

root, the latter is not printed, but only the language to which it belongs is indicated; that, when the root is thus of the same form as the English derivative, and also when the form is different, but the signification the same, the root has not been inserted in the Vocabulary; that roots are not placed after words for which no probable derivation has been assigned; that all doubtful roots are denoted by a point of interrogation; that a few Latin words not purely classical, and some obsolete French words, will be found among the roots; that the roots in the Dictionary, and the radical parts of the words in the Vocabulary, are printed in italics; that, in Greek words, the grave accent on *e* final (*ε*) indicates that it is not silent, as in English; that, in the Vocabulary, *η* and *ω* are generally represented by *ē* and *ō*; and that the quantity has been marked in all Greek and Latin words in which errors in pronunciation were likely to occur.

The most philosophical mode of *explaining* words would have been to have given first their primary signification, as indicated by their derivation, and afterwards, in the order of their connexion with it, all their secondary meanings. But in this, as in derivation, the Compiler has been restricted by want of room; and he has been under the necessity of confining himself to those acceptations which words most commonly bear in speech and writing. It thus not unfrequently happens, that the primary meanings of words have been omitted, because they are not in use, and that secondary meanings are attached to them, which appear to have no connexion with their derivation. Such explanations and definitions as he has given, however, the Compiler has endeavoured to make as perspicuous, and, at the same time, as concise as possible; and he trusts that they will be found sufficient to convey the ordinary acceptations of all the authorized words in the English language.

To make the Dictionary more complete as a school-book, the Compiler has added a copious list of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. As in the first part of the Work, the vowels are marked as they ought to be pronounced, in syllables having the primary or secondary accent: they are also marked in some of the terminations which are liable to be mispronounced. To save the trouble of consulting two lists, the Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names have been printed together. When a Proper Name occurs both in the Classical writers and in Scripture, but is differently accented, each mode of pronunciation is indicated; and when there are two ways of spelling