
NAME. Nomen, Onoma, Ap-
 pello, Nique.
NAPKIN. Nappa, Doily.
NARROW. Stenos.
NATION. Natus, Gens, Eth-
 nos.
NATURE. Natus, Phusis, Ard.
NAUSEOUS. Naus, Ful.
NEAR. Juxta, Prope, Proxi-
 mus, Para, Vicinus, Jaceo.
NEAT. Net, Tersum.
NECESSARY. Necesse, Ens.
NECK. Collum.
NEEDLE. Acus.
NEIGHBOUR. Vicinus.
NEITHER. Neuter.
NET. Net, Rete, Tramail,
 Cancelli.
NEW, NEWS. Novus, Recens,

God, Aggelos, Gazettea, Quid-nunc.
NIGH. Juxta, Prope, Proxi-mus, Para, Vicinus, Jaceo.
NIGHT. Night, Nox.
NINE. Novem, Nonus.
NOBLE. Nosco, Geno, Kratos, Grandis.
NOBODY. Nemo.
NOD. Innuendum.
NOISE. See SOUND.
NONE. Æn, Nullus, Nemo, Neuter.
NOON. Nonus, Dies.
NORTH. Boreas.
NOSE. Nasus, Rhinoceros, Ness, Snuffen.
NOT. Non, Ne, In, Un, Dis, De, Nullus, Nemo.
NOTHING. Nihil, Nullus, Gratus.
NOVICE. Novus, Tiro.
NOUNCE. For words having this termination see NUNCIUS.
NOURISH. Nutrio, Alo, Tro-phæ.
NULL. Nullus, Irritus.
NUMBER. Numerus, Arithmos, Puto, Compte, Quot.

O.

O (letter). Omega.
OAK. Æc, Drus.
OATH. Jus, Fido, Orkos, Sa-cer.
OBEY. Audio, Sequor.
OBSTINATE. Obstinatus, Te-nco, Vinco.

OFF. De.
OFFEND. See CRIME.
OFFICE. Facio, Funetus, Mu-nus, Augur, Cura, Hood, Ship, Acy.
OFFSPRING. Geno, Oleo.
OINTMENT. Ungo, Christos, Cera, Salus.
OLD. Eald, Senex, Vetus, Presbuteros, Antiquus.
OMEN. Omen, Avis, Sage.
ON. In, Epi.
ONE. Æn, Unus, Monos, Singulus, Homos, Hen, Solus.
ONLY. Æn, Solus, Monos.
OPEN. Ope, Ouvrir, Pando, Aperio, Pateo, Petalon.
OPINION. Opinor, Dekeo, Puto, Hairesis, Deman, Judex.
OPPOSITE. Ob, Anti, Contra.
ORCHARD. Hortus.
ORDER. Ordo, Taxis.
OTHER. Allos, Alter, Hete-ros, Cetera.
OVER. Huper, Super.
OUR. Noster.
OUT. Ute, E, Extra, Exo.
OUTRAGE. Ultra.
OWE. Debeo, Du, Devoir.
OX. Bous, Bœuf, Hekaton, Hlowan.

P.

PACE. Pas.
PAIN. Pœna, Achos, Agonia, Tortum.
PAINT. Pingo, Minium, Rouge.

PAIR. Par.
PALACE. Palatium.
PANEGYRIC. Pan, Logos, Encomium.
PAPER. Papyrus, Charta, Schedule, Parchemin.
PARCH. Torreo.
PARCHMENT. Parchemin.
PARDON. Dono, Mitto, Mne-mou, Venia.
PARISH. Oikos.
PARSON. Persona.
PARTY. Pars, Facio, Gan-gan.
PASS, PASSAGE. Pas, Itum, Poros, Gangan.
PATRON. Pater.
PATTERN. Pater, Par.
PAY. Pax, Solvo, Pendeo, Sal, Age.
PEACE. Pax, Halcyon.
PEASANT. Paisan, Rus.
PECK. Pocca.
PECULIAR. Pecus, Proprius, Privus, Idios.
PEER. Par.
PENALTY. Pœna.
PENITENT. Pœna.
PEOPLE. Populus, Laos, De-mos, Vulgus, Plebeius, Lit-urgie, Nascor.
PERIECI. Oikos.
PERPLEX. Pleko, Tricæ.
PERSON, PERSONAL. Perso-na, Prosopopœia.
PEST. Pestis, Plague, Demos, Molestus.
PEW. Puye.
PHEASANT. Phasiana.
PICTURE. Pictum, Idea, Pan.
PILLAGE. See **PLUNDER.**

PILLAR. Columna, Stoikos.
PILGRIM. Pelgrim, Palma.
PILOT. Pilote, Gouverner.
PIRATE. Pirata, Curro.
PITY. Pius, Pathos, Patior, Eleemosune, Miser, Reuen.
PLACE. Locus, Lieu, Topos, Vicis, Ubique, Alibi, Ana-choreo, Age.
PLAGUE. Plague, Pestis, De-mos, Molestus.
PLAN. Schema, Stratageme, Jacio.
PLANT. Planta, Botane, Her-ba, Folium, Colo.
PLATE. Platus, Diskos, Bal-ance.
PLATOON. Peloton.
PLAY. Ludo, Psallo, Histrio, Drama, Ode.
PLEASE, PLEASURE. Placeo, Volo, Epicurus, Bequemen.
PLEDGE. Gage, Pignus, Ga-rantir.
PLENTY. Plenus, Copia.
PLOUGH. Aro, Colo.
PLUNDER. Plundern, Pilo, Præda, Spolium, Asulon.
PLUNGE. Mergo, Baptizo.
POACH. Pocca.
POCK. Pocca, Vesica.
POEM. Poieo, Ode, Lego, Grapho.
POINT. Punctum, Akme, Ak-ros, Index, Centrum.
POISON. Poison, Venenum, Toxicum, Virus.
POLLUTE. Luo.
POOR. Pauper, Penuria, Men-dicus, Eleemosune.
POPE. Pappas.

PORCH. Porta, Vestibulum, Stoikos.
PORTER. Porta, Janus.
POUND. Pondo, Libra.
POUND. For words having this termination see **PONO**.
POUR. Fundo, Libo.
POWDER. Poudre, Pulvis.
POWER. Pouvoir, Puis, Pollens, Posse, Dunamai, Kratos, Dom, Able, Facio.
PRACTISE. Prasso.
PRAISE. Laus, Ageiro, Encomium, Logos, Allouer, Doceo.
PRANCE. Pronk.
PRAY. Precor, Oris, Litaneuo, Liturgie, Votum, Pleko, Martin, Vesper, Nox, Pater.
PREPARE. Paro, Video, Voir.
PRESENT. Ens, Ubique.
PRESERVE. Servo, Salvus, Asulon, Custos, Garder, Satelles.
PRESS. Premo, Urgeo.
PRETEND. Tendo, Sembler, Pseudo.
PRETTY. Beau, Belle, Kalos, Mignon.
PREVAIL. Valco, Domos.
PREY. Præda, Plundern.
PRICE. Pretium, Æstimo, Valco, Age.
PRICK. Pungo.
PRIEST. Sacer, Hieros, Pons, Drus, Presbuteros, Pastor, Persona.
PRINCIPAL. See **CHIEF**.
PRISON. Pris, Carcer, Durus, Capio, Custos, Mitto.
PRIVATE. Privus, Idios, Proprius.
PROCLAIM. Clamo, Dictum.

PRODUCE. Duco, Geno, Pario, Proles, Patro.
PROPHECY. See **FORETELL**.
PROUD. Superbus, Haut, Cilium, Rogo.
PROVE. Probus, Testis, Video, Doceo, Monstrum.
PROVOST. Profast.
PRUDENT. Video, Specio.
PRUNE. Vineæ.
PUBLIC, PUBLISH. Populus, Vulgus, Promulgo, Datum, Doo, Liturgie.
PULL. Vello, Carpo, Spao, Haler.
PULPIT. Rostrum.
PUNISH. Punio, Pœna, Castigo.
PURBLIND. Poros.
PURE. Net, Cera.
PUT. Pono, Tithemi, Histemi, Duo (Gr.)

Q.

QUACK. Quacken, Empeirikos, Mons, Noster.
QUALITY. Qualis, Acy, Ate.
QUESTION. Quæro, Rogo, Echeo.
QUICK. Presto, Leger, Celer, Velox, Pedis, Rath.
QUIET. Quies, Tranquillus.
QUILL. Pluma, Penna.
QUIRE. For words having this termination see **QUÆRO**.

R.

RAGS. Hracod, Paltor.
RAIN. Pluo.
RAISE. Levis, Heafan, Haut, Metcora.
RASH. Temere, Capio.

RATIFY. Ratus, Sanguis.
 RAY. Radius.
 READ. Lego.
 READY. Promptus, Paro, Presto, Rath.
 REAR. Arriere.
 REASON. Ratio, Causa.
 RECOVER. Recouvrir, Trouver.
 RED. Ruber, Rouge, Russus, Minium.
 REDUNDANCY. Unda, Fluo, Pleonasmus.
 REED. Canna, Calamus.
 REFRESH. Frigus.
 REGISTER. Gero, Cor.
 REFUGE. Fugio, Asylum, Hospes.
 REIGN. Rego.
 RELENT. Lentus, Reuen.
 REMAIN. Maneo, Sto, Sedeo.
 REMEMBER. Memini, Mne-mon, Moneo, Cor.
 REPEAL. Appello.
 REPEAT. Peto, Itum.
 REPENT. Pœna, Reuen.
 REST. Sto, Maneo, Quies, Tranquillus, Sabbaton, Sedeo.
 RESTRAIN. Stringo, Arcco, Roller.
 RETRIEVE. Trouver.
 REWARD. Weorth, Præmium, Pretium.
 RIB. Coste.
 RICH. Opulentus, Fluo.
 RIDDLE. Ænigma.
 RIDE. See HORSE.
 RIGHT. Rego, Orthos, Jus, Dexter, Droit, Dresser.
 RIGID. Rigeo, Severus.
 RING. Tinnio.
 RIPE. Maturus, Coquo.

RISE. Surgo, Orior, Levis.
 RIVAL. Rivus, Æmulus.
 RIVER. Rivus, Potamos.
 ROAD. Itum, Paad.
 ROAST. Torreo.
 ROB. Pilo, Plundern, Pirata, Plagium, Asylum.
 ROD. Ferula, Virga.
 ROLL. Rollen, Volvo, Kulin-do, Scribo.
 ROOD. Rode.
 ROOF. Columna.
 ROOT. Radix, Stirps.
 ROPE. Funis.
 ROSE. Rosa, Rhodon.
 ROUGH. Horreo, Asper.
 ROUND. Rond, Rota, Orbis, Globus, Sphaira, Environner, Circum, Peri, Amphi, Am.
 RUB. Frico, Grater.
 RUE. Reuen, Pœna.
 RULE. Norma, Canon, Rego, Archo, Kratos, Despotes, Domo, Dunamai, Gouverner, Paro.
 RUN. Curror, Dromos, Loopen, Randon, Trochlea.
 RUTH. Reuen.

S.

SACRED. Sacer, Sanctus, Hieros, Hagios, Ialig.
 SACRIFICE. Sacer, Mola, Holos, Hekaton.
 SAILOR. Naus, Equipper.
 SALT. Sal.
 SAME. Idem, Homos, Detto, Tauto, Simul.
 SANCTION. Sanguis, Ratus.
 SAUCE. Sal.

SAVAGE. Silva, Barbarus.
 SAVE. Servo, Salus, Asylum,
 Voucher.
 SAW. Serra.
 SAY. Dictum, Detto, Qu'en
 dirai-je, Apophthegma.
 SCAB. Scabies, Scurf.
 SCAFFOLD. Schawen.
 SCALE. Leptra.
 SCARCE. Rarus.
 SCATTER. Sparsum, Dissipo,
 Semen.
 SCEND. For words ending in,
 see SCANDO.
 SCHOOL. Schola, Semen, Dis-
 cipulus, Pais.
 SCOFF. Skopto, Ridco, Nique,
 Cavilla.
 SCOPE. Skeptomai.
 SCORCH. Torreo.
 SCOUNDREL. Scondaruolo.
 SCRABBLE. Krabbelen.
 SCRAWL. Krabbelen, Scribo.
 SCROLL. Schedule, Scribo.
 SEA. Mare, Unda, Fluctus,
 Surgo, Halcyon.
 SEARCH. Chercher, Scrutor,
 Quæro.
 SECOND. Sequor, Deuteros.
 SECRET. Cerno, Privus, Lateo,
 Esoterikos, Arceo, Pcctus.
 SEE. Video, Voir, Specto,
 Cerno, Tueor, Garder, Skep-
 tomai, Theaomai, Eidos, Idea,
 Idolum, Orama.
 SEED. Semen.
 SEEK. Peto, Quæro, Chercher,
 Solicito, Rogo, Mendicus.
 SEIZE. Saisir, Capió, Prehen-
 do, Pris, Rapio, Fang.
 SELF. Sui, Autos, Tauto,

Ego, Idem, Proprius, Idios,
 Sponte, Ultro.
 SELL. Venum, Poleo, Merx,
 Emporion, Sto, Mangere.
 SEND. Mitto, Stello, Aggelos,
 Nuncius, Pompa.
 SEPARATE. Separo, Severer,
 Divido, Viduus, Pars, Scea-
 ran, Monos.
 SERIOUS. Serius, Gravis.
 SERMON. Sero.
 SERPENT. Repo, Serpo, Ophis,
 Vipera.
 SERVANT. Servus, Minister,
 Diakonos, Latreia, Verna, Cna-
 fa, Cnicht, Page.
 SEVEN. Seofon, Hepta, Septem.
 SEW. Rhapsodia, Neten.
 SHADE. Umbra, Skiouros,
 Opacus, Sombre.
 SHAKE. Quatio, Tremo, Pal-
 pito.
 SHALOON. Chalons.
 SHAME. Pudet.
 SHAPE. Forma, Morphe, Plas-
 so, Eidos, Fingo, Facies.
 SHARE. Pars.
 SHARP. Acuo, Aceo, Acer,
 Eagor, Oxus.
 SHAVE. Rado.
 SHEEP. Ovis, Pecus, Grex.
 SHELL. Ostracon, Testa, Kog-
 che.
 SHERIFF. Scearan.
 SHERRY. Xercs.
 SHEW. Schawen, Index, Mon-
 stro, Habco, Phaos, Tendo,
 Eclat, Pronk.
 SHIELD. Scutum.
 SHIFT. Paltor, Voco.
 SHINE. Fulgeo, Luceo, Splen-

deo, Phaos, Lustrum, Lampas,
Glo, Coruscus.

SHIP. Naus, Pilote.

SHIRE. Scearan.

SHORE. Coste.

SHORT. Brevis, Curtus, Cædo,
Laconia, Pendeo, Ops, Labein,
Tractum.

SHOULDER. Humerus, Epaule.

SHUFFLE. Varico.

SHUN. Vito, Vuidet, Eschuir.

SHUT. Claudio, Conclave.

SICK. Valeo, Hospes, Naus.
See DISEASE.

SIDE. Latus, Cis, Trans.

SIGHT. Video, Ops, Specio.

SIGN. Signum, Omen, Avis,
Sage, Sumptoma, Shibboleth.

SILENT. Sileo, Taceo, Mutus,
Wysch.

SIMPLE. Pleko, Naiveté.

SIN. Pecco, Culpa, Vitium,
Crimen, Faillir.

SING. Cano, Choros, Orches-
tra, Ode, Melos, Pæan, Hum-
nos, Elegos, Sircnes.

SINK. Sedeo, Gradus.

SIR. Monsieur, Messieurs.

SIT. Sedeo, Kathedra.

SIX. Sex, Hex.

SKIFF. Schiff.

SKIN. Cutis, Pellis, Corium,
Parchemin, Veau.

SKY. Æther, Cæruleus.

SLANDER. Skandalon, Dux,
Scurra, Fama, Vilis.

SLAVE. Esclave, Servus, Thrall.

SLEEP. Dormio, Somnus, So-
por, Cemeterie, Letho.

SLOPE. Klino.

SLOW. Tardus, Phlegma.

SMALL. Mikros, Minor, Pu-
sillus, Puisné, Petit, Cule, Kin,
Ling, Et, Let.

SMELL. Odor, Olco, Fragro,
Sapio, Sentio.

SMITH. Smidan, Ferrum.

SMOKE. Fumus, Atmos.

SNARE. Leurre, Sedeo, Koey.

SNOW. Nivis.

SOBER. Sobrius, Temetum.

SOFT. Mollis, Piano.

SOIL. Solum, Gleba.

SOLDIER. Soldat, Miles, Gre-
nade, Corpus, Phalanx, Mar-
tinet, Hereberga, Taxis, Stra-
tageme, Manus, Sentio.

SOLE. Solus, Monos, Unus, Æn.

SOLID. Solidus, Stereos.

SOLITARY. Solus, Æn, Ere-
mos, Monos.

SOME. Quelque.

SON. Filius.

SONG. Melos, Ode, Pæan,
Humnos, Elegus.

SOON. Ær, Rath.

SORE. Ulcus.

SORT. Sors, Specio, Geno,
Qualis, Talis.

SORRY. See GRIEVE.

SOUND. Sono, Echeo, Tonos,
Phone, Phthoggos, Crepo, Me-
los, Murmur, Strepo, Akouo,
Eclat, Clamo.

SOUND. Sanus, Valeo.

SOUR. Aceo, Acer, Accrbus,
Oxus, Eagor.

SOURCE. Source, Orior.

SOW. Semen.

SPACE. Saper.

SPAIN. Hispania.
 SPARK. Scintilla.
 SPEAK, SPEECH. Ute, Loquor,
 Faris, Phemi, Parole, Praten,
 Garrulus, Oris, Rheo, Gab-
 ban, Palabra, Jargon, Apoph-
 thegma, Sero, Ageiro, Enco-
 mium, Logos.
 SPIRIT. Spiro, Pneuma, Dai-
 mon, Gast, Geno, Nicka.
 SPIT. Obcliscus, Broche.
 SPITE. Gré.
 SPITTLE. Saliva, Spuo.
 SPOIL. Spolium, Plundern,
 Præda, Asylum.
 SPOT. Macula, Menda, Mesel.
 SPOUSE. Spondeo, Jugum.
 SPREAD. Pando, Tendo, Spar-
 go.
 SPRING. Ver, Vernix, Lenten.
 SPROUT. Germen, Embruon.
 SPUR. Stimulus.
 SPURN. Spornan, Specio,
 Temno.
 SQUIRE. Scutum.
 SQUIRREL. Skiouros.
 STAGE. Schawen, Drama, His-
 trio, Mons, Scena.
 STAIN. Macula, Menda.
 STAKE. Palus, Restauro.
 STAMP. Premo, Tupos.
 STAND. Sto, Histemi, Sisto.
 STAR. Astron, Sidus, Stella,
 Satelles, Orbis, Planetes, Ko-
 metes.
 STATE. Sto, Histemi, Acy, Age.
 STAY. Maneo, Sto, Sisto.
 STEADY. Sto, Firmus.
 STEAL. Pilo, Plundern, Pla-
 gium, Pirata.
 STEP. Gradus, Scala, Pas.

STERN. Poupe.
 STERN. Rigeo, Severus, Reuen.
 STICK. Hæreo.
 STIFF. Rigeo.
 STIFLE. Ango.
 STONE. Lapis, Petra, Lithos,
 Scrupulus, Cement, Adamas,
 Amethystus, Aqua, Ruber,
 Caro.
 STOP. Histemi, Sisto, Sto,
 Pausa, Epoche, Stagnum.
 STORE. Magasin.
 STORY. Histor, Compte, Fa-
 ris, Muthos.
 STRADDLE. Varico.
 STRAIGHT. Rego, Dresser,
 Droit.
 STRAIN. Stringo, Colo, Filum.
 STRANGE, STRANGER. Ex-
 tra, Exotikos, Allos, Peregre,
 Hospes.
 STRATAGEM. Stratageme, Ma-
 nus, Taxis.
 STRETCH. Tendo, Pando, Pla-
 tus.
 STRIKE. Verbero, Bat, Tu-
 pos, Pavio, Smidan, Plexo,
 Ferio, Fligo, Quatio.
 STRING. Stringo, Chorde, Li-
 num, Filum, Nervus.
 STRIP. Vestis, Nudus, Duo,
 Cortex, Manteau.
 STRONG. Robur, Athlos, Fortis,
 Munio, Vigeo, Mens, Firmus.
 STRUGGLE. Luctor, Agonia,
 Athlos.
 STUPID. Stupeo, Stolidus,
 Stultus.
 SUCH. Talis.
 SUDS. Seothan.
 SUFFER. Fero, Patior, Pathos.

SUGAR. Saccharum.
 SULLEN. Solus.
 SULT. For words ending in,
 see SALIO.
 SULTRY. Sweltan.
 SUM. Summus, Mons.
 SUN. Sol, Elector.
 SUPERFLUOUS. Fluo, Unda,
 Pleonasmus.
 SUPERSTITION. Sto.
 SURE. Seur, Cerno, Firmus.
 SURGEON. Cheir, Veho.
 SURPRISE. Pris, Tonos, Stupeo.
 SURROUND. Environner, Cinc-
 tus.
 SURVIVE. Vivo, Sto.
 SWALLOW. Voro, Sorbeo,
 Gorge, Gluzo, Gob.
 SWEAR. Jus.
 SWEAT. Sudo, Spiro.
 SWEET. Dulcis, Suavis.
 SWELL. Tumeo, Turgeo, Tu-
 ber.
 SWIFT. Ccler, Velox, Leger,
 Rapio.
 SYSTEM. Histemi.

T.

TABLE. Tabula, Mappa, Nappa.
 TAIL. Skiouros, Coue.
 TAKE. Capio, Prehendo, Pris,
 Sumo, Labein, Fang.
 TALK. See SPEAK.
 TAME. Domito, Adamas.
 TASTE. Gusto, Sapiro, Re-
 lecher, Pastum.
 TAWDRY. Audrey.
 TEACH. Doceo, Edes, Struo,
 Pais, Dominus, Capio, Didak-
 tikos.
 TEAR. Lachryma.

TEAR. Lacer, Spao, Vello, Hracod.
 TELL. Narro, Dictum, Nun-
 cius, Phemi, Faris.
 TEMPER, TEMPERATE. Tem-
 pero, Anælan, Temetum.
 TEMPLE. Templum, Fanum.
 TEMPLES. Tempus.
 TEMPT. Tento.
 TEN. Decem.
 TENT. Tendo, Scena.
 TERRIFY, TERRIBLE. Terreo,
 Domito, Formido, Tremo,
 Arma, Dcus, Grislic, Oga.
 THANKS. Gratus.
 THAT. Id.
 THEME. Tithemi.
 THICK. Densus.
 THINK. Penser, Meditor, Ago,
 Dokeo, Opinor, Ratus, De-
 man, Puto, Wænan, Sentio.
 THOUSAND. Mille, Chilioi,
 Murias.
 THRASH. Tribulo.
 THREAD. Filum, Fibra, Mi-
 tra, Glomus.
 THREAT. Minor, Menacer,
 Nuncius.
 THREE. Treis, Tcr.
 THROAT. Guttur, Jugulum,
 Gorge, Stomachos.
 THROUGH. Per, Dia.
 THROW. Ballo, Jacio, Mitto.
 THUNDER. Tonos, Fulmen.
 TICKET. Etiquette, Billet.
 TIDINGS. Aggelos, Nuncius,
 God.
 TIE, TIGHT. Stringo, Ligo,
 Necto, Sero.
 TILL. Aro, Colo, Gea.
 TIME. Tempus, Chronos, Da-
 tum, Interim, Seculum.

TO. Ad.
TOAST. Torreo.
TOE. Hallucinor.
TOGETHER. Con, Sun, Simul.
TOMB. Tombeau, Sepulchrum,
 Taphos, Mausoleum.
TONGUE. Lingua, Glossa.
TOOTH. Dens, Fang, Mola.
TOOL. Struo, Pleo, Teuchos,
 Schizo.
TOP. Vertex, Akme, Polle.
TORCH. Lampas, Flamma.
TOUCH. Toucher, Tango, Pal-
 po, Psallo.
TOWER. Turris.
TRACK. Trace, Vestigium,
 Route.
TRADE. Merx, Poleo, Venum,
 Emo, Emporion, Mangere.
TRAIN. Trainer, Teneo, Sui-
 vre; Dux, Discipulus, Marti-
 net.
TRAITOR. Trado.
TRANSGRESS. Gradus, Venio.
TRAP. Trapp, Koey, Leurre.
TRAVEL. Travailler, Jour,
 Voie, Itum, Pelgrini, Palma.
TREE. Dendron.
TRENCH. Trincea, Dic, Fos-
 sum.
TREPAN. Trepan, Trapp.
TRIANGLE. Angulus, Gonia,
 Delta.
TRICK. Tricher, Hucse, Trom-
 perie.
TRIFLES. Nugæ, Quelque-
 chose.
TRIUMPH. Triumphus, Ova-
 tio, Pæan.
TROPE. Trepo.
TROUBLE. Troubler, Molestus.

TRUCKLE. Trochlea.
TRUE. Verus, Etumos, Soth.
TRUMPERY. Tromperie.
TRUNK. Truncus, Proboscis.
TRUST. Fido, Credo.
TRY. Trier, Experior, Empei-
 rikos, Ordal, Tento, Devoir,
 Probus.
TURN. Turnan, Verto, Vergo,
 Trepo, Strophe.
TWELVE. Duo.
TWICE. Bis, Dis, Duo.
TWIST. Tortum, Tresse.
TWO. Duo, Bis, Dis, Par,
 Couple.

U.

UGLY. Oga, Forma.
UMPIRE. Par, Arbitrer.
UNDER. Hupo, Sub.
UNDERSTAND. Lego, Pre-
 hendo.
UNDERTAKE. Pris.
UNIVERSAL. Unus, Holos,
 Totus.
UNLESS. Nisi.
USE. Utor, Suetum, Obsoleo,
 Ure.
UTTER. Ute.

V.

VAIN. Vanus, Frustra, Irri-
 tus, Futilis.
VALOUR. Valeo, Prouesse,
 Fortis, Cor, Gala.
VALUE. Valeo, Pretium, Ra-
 tus, Vilis, Fero, Jactum.
VANQUISH. Vinco.
VAPOUR. Vapor, Atmos, Fu-
 mus, Volo.
VARNISH. Vernix.

VASSAL. Ligo.
VAULT. Camera, Cella.
VAUNT. Vannus.
VEAL. Veau.
VEIN. Vena, Phlebos, Arteria.
VELLUM. Veau.
VENGEANCE. Venger, Vindex, Sentio.
VESSEL. Vas, Phiale, Urna, Vena, Phlebotomia.
VETERAN. Vetus, Senex, Presbuteros.
VETERINARY. Veho.
VEX. Veho, Ango.
VIBRATE. Vibro, Oscillum, Vacillo.
VICE. Vitium, Mos.
VICE. Vigs.
VIE. Æmulus, Rivus.
VIEW. See SEE.
VILLAGE. Villa, Vicus, Ham, Paganus.
VINE. Vinea.
VIOLENT. Violentus, Peto, Mens.
VISCID. Viscus, Gluten, Mucus.
VOICE. Voco, Stentor.
VOID. Vuide, Vaco, Chao, Casus, Eremos, Cenotaphium; Nullus, Frustra, Irritus.
VOLCANO. Vulcanus, Crater.
VOMIT. Vomo, Emetikos, Naus.
VOTE. Votum, Suffragor.
VOW. Votum.
VOWEL. Vox.

W.

WADE. Vado.

WAGES. Gage, Merces, Stipendium, Age.
WAKE. Vigil, Reveiller.
WALK. Ambulo, Peripatetikos, Mener.
WALL. Vallum, Murus, Pectus.
WANDER. Vagor, Erro, Planetes, Hallucinor.
WAR. Bellum, Mars, Mache, Miles.
WARD. Garder.
WARRANT. Garantir, Gage.
WASH. Lavo, Luo, Baptizo.
WASSAIL. Hæl.
WASTE. Vastus, Hafoc.
WATCH. Vigil, Reveiller, Garder, Wahts, Phulakterion, Sentio.
WATER. Aqua, Hudor, Uisge, Fons, Stagnum, Rigo, Cado, Nicka, Katarractes, Dippan, Jet.
WAVE, WAVER. Unda, Fluctus, Vacillo.
WAX. Cera.
WAY. Wise, Via, Voie, Route, Hodos, Ob, Paad.
WEAK. Debilis, Feble, Imbecillis, Pusillus, Puisné, Posse, Pouvoir, Valeo.
WEARY. Lassus, Languco, Fatigo, Tedioux.
WEEK. Hepta, Niht.
WEIGHT. Gravis, Baros, Pondus, Poise, Heafan, Histemi.
WELL. Bene, Eu.
WEST. Cado, Zephyrus.
WHIP. Flagro, Verbero.
WHEEL. Rota, Route, Trochlea.

WHITE. Albus, Blanc, Can-
deo, Palleo.

WHOLE. Holus, Totus, Inte-
ger, Plenus, Facio, Hæl.

WIDE. Latus, Pateo, Amplus.

WIDOWED. Viduus.

WIFE. Uxor, Conjux, Gamos.

WIG. Perruque, Tete.

WILD. Ferus, Sauvage.

WILE. Guilte, Tortum.

WILL. Volo, Sponte, Ultro,
Rath, Luctor, Pugno.

WIND. Ventus, Zephyrus, Bo-
reas, Flatum, Pneuma.

WINDING. Mase, Meander.

WINDOW. Cancelli.

WINE. Vinum, Temetum,
Bacchus, Hæl, Mollis, Taber-
na, Amethustos.

WINK. Conniveo.

WINTER. Hibernus.

WISE. Sapio, Sage, Sophos,
Magos.

WISH. Opto, Cupio, Volo.

WITHER. Vado, Cado, Searian,
Amarantinos, Folium.

WITHIN. Intro.

WITHOUT. Extra.

WITHOUT. Sine, Sans, A, Less.

WITNESS. Testis, Martur,
Voucher.

WITTY. Facetus.

WOMAN. Femina.

WONDER. Mirus, Mase.

WOOD. Silva, Sauvage, Kop-
to, Lignum.

WORD. Verbum, Logos, Pa-
role, Mot, Epos, Muthos, Pa-
labra, Dictum.

WORK, WORKMAN. Operis,
Ergon, Liturgie, Œuvre, Fa-
ber, Mechane.

WORLD. Kosmos, Mundus,
Monde.

WORM. Vermis, Repo, Serpo.

WORSE. Empirer.

WORSHIP. Oris, Vencror, La-
treia.

WORTHY. Weorth, Dignus,
Mereor, Valeo.

WOUND. Vulnus, Haccan.

WRATH. Ira, Furor.

WRETCH. Miser.

WRITE. Scribo, Grapho, Glu-
pho, Doceo, Datum.

WRONG. Mis, Dys, Male, Verto.

Y.

YEAR. Annus.

YELLOW. Jaune.

YESTERDAY. Hesternus.

YIELD. Cedo, Cubo.

YOKE. Jugum.

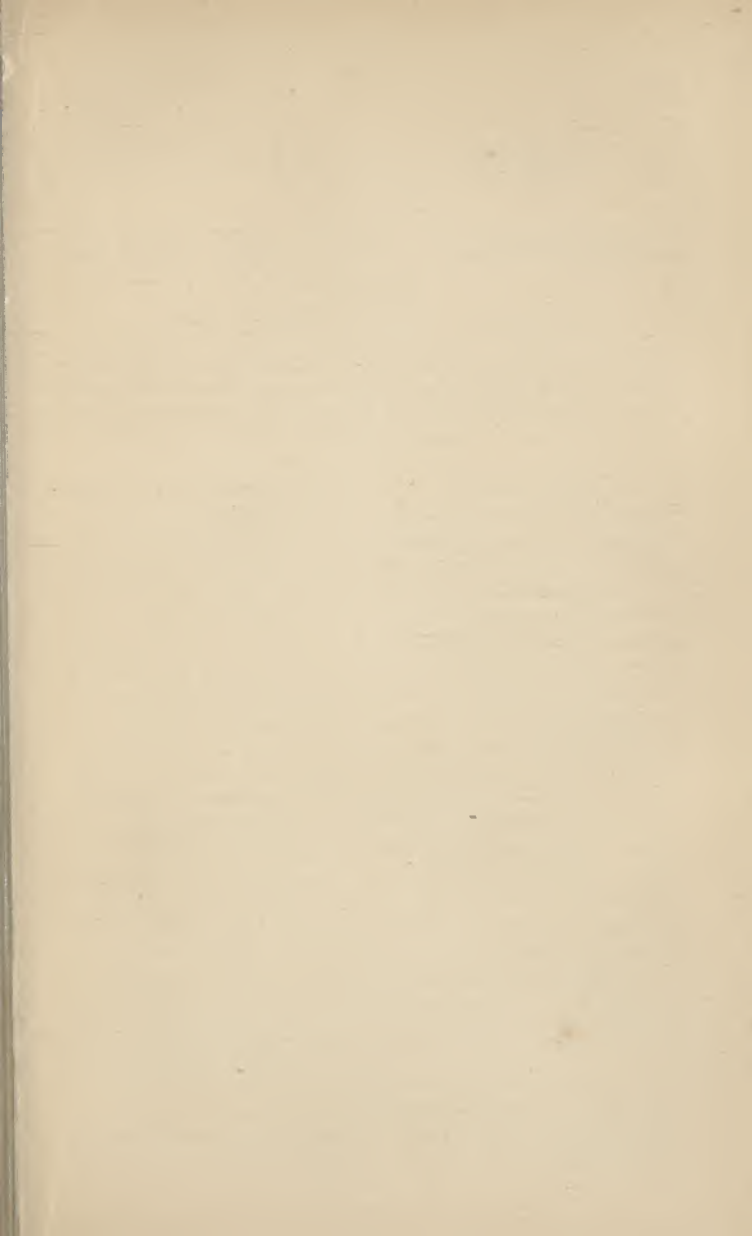
YOUNG. Juvenis, Junior, Olco.

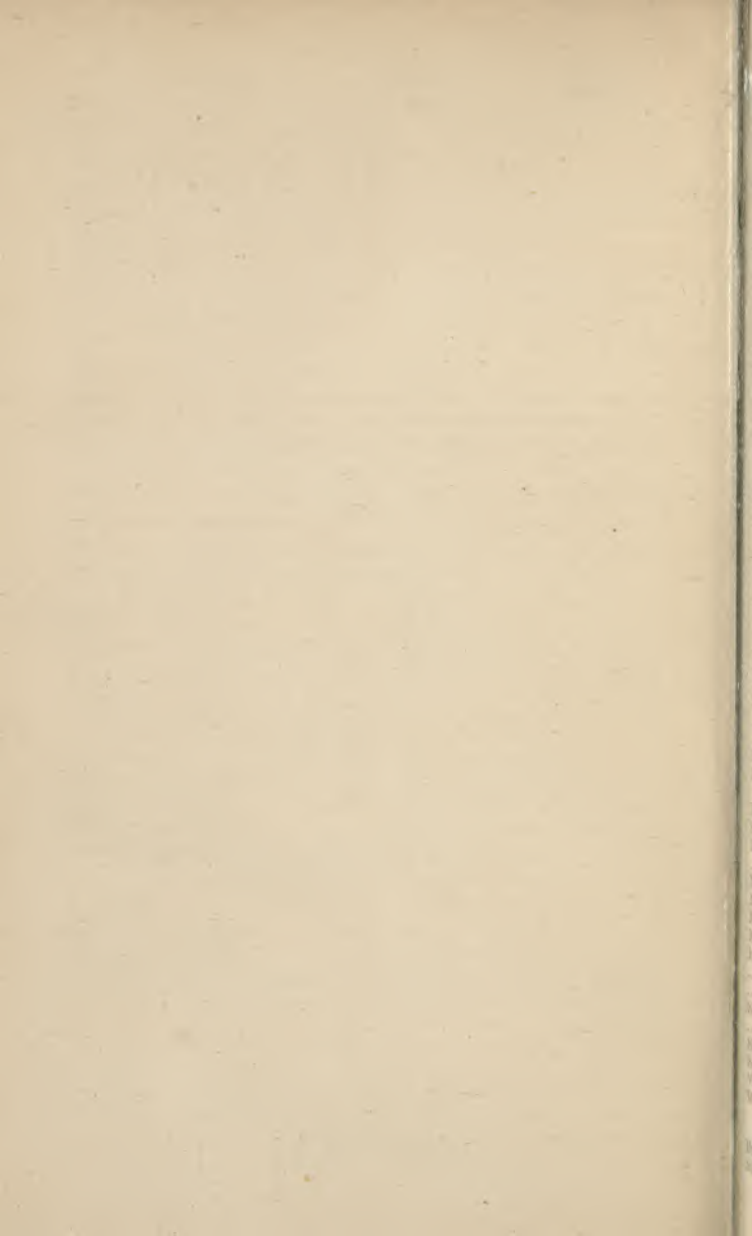
Z.

ZEAL. Zelos, Ferveo.

ZENITH. Zenith, Vertex.

THE END.





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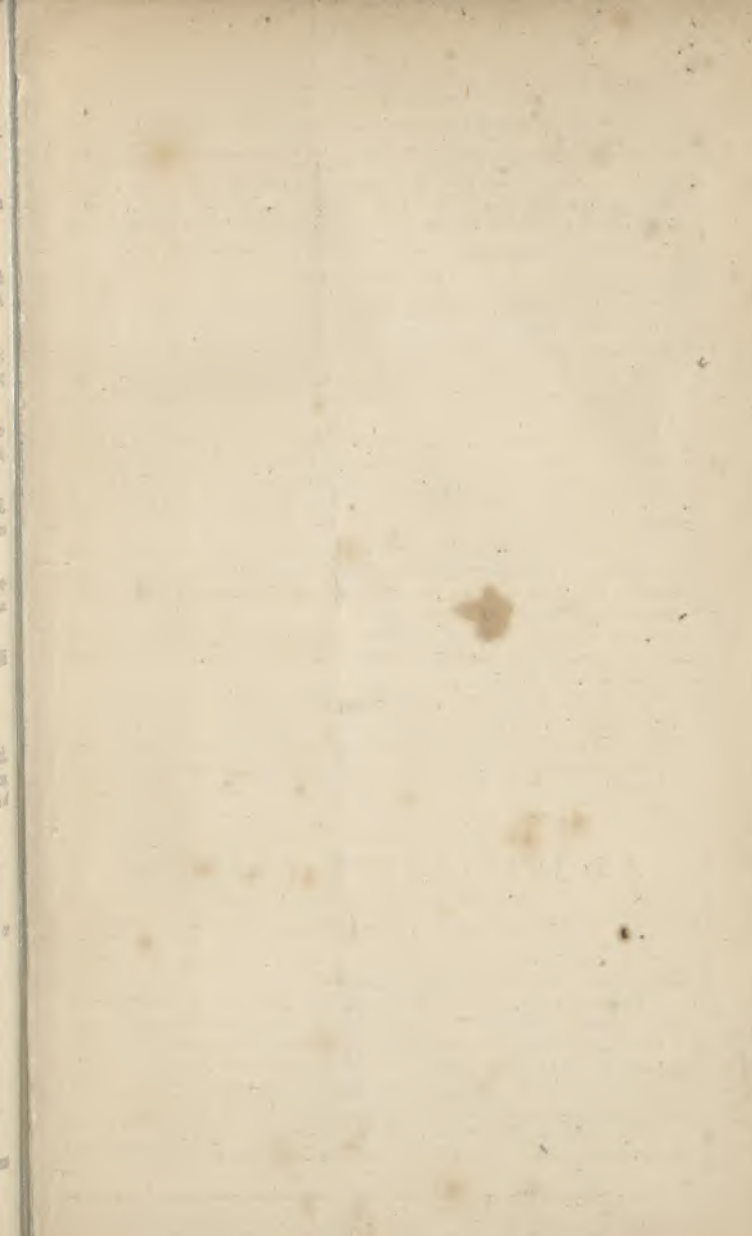
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