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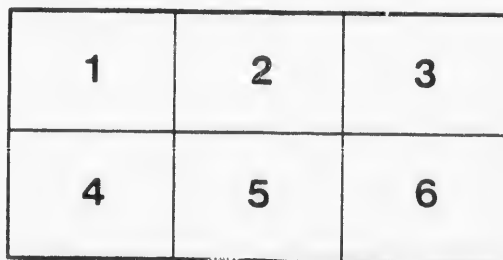
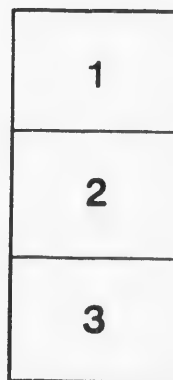
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CLASSIFIED SPELLER.

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*Prescribed by the*  
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SECOND EDITION,  
REVISED AND IMPROVED.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.:  
PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY NEWS" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.  
1872.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED.

<i>S.</i> ==Saxon.	<i>H.</i> ==Hebrew.	<i>gn.</i> ==generally.
<i>Sp.</i> ==Spanish.	<i>F.</i> ==French.	<i>fr.</i> ==from.
<i>C.</i> ==Celtic.	<i>n.</i> ==noun.	<i>wh.</i> ==whence.
<i>L.</i> ==Latin.	<i>v.</i> ==verb.	<i>int.</i> ==intransitive.
<i>G.</i> ==Greek.	<i>p.</i> ==pronoun.	<i>tr.</i> ==transitive.
<i>Ger.</i> ==German.	<i>part.</i> ==participle.	<i>ex.</i> ==example.
<i>I., It.</i> ==Italian.	<i>prep.</i> ==preposition.	<i>pr.</i> ==pronounced.
<i>Dan.</i> ==Danish.	<i>a.</i> ==adjective.	<i>c.</i> ==comparative.
<i>D.</i> ==Dutch.	<i>ad.</i> ==adverb.	<i>s.</i> ==superlative.

N. B.—The small figures refer to the Roots on pp. 86 81.

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The Board of Education, under the authority of THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT, 1871, has prescribed this edition of *Manning's Classified Speller*, as a text book for use in the Schools of this Province.

THEODORE H. RAND,  
*Chief Superintendent of Education.*

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of our Lord  
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one,

BY EDWARD MANNING,  
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

## PART I.

### Words Arranged according to their Forms.

#### CLASS I.—PARONYMS.

*Paronyms are words pronounced alike, though different in spelling and meaning.*

- Adds,<sup>1095</sup> does add.  
Adze, a kind of axe.  
Ail, to be ill.  
Ale, malt liquor.  
Air,<sup>476</sup> the atmosphere.  
Ere, before.  
E'er, ever.  
Heir,<sup>525</sup> one who inherits property  
Airy, open to the air.  
Eyry, the nest of a bird of prey.  
All, *p.* the whole; *ad.* entirely.  
Awl, a small boring tool.  
Alter,<sup>1172</sup> to change.  
Altar,<sup>1137</sup> a raised place for sacrifice.  
Aloud, so as to be heard.  
Allowed, did permit.  
Arc,<sup>863</sup> a curve.  
Ark, a ship, a chest.  
Ascent,<sup>191</sup> a rise.  
Assent,<sup>1273</sup> agreement.  
Ate, did eat.  
Eight, twice four.  
Auger, a carpenter's boring tool.  
Augur, *L.*, to foretell from signs.  
Aught, any thing.  
Ought, is bound in duty.  
Bad, wicked, not good.  
Bade, past tense of *bid*.  
Bail, security.  
Bale, a bundle.  
Bait, a lure.  
Bate, to lessen.  
Baize, a coarse woollen cloth.  
Bays, bay trees, a wreath.  
Ball, a globe.  
Bawl, to cry out.  
Bard, a poet.  
Barred, secured by a bar.  
Bawled, did bawl.  
Bald, without hair.  
Bare,<sup>1372</sup> did bear: naked.  
Bear, a wild animal.  
Base,<sup>786</sup> mean, low.  
Basa, the lowest part in music.

- Bay**,<sup>124</sup> an arm of the sea.  
**Bey**, a Turkish governor.  
**Be**, to exist.  
**Bee**, an insect.  
**Beat**,<sup>915</sup> to strike.  
**Beet**, a vegetable.  
**Bean**,<sup>49</sup> a gallant, a fop.  
**Bow**, a weapon to shoot with.  
**Been**, past participle of *be*.  
**Bin**, or **binn**, a corn chest.  
**Beer**,<sup>349</sup> a liquor.  
**Bier**,<sup>1372</sup> a frame for carrying a coffin.  
**Bell**, a sounding instrument.  
**Belle**,<sup>49</sup> a gay young lady.  
**Berry**,<sup>1372</sup> a small fruit.  
**Bury**,<sup>652</sup> to put into the earth.  
**Birth**,<sup>1372</sup> the coming into life.  
**Berth**,<sup>1372</sup> a place to sleep in.  
**Bite**, to seize with the teeth.  
**Bight**,<sup>124</sup> a bay.  
**Blew**, did blow.  
**Blue**, the color of the clear sky.  
**Boar**, the male of the pig.  
**Bore**, to make a hole.  
**Bowled**, did bowl.  
**Bold**, brave, forward.  
**Eolo**, the trunk of a tree; a stiff clayey soil.  
**Boll**, a pod.  
**Bowl**, a vessel.  
**Borne**,<sup>1372</sup> carried.  
**Bourn**, a limit.
- Bough**,<sup>124</sup> a branch.  
**Bow**,<sup>114</sup> an act of reverence.  
**Brake**,<sup>947</sup> a thicket.  
**Break**,<sup>947</sup> to force asunder.  
**Breach**,<sup>947</sup> a breaking, a gap.  
**Brocch**, the hinder part.  
**Bread**,<sup>947</sup> food.  
**Bred**, brought up.  
**Brows**, does brew.  
**Bruise**, to crush, or hurt.  
**Broach**, a spit; to tap a cask.  
**Brocch**, an ornamental pin.  
**Browse**, to crop herbage.  
**Brows**,<sup>917</sup> the eyebrows.  
**Brute**,<sup>303</sup> an animal.  
**Bruit**, *F'*, a report.  
**Burrow**,<sup>652</sup> a rabbit hole.  
**Borough**,<sup>656</sup> a town.  
**But**, except.  
**Butt**, a cask: to strike with the head.  
**Buy**, to purchase.  
**By**, near, past.  
**Byo**, indirectly, not immediately.  
**Braid**, to plait.  
**Brayed**,<sup>947</sup> pounded, broken up.  
**Bridal**, a wedding.  
**Bridle**, a rein, &c., for guiding a horse.  
**Calendar**,<sup>60</sup> an almanac.  
**Calendor**,<sup>874</sup> a hot press for linen.  
**Call**,<sup>60</sup> to speak to.  
**Caul**, a membrane of the body. a net for the hair.

- Cannon**, a big gun.  
**Canon**, *G.*, a rule.  
**Canvass**,<sup>162</sup> hempen cloth.  
**Canvass**, to court votes, to examine.  
**Candid**,<sup>458</sup> open, sincere.  
**Candied**,<sup>458</sup> preserved with sugar.  
**Carat**, a small weight (4 grs. Troy)  
**Carrot**, a vegetable.  
**Caret**, *L.*, a mark in writing.  
**Cast**, to throw, to pour in a mould.  
**Caste**, *F.*, a social rank, (*especially in India*).  
**Cede**,<sup>157</sup> to give up.  
**Seed**, the germ of a plant.  
**Ceiling**,<sup>492</sup> the top of a room.  
**Sealing**, fastening with wax.  
**Castor**, *G.*, the beaver: a kind of oil.  
**Caster**, one who casts.  
**Cell**, a small room.  
**Sell**, to part with for money, &c.  
**Cellar**, an underground room.  
**Seller**, one who sells.  
**Cent**,<sup>1061</sup> a small coin.  
**Sent**, did send.  
**Scent**, smell.  
**Cere**, to cover with wax.  
**Sear**, to burn.  
**Sere**, dry, parched.  
**Seer**, one who sees, a prophet.  
**Cereal**, of the nature of corn.  
**Serial**, forming a series.<sup>883</sup>
- Cession**,<sup>157</sup> the act of yielding.  
**Session**,<sup>117</sup> a sitting.  
**Chagrin**, *F.*, vexation.  
**Shagreen**, a sort of leather.  
**Choir**,<sup>723</sup> a band of singers.  
**Quire**, 24 sheets of paper.  
**Choose**,<sup>842</sup> to select.  
**Chews**, does chew.  
**Chuff**, a coarse clown.  
**Chough**, the red legged sea-crow.  
**Cingle**,<sup>905</sup> a girth for a horse.  
**Single**,<sup>1030</sup> one, or not more than one.  
**Cinque**, *F.*, five in dice.  
**Sink**, *n.* a drain; *v.* to subside.  
**Cite**,<sup>1393</sup> to quote.  
**Site**, situation.  
**Sight**, perception by the eye.  
**Censer**,<sup>458</sup> a pan for incense.  
**Censor**,<sup>1276</sup> a corrector of morals.  
**Chair**, a movable seat.  
**Char**,\* to work by the day.  
**Clause**,<sup>979</sup> a part of a sentence.  
**Claws**, talons of a bird, &c.  
**Climb**, to ascend, to mount.  
**Clime**,<sup>818</sup> climate, region.  
**Cole**, a name for cabbage.  
**Coal**, a kind of fuel.  
**Coarse**, not fine; vulgar.  
**Course**,<sup>175</sup> a way, a passage.  
**Corse**,<sup>1</sup> a dead body, (*poetic*).

\*One who does this is called in America a *charwoman*, and is said to do *chores*.

- Color**, *L.*, hue or tint of bodies.  
**Culler**, one who selects.  
**Collar**,<sup>101</sup> a neck band.  
**Choler**,<sup>111</sup> anger, rage.  
**Complement**,<sup>1097</sup> a full quantity.  
**Compliment**, *F.*, praise.  
**Coral**,<sup>298</sup> a hard substance found in the ocean.  
**Corol**,<sup>558</sup> the inner covering of a flower. the corolla.  
**Cerral**, *Sp.*, a cattle fold (*in S. W. of U. States*).  
**Cord**, a small rope.  
**Chord**,<sup>113</sup> the string of a musical instrument.  
**Core**,<sup>103</sup> the inner part: the heart.  
**Corps**, *F.*, a body of troops.  
**Coin**, money.  
**Coigne**, a wooden wedge.  
**Quoin**, a corner stone.  
**Council**,<sup>177</sup> an assembly for deliberation.  
**Counsel**,<sup>177</sup> advice, direction.  
**Cousin**, *F.*, the child of an uncle or aunt.  
**Cozen**, to cheat, to trick.  
**Creak**,<sup>691</sup> to make a harsh noise.  
**Creek**,<sup>751</sup> a small inlet or cove.  
**Crews**, the plural of *crew*.  
**Cruise**,<sup>779</sup> to rove for plunder.  
**Cruel**,<sup>563</sup> inhuman.  
**Crewel**, a kind of yarn.
- Cygnets**,<sup>280</sup> a young swan.  
**Signet**,<sup>720</sup> a seal.  
**Close**,<sup>979</sup> to shut.  
**Clothes**, garments, dress.  
**Cote**, a cot, a fold for sheep.  
**Coat**, a garment.  
**Coddling**, parboiling, foolishly indulging.  
**Codling**, a sort of apple, a young cod.  
**Dam**, a bank for water.  
**Damn**,<sup>611</sup> to condemn.  
**Day**, 24 hours; the time of daylight.  
**Dey**, a Moorish governor.  
**Days**, the plural of *day*.  
**Daze**, to dazzle, to stupefy.  
**Dear**, costly.  
**Deer**, an animal.  
**Desert**,<sup>353</sup> to forsake.  
**Dessert**,<sup>565</sup> fruit after dinner.  
**Bew**, vapor falling at night.  
**Due**,<sup>1017</sup> owing.  
**Die**, to expire.  
**Dye**, color, tinge.  
**Discreet**,<sup>1274</sup> prudent.  
**Discrete**,<sup>1271</sup> distinct.  
**Divisor**,<sup>926</sup> a term in arithmetic.  
**Deviser**,<sup>42</sup> an inventor.  
**Doe**, the female deer.  
**Dough**, unbaked bread.  
**Does**, the plural of *do*.  
**Doze**, to sleep lightly.



- Dram**, a glass of liquor.  
**Drachm**, a small weight.  
**Draft**,<sup>967</sup> a bill of exchange.  
**Draught**,<sup>967</sup> a drink, a current of air.  
**Dun**, a dull brown.<sup>456</sup>  
**Done**, past participle of *do*.  
**Dust**, powder.  
**Dost**, thou doest.  
**Dire**,<sup>1351</sup> dreadful.  
**Dyer**, one who dyes.  
**Dying**, expiring.  
**Dyeing**, coloring.  
**Ewe**, a female sheep.  
**You**, the person spoken to.  
**Yew**, an evergreen tree.  
**Eye**, the organ of sight.  
**I**, myself.  
**Aye**, yes.  
**Elision**,<sup>1350</sup> striking off a vowel.  
**Elysian**, blissful, heavenly.  
**Fare**,<sup>162</sup> the price of passage.  
     air, beautiful.  
**Fain**, *ad.* gladly ; *a.* willing.  
**Fane**,<sup>1226</sup> a temple.  
**Feign**,<sup>870</sup> to pretend.  
**Forty**, four tens.  
**Forte**,<sup>635</sup> loud (*in music*).  
**Faint**, weak.  
**Feint**,<sup>870</sup> a pretence.  
**Faun**, *L.*, an ancient sylvan deity.  
**Fawn**, a young deer ; to caress.
- Feat**,<sup>823</sup> an achievement.  
**Feet**, the plural of *foot*.  
**Fellow**, an associate.  
**Felloe**, the rim of a wheel.  
**Flea**,<sup>179</sup> an insect.  
**Flee**,<sup>179</sup> to hurry away.  
**Floe**,<sup>443</sup> a mass of floating ice.  
**Flow**,<sup>443</sup> to run as a liquid.  
**Flour**,<sup>337</sup> grain ground in a mill.  
**Flower**,<sup>337</sup> a blossom.  
**Flue**, a chimney.  
**Flew**,<sup>179</sup> did fly.  
**Fore**, first, forward.  
**Four**, twice two.  
**Fort**,<sup>635</sup> a fortified place.  
**Forte**,<sup>635</sup> what one excels in.  
**Forth**, forward, out.  
**Fouth**, next after the third.  
**Foul**, dirty.  
**Fowl**, a domestic bird.  
**Frays**, quarrels.  
**Phrase**,<sup>67</sup> a part of a sentence.  
**Franc**,<sup>571</sup> a French coin.  
**Frank**,<sup>571</sup> candid, free.  
**Freeze**, to congeal.  
**Frieze**, a part of an entablature.  
**Fir**, an evergreen tree.  
**Fur**, a covering of animals.  
**Furs**, the plural of *fur*.  
**Firs**, fir trees.  
**Furze**, a prickly shrub.

- Fungus**, *L.*, a mushroom.  
**Fungous**, spongy, like a fungus.  
**Gage**, *F.*, a pledge.  
**Gauge**, to measure casks.  
**Gate**, a door.  
**Gait**,<sup>161</sup> the manner of walking.  
**Gild**, to cover with gold.  
**Guild**, a trading company.  
**Gilt**, overlaid with gold.  
**Guilt**, sin.  
**Glare**, dazzling light.  
**Glair**, the white of an egg.  
**Gloze**, to flatter.  
**Glows**, shines with heat.  
**Gneiss**, *Ger.*, a rock like granite.  
**Nice**, pleasant, fitting.  
**Guest**, a visitor.  
**Guessed**, did guess.  
**Grate**, a place for a fire.  
**Great**, large, noble, important.  
**Grater**, an instrument to grate with.  
**Greater**, more great.  
**Greaves**, armour for the legs.  
**Grieves**, does grieve.  
**Grisly**, dreadful, horrible.  
**Grizzly**,<sup>754</sup> grayish.  
**Groan**, to sigh as in pain.  
**Crown**, increased in size; become.  
**Grocer**,<sup>1073</sup> a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.  
**Grosser**,<sup>1073</sup> more gross.
- Hale**,<sup>210</sup> healthy.  
**Hail**, frozen drops of rain.  
**Hair**, a growth on the head or chin.  
**Hare**, a quadruped.  
**Hall**,<sup>806</sup> a large room.  
**Haul**, to pull, to draw.  
**Hart**, a male deer, or stag.  
**Heart**, an organ of the body.  
**Hay**, dried grass.  
**Hey!** an exclamation.  
**Heal**,<sup>210</sup> to cure.  
**Heel**, the hind part of the foot.  
**He'll**, he will.  
**Hear**, to perceive by the ear.  
**Here**, in this place.  
**Herd**, a number of beasts together.  
**Heard**, did hear.  
**Hew**, to cut with an axe.  
**Hue**, a color.  
**Hie**, to go in haste.  
**High**, not low, elevated.  
**Him**, a pronoun.  
**Hymn**,<sup>1241</sup> a sacred song.  
**Hire**, wages.  
**Higher**, more high.  
**Hoard**, a store laid up.  
**Horde**, a band, a tribe.  
**Hole**, a cavity.  
**Whole**,<sup>210</sup> *n.* all; *a.* total.  
**Home**,<sup>597</sup> one's house or country.  
**Holm**, the evergreen oak.

- Hoop**, a band round a cask.  
**Whoop**, a loud cry, a shout.  
**Hour**,<sup>792</sup> the 24th part of a day.  
 belonging to us.  
**In**, not without.  
**Inn**, a tavern.  
**Indict**,<sup>61</sup> to charge with a offence.  
**Indite**,<sup>61</sup> to compose, to dictate.  
**Invade**,<sup>158</sup> to enter as a foe.  
**Inveighed**,<sup>1390</sup> reproached.  
**Isle**,<sup>437</sup> an island.  
**Aisle**,<sup>251</sup> a wing of a church.  
**I'll**, I will.  
**Jam**, a conserve of fruit.  
**Jamb**, *F.*, a support.  
**Just**,<sup>603</sup> *a.* rightful; *ad.* exactly.  
**Joust**, a tournament.  
**Kernel**, the meat of a nut.  
**Colonel**,<sup>836</sup> a military title.  
**Key**, that which moves a bolt.<sup>891</sup>  
**Quay**, a mole, a wharf.  
**Kill**, to deprive of life.  
**Kiln**, a sort of furnace.  
**Knit**, to weave with a needle.  
**Nit**, the egg of an insect.  
**Knave**, a rogue.  
**Nave**, a part of a church.  
**Knew** <sup>205</sup> did know.  
**Gnu**, an African antelope.  
**New**, not old, fresh.  
**Knot**, a part which is tied.  
**Not**, a word of denial.  
**Know**,<sup>205</sup> to have knowledge.  
**No**, *a.* not any; *ad.* nay.  
**La!** an interjection.  
**Law**,<sup>123</sup> a rule of action.  
**Lac**, a kind of resin.  
**Lack**, want.  
**Lacks**, does lack, wants.  
**Lax**,<sup>921</sup> loose, not exact.  
**Lade**, to load, to freight.  
**Laid**,<sup>123</sup> placed or deposited.  
**Lair**,<sup>123</sup> a beast's couch.  
**Layer**,<sup>123</sup> a bed or stratum.  
**Lane**, a narrow street.  
**Lain**,<sup>123</sup> past part. of *lie*.  
**Laps**, lies over the edge.  
**Lapse**<sup>1002</sup> course, flow.  
**Leech**, a small bloodsucker.  
**Leach**, to cause water to pass  
 through ashes.  
**Led**, did lead.  
**Lead**, a heavy metal.  
**Leaf**, an organ of a plant.  
**Lief**, willingly.  
**Leek**, a kind of onion.  
**Leak**, to run through, or let  
 water through.  
**Lee**, the sheltered side: a shelter.  
**Lea**,<sup>123</sup> a meadow.  
**Lees**, dregs.  
**Lease**, to glean.  
**Lessen**, to make less.  
**Lesson**,<sup>841</sup> a task.

- Levee**,<sup>922</sup> a morning assemblage, an embankment.  
**Levy**,<sup>692</sup> to raise, to collect.  
**Lie**, a falsehood.  
**Lye**, a solution of potash.  
**Limb**, a branch, a member.  
**Lian**,<sup>497</sup> to paint.  
**Links**, the plural of *link*.  
**Lynx**, *L.*, an animal of the cat kind.  
**Lion**,<sup>289</sup> an animal.  
**Lien**, *F.*, a tie, a claim.  
**Liar**, one who tells lies.  
**Lyre**,<sup>700</sup> a musical instrument.  
**Lier**, one who lies down.  
**Load**, a burden, a freight.  
**Lode**, a mineral vein.  
**Lowed**, bellowed.  
**Loch**, a Scotch lake or estuary.  
**Lough**, an Irish lake or estuary.  
**Lock**, a fastening for doors, &c.  
**Lone**, solitary.  
**Loan**, something lent.  
**Made**, formed.  
**Maid**, an unmarried woman.  
**Male**,<sup>505</sup> masculine.  
**Mail**, a bag of letters, armour.  
**Mall**, a mallet. See *!iii*.  
**Maul**, to beat, to bruise.  
**Mane**, hair on the neck of a horse.  
**Main**,<sup>206</sup> principal.  
**Manor**, *F.*, a domain, a district.  
**Manner**,<sup>684</sup> way or method.
- Mantel**,<sup>911</sup> the chimney piece.  
**Mantle**,<sup>911</sup> a cloak.  
**Mark**, a sign.  
**Marque**, *F.*, license for privateering.  
**Martin**, a kind of swallow.  
**Marten**, a weasel.  
**Mare**,<sup>534</sup> a female horse.  
**Mayor**, *F.*, a chief magistrate.  
**Marshal**, *F.*, a high officer.  
**Martial**, warlike.  
**Matrice**,<sup>534</sup> the mould of a coin.  
**Mattress**, a bed.  
**Maze**, perplexity.  
**Maize**, Indian corn.  
**Meed**, a reward.  
**Mead**, a meadow.  
**Mean**, base, contemptible.  
**Mien**, air, look, manner.  
**Metal**,<sup>408</sup> a mineral; as gold, &c.  
**Mettle**,<sup>408</sup> spirit.  
**Mete**,<sup>1013</sup> a limit; to measure.  
**Meat**, flesh for food.  
**Meet**, fit, proper.  
**Meter**,<sup>1013</sup> a measurer.  
**Metre**,<sup>1012</sup> the measure of verse.  
**Minor**,<sup>406</sup> a worker in mines.  
**Minor**,<sup>1076</sup> less; one under age.  
**Mist**, fog.  
**Missed**, did miss.  
**Mite**, a small insect.  
**Might**,<sup>206</sup> power, strength.

- Moan**, to lament, to grieve.  
**Mown**, cut with a scythe.  
**Mote**, a small particle.  
**Moat**, a ditch or trench.  
**Mucus**, *L.*, any slimy liquor.  
**Mucous**, slimy.  
**Mule**, an animal.  
**Mewl**, to cry as a child.  
**Nay**, no.  
**Neigh**, to cry as a horse.  
**Need**, want.  
**Knead**, to press, as dough.  
**Night**, the time of darkness.  
**Knight**, a title of honor.  
**None**, not one.  
**Nun**, a woman devoted to convent life.  
**Oar**, an implement to row with.  
**O'er**, over.  
**Ore**, metal before it is smelted.  
**Ode**,<sup>695</sup> a poem suited for music.  
**Owed**, did owe.  
**One**, single: a unit.  
**Won**, did win, gained.  
**Oh!** or **Oh!**, an interjection.  
**Owe**, to be indebted.  
**Otter**, a quadruped that preys on fish.  
**Ottar**, or **Attar**, oil of roses.  
**Packed**, pressed together.  
**Fact**<sup>925</sup> an argument.  
**Palate**,<sup>87</sup> the roof of the mouth.  
**Pallet**, a straw bed.  
**Palette**, *F.*, a painter's mixing card.  
**Pale**,<sup>751</sup> wan.  
**Pail**, a vessel for water.  
**Pane**,<sup>793</sup> a square of glass.  
**Pain**,<sup>216</sup> distress, suffering.  
**Pair**,<sup>1065</sup> two of a kind.  
**Pare**, to peel.  
**Pear**, a fruit.  
**Pause**,<sup>795</sup> to stop.  
**Paws**, the feet of a beast.  
**Peace**,<sup>664</sup> tranquility, rest.  
**Piece**, *F.*, a portion.  
**Peak**,<sup>767</sup> a point.  
**Pique**, *F.*, a grudge.  
**Peel**, the rind of any thing.  
**Peal**, a loud noise.  
**Pearl**, a gem.  
**Purl**, to flow with a gentle sound.  
**Peer**,<sup>1065</sup> a nobleman.  
**Pier**,<sup>385</sup> a mole.  
**Pendant**,<sup>998</sup> a jewel for the ear.  
**Pendent**,<sup>998</sup> hanging.  
**Place**, *F.*, situation.  
**Plaice**,<sup>1134</sup> a sort of flat fish.  
**Plane**,<sup>400</sup> level, even.  
**Plain**,<sup>400</sup> clear, evident; a flat country.  
**Plate**,<sup>1134</sup> a flat dish.  
**Plait**,<sup>985</sup> a fold or braid.

- Plum**, a fruit.  
**Plumb**,<sup>409</sup> perpendicular.  
**Pole**,<sup>313</sup> a long stake.  
**Poll**, the head.  
**Populous**,<sup>542</sup> full of people.  
**Populace**,<sup>542</sup> the common people.  
**Pore**,<sup>14</sup> a minute hole, (as in the skin.)  
**Pour**, to let out, to empty.  
**Practice**,<sup>825</sup> a habit.  
**Practise**,<sup>825</sup> to do habitually.  
**Pray**,<sup>1232</sup> to make a petition.  
**Prey**,<sup>638</sup> to feed by violence,<sup>634</sup> to plunder.  
**Praise**, commendation, applause.  
**Prays**, beseeches, entreats.  
**Preys**, seizes, plunders.  
**Primmer**, comparative of *prim*.  
**Primer**,<sup>1033</sup> a first book.  
**Principal**,<sup>564</sup> chief.  
**Principle**,<sup>564</sup> a rule, an element.  
**Prizo**,<sup>149</sup> a reward.  
**Pries**, does pry, inspects.  
**Prophet**,<sup>63</sup> one who foretells.  
**Profit**,<sup>230</sup> gain, advantage.  
**Quarts**,<sup>1049</sup> the plural of *quart*.  
**Quartz**, *Geol.*, rock-crystal.  
**Rabbit**, a rodent<sup>88</sup> animal.  
**Rabbet**, a groove in the edge of a board.  
**Rack**, to torture.  
**Wreck**, ruin : a sort of seaweed,
- Rain**, water from the clouds.  
**Rein**, a part of a bridle.  
**Reign**,<sup>577</sup> royal authority.  
**Rap**, to strike quickly.  
**Wrap**, to enfold.  
**Raise**, to lift.  
**Raze**,<sup>845</sup> to demolish.  
**Rays**,<sup>768</sup> beams of light.  
**Red**, a color.  
**Read**, perused.  
**Reed**, a plant.  
**Read**, to peruse.  
**Reek**, to smoke, to steam.  
**Wreak**, to inflict violence.  
**Rest**,<sup>182</sup> cessation from labor.  
**Wrest**, to take by force.  
**Rhoun**,<sup>442</sup> a thin fluid.  
**Room**, an apartment.  
**Rhyme**, likeness of sound in verse.  
**Rime**, hoar frost.  
**Rigger**, one who rigs a ship.  
**Rigor**,<sup>570</sup> severity, stiffness.  
**Right**,<sup>577</sup> not wrong, just.  
**Rite**,<sup>1253</sup> a religious ceremony.  
**Wright**, a workman.  
**Write**, to express by letters.  
**Ring**, a circular figure.  
**Wring**, to twist.  
**Rode**, did ride.  
**Road**, a public highway.  
**Rowed**, did row.

- Roe**, the spawn of fishes: a small kind of deer.  
**Row**, to impel by oars.  
**Rood**, the fourth of an acre.  
**Rude**,<sup>1127</sup> coarse in manners.  
**Root**, part of a plant.  
**Route**, *F'*, way, road.  
**Rose**,<sup>335</sup> a flower.  
**Roes**, the plural of *roe*.  
**Rows**, ranks, lines.  
**Rote**,<sup>876</sup> repetition.  
**Wrote**, did write.  
**Rough**, not smooth.  
**Ruff**, a plaited collar.  
**Rung**, participle of *ring*.  
**Wrung**, participle of *wring*.  
**Rye**, a kind of grain.  
**Wry**, crooked.  
**Sailer**, anything that sails or floats.  
**Sailor**, a seaman.  
**Sale**, the act of selling.  
**Sail**, to be moved by sails.  
**Scene**,<sup>904</sup> a place, a view.  
**Seen**, beheld.  
**Seine**, a fishing net.  
**Skull**,<sup>940</sup> the case of the brain.  
**Scull**, to impel a boat.  
**See**, to perceive by the eye.  
**Sea**, the ocean.  
**Seam**, a line joined by sewing.  
**Seem**, to appear.  
**Sees**, does see.  
**Seize**, to lay hold on.  
**Seignior**,<sup>1202</sup> a title.  
**Senior**,<sup>1202</sup> older: an older person.  
**Serf**,<sup>568</sup> a slave.  
**Surf**, the swell of the sea.  
**Surge**,<sup>502</sup> a great wave.  
**Serge**, a woollen stuff.  
**Sheer**, *v.* to turn aside: *a.* pure.  
**Shear**,<sup>937</sup> to cut with shears.  
**Shoek**, concussion.  
**Shough**, a shaggy dog.  
**Side**, the edge.  
**Sighed**, did sigh.  
**Sine**,<sup>431</sup> a geometrical line.  
**Sign**,<sup>720</sup> a symbol, an omen.  
**Sit**, to rest.  
**Cit**,<sup>596</sup> a citizen.  
**Slay**,<sup>644</sup> to kill, to butcher.  
**Sleigh**, a vehicle with runners.  
**Sley**,<sup>644</sup> a weaver's reed.  
**Slight**, inconsiderable, slender.  
**Slight**,<sup>644</sup> a trick by the hand.  
**Slow**, not quick.  
**Sloe**, a small plum.  
**Slue**, to turn.  
**Slew**, did say.  
**So**, to such a degree: thus.  
**Sow**, to scatter seed.  
**Sew**, to join by the needle.  
**Soar**, to fly aloft.  
**Sore**, tender or painful.

- Soared**, did soar.  
**Sword**, a weapon.  
**Sold**, did sell.  
**Soled**,<sup>378</sup> did sole.  
**Sole**,<sup>1029</sup> single, only.  
**Soul**, the spirit.  
**Some**, a part, several.  
**Sum**,<sup>1094</sup> the total.  
**Son**, a male child.  
**Sun**, the source<sup>502</sup> of light.  
**Staid**, steady.  
**Stayed**, remained.  
**Stationary**,<sup>182</sup> still, immovable.  
**Stationery**,<sup>182</sup> writing materials.  
**Stair**,<sup>499</sup> one of a flight of steps.  
**Stare**, to gaze.  
**Stake**,<sup>922</sup> a stick, a wager.  
**Steak**,<sup>322</sup> a slice of meat.  
**Steel**, refined iron.  
**Steal**, to take unlawfully.  
**Step**, one move of the foot.  
**Steppe**, a Russian plain.  
**Stile**,<sup>499</sup> a set of steps over a fence.  
**Style**,<sup>810</sup> manner of writing.  
**Strait**, a narrow channel, a difficulty.  
**Straight**,<sup>917</sup> not crooked.  
**Straiten**, to distress, to contract.  
**Straighten**, to make straight.  
**Sucker**, a shoot.  
**Succour**.<sup>178</sup> help.
- Suite**, *S'*, a train of followers.  
**Sweet**, tasting like sugar.  
**Symbol**,<sup>891</sup> a sign, a type.  
**Cymbal**,<sup>891</sup> a musical instrument.  
**Tacked**, slightly fastened.  
**Tact**,<sup>145</sup> ready talent, skill.  
**Tacks**, the plural of *tack*.  
**Tax**,<sup>901</sup> an impost.  
**Tale**, a story.  
**Tail**, the hinder part of an animal.  
**Tapir**, a S. American animal.  
**Taper**, a candle.  
**Tare**, an allowance in weight; a weed.  
**Tear**, to pull in pieces.  
**Teem**, to be full.  
**Team**, horses or oxen drawing the same load.  
**Tear**, water from the eye.  
**Tier**,<sup>972</sup> a row.  
**Their**, belonging to them.  
**There**, in that place.  
**They're**, they are.  
**Threw**, did throw, cast.  
**Through**, from end to end.  
**Throe**, a great pain: a throb.  
**Throw**, to fling.  
**Throne**,<sup>557</sup> a chair of state.  
**Thrown**, cast, flung.  
**Tide**,<sup>1178</sup> the ebb and flow of the sea.  
**Tied**, did tie, united.



- \*Cavan, an Irish county.      cavern,<sup>480</sup> a cave.
- Cain, Abel's brother.      cane,<sup>354</sup> a reed.
- (Du) Quesne, a French Canadian }  
governor.      }  
Cyprus, a Mediterranean island.      cypress, a tree, named from this island.
- Sher, a French river.      share,<sup>937</sup> a part allotted.
- Cowes, a town in the I. of Wight.      cows, the plural of *cow*.
- Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico.      cortes, the Spanish parliament.
- Dane, a man of Denmark.      deign,<sup>1112</sup> to condescend.
- Doubs, a French river.      do, to perform.
- Erne, an Irish lake and river.      earn, to work for.
- Ernest, a man's name.      earnest, serious.
- Forth, a Scotch river.      fourth, next after the third.
- Foyle, an Irish estuary.      foil, to baffle or defeat.<sup>923</sup>
- Finn, a native of Finland.      fin, an organ of motion in fish.
- Frise, belonging to Friesland in Holland.      freeze, to congeal<sup>469</sup> with cold.
- Gaul, the old name of France; a Frenchman.      gall, bile, bitterness.
- (St.) Goar, a Swiss city.      gore, clotted blood.
- Gibbon, an English infidel historian.      gibbon, the long armed Malay ape.
- Greece, a country in Europe.      grease, fat.
- (De) Grasse, a French admiral.      grass, the herbage of the field.
- Handel, a great German musician.      handle, to take in the hand.
- Hawke, an English admiral.      hawk, a bird of prey.
- Hyde, an English surname.      hide, to conceal.
- Holy I., an Island off Northumberland: also one off Anglesea.      holly,<sup>1247</sup> a shrub long connected with Christmas festivities.
- Hartz, a German mountain range.      hearts, the plural of *heart*.
- Hugh, a man's name.      hew, to cut down.
- Jane, a woman's name.      jean, a cotton stuff. See p. 156.
- Jewry, Judah: a Jewish quarter of a town.      jury,<sup>1249</sup> the judges of evidence in a law case.

Those marked \* are not pronounced *exactly alike*.

- Juvenal**, a Latin author.  
**Kiel**, a Prussian port.  
**Knox**, the great Scotch reformer.  
**Kant**, a German philosopher.  
**Lyons**, a great French city.  
**\*Lettice**, a woman's name.  
**Leeds**, an English city.  
**Leigh**, a Christian name.  
**Lapp**, a native of Lapland.  
**Lent**, a church fast.  
**Locke**, an English philosopher.  
**(Mc) Leod**, a Scotch clan.  
**(Mc) Lean**, another Scotch clan.  
**Maese**, } a Belgian river.  
**Meuse**, }  
**Maine**, a German river, an American state.  
**Metz**, a French fortress.  
**Mede**, a native of Media.  
**Menai**, a Welsh strait.  
**Noagh**, a large Irish lake.  
**Ney**, one of Napoleon's marshals. }  
**Nice**, a port in S. France.  
  
**Oder**, a Prussian river.  
**Origen**, one of the Greek fathers.  
**Ouse**, an English river.  
**Paine**, an English infidel writer.  
**Pesth**, a Hungarian writer.  
**Pallas**, the ancient goddess of wisdom.  
**Peter**, a man's name.  
**Pascal**, a French religious writer.  
  
**Pole**, a native of Poland.  
**Penn.** the founder of Pennyslvania  
**Pitt**, a great English statesman.
- juvenile**,<sup>1206</sup> young; a youth.  
**keel**, the bottom of a ship.  
**knocks**, the plural of *knock*.  
**cant**, affected speech.  
**lions**, the plural of *lion*.  
**lettuce**,<sup>271</sup> a salad herb.  
**leads**, conducts.  
**lea**,<sup>123</sup> a meadow.  
**lap**, to lick up.  
**leant**, did lean.  
**lock**, a fastening of a door.  
**loud**, noisy.  
**lane**, a narrow road.  
**maze**, a puzzle.  
**muse**,<sup>697</sup> to think, to meditate.  
**main**,<sup>206</sup> principal.  
  
**mace**, the wrapping of the nutmeg.  
**mead**, a meadow.  
**many**, not few.  
  
**nay**, no.  
  
**niece**, *n'*, a brother's or sister's daughter.  
**odor**,<sup>31</sup> a smell.  
**origin**,<sup>501</sup> the beginning or source.  
**ooze**, to exude.<sup>13</sup>  
**pain**, bodily or mental trouble.  
**pest**,<sup>218</sup> a plague,  
**palace**, a prince's house.  
  
**petre**,<sup>385</sup> in the word *salt petre*.  
**paschal**,<sup>1219</sup> belonging to the passover.  
**poll**, the head.  
**penn**,<sup>254</sup> a writing instrument.  
**pit**, a hole.

- <sup>1327</sup> **Philip**, <sup>273</sup> a man's name. **fillip**, a jerk with finger and thumb.
- Pilate**, the Roman governor who delivered our Lord to be crucified. **pilot**, one who directs a ship's course.: *Jr. F.*
- Platte**, a tributary of the Missouri. **plat**, <sup>453</sup> to weave or braid; a *plot* of ground.
- Philippine**, (Is.) S. E. of Asia. **philopœne**, <sup>210</sup> a love forfeit.
- Porte**, the Turkish Court. **port**, to harbour.
- Paul**, a man's name. **pall**, to cloy.
- Ryde**, a port in the I. of Wight. **ride**, to go on horseback.
- Rhodes**, <sup>356</sup> a Mediterranean island. **roads**, paths.
- Rome**, an Italian city. **roam**, to wander.
- Ree**, or **Rea**, an Irish lake. **ray**, <sup>763</sup> a beam of light.
- Rooke**, an English admiral. **rook**, a bird.
- Rhone**, a French river. **roan**, brownish red.
- Save**, a tributary of the Danube. **salve**, <sup>669</sup> ointment.
- Skye**, a Scottish island. **sky**, the heaven.
- Scilly Islands**, off Cornwall. **silly**, foolish.
- Scinde**, a province of India. **sinned**, did sin, erred.
- Suir**, an Irish river. **sure**, <sup>670</sup> certain.
- Stirling**, a Scotch fortress and town. **sterling**, *n.* English money: *a.* genuine, real.
- Styx**, a fabled river of hell. **sticks**, pieces of wood.
- Seine**, a French river. **sano**, <sup>209</sup> sound in mind.
- Sion**, a Scripture mountain. **scion**, *F.* a shoot.
- \*Severn**, a Welsh river. **seven**, a number.
- Tyne**, an English river. **tino**, the prong of a fork.
- Tees**, an English river. **tease**, to vex.
- Tighe**, an Irish surname. **tie**, to fasten.
- Tyre**, a town in Syria. **tire**, to weary.
- Uist**, a Scottish island. **wist**, <sup>1281</sup> to know.
- Venus**, the ancient goddess of beauty. **venous**, <sup>6</sup> belonging to the *veins*.
- Wales**, a part of Great Britain. **walls**, lament, cries.
- Weter**, a Swedish lake. **wetter**, the comparative of *wet*.
- Wey**, an English river. **way**, method, direction.
- Wolfe**, the conqueror of Quebec. **wolf**, a beast of prey.

<b>Weald</b> , <sup>915</sup> the upland S. E. of London.	<b>wield</b> , to manage, to govern.
* <b>Whig</b> , an English political party.	<b>wig</b> , false hair.
* <b>Wye</b> , a beautiful Welsh river.	<b>why</b> , because.
<b>Watt</b> , the inventor of the steam engine.	<b>wot</b> , to know, ( <i>now disused</i> ).

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### CLASS III.--IMPERFECT PARONYMS.

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*Words pronounced somewhat similarly, and therefore often misapplied.*

<b>Ay</b> or <b>Aye</b> , ( <i>eye</i> ), yes.	Adherence, <sup>921</sup> attachment to.
<b>Aye</b> , ( <i>ā</i> ) over, forever, ( <i>poetic</i> ).	<b>Adherents</b> , followers.
<b>Accidence</b> , <sup>1001</sup> the rudiments of grammar.	<b>Addition</b> <sup>1003</sup> something added.
<b>Accidents</b> , casualties, chances.	<b>Edition</b> , <sup>984</sup> a publication.
<b>Accept</b> , <sup>140</sup> to receive.	<b>Affect</b> , <sup>923</sup> to act upon, to aim at.
<b>Except</b> , to leave out.	<b>Effect</b> , to bring about.
<b>Access</b> , <sup>107</sup> admission.	<b>Al'ley</b> , <sup>103</sup> a passage.
<b>Excess</b> , superfluity.	<b>Ally</b> , <sup>884</sup> a confederate.
<b>Accede</b> , <sup>187</sup> to agree with.	<b>Allusion</b> <sup>921</sup> reference to.
<b>Exceed</b> , to go beyond.	<b>Illusion</b> , false show.

- Ant**, an insect. See p. 54.  
**Aunt**, a father's or mother's sister.  
**Apposite**,<sup>803</sup> fit, suitable.  
**Opposite**, contrary.  
**Assistance**,<sup>148</sup> help.  
**Assistants**, helpers.  
**Attendants**,<sup>485</sup> service.  
**Attendants**, servants.  
**Bacon**, pig's flesh salted.  
**Beacon**, *S.*, a directing mark.  
**Ballad**, a simple song. *F.*, *ballade*.  
**Ballot**,<sup>591</sup> a ball in voting.  
**Bared**, did bare.  
**Beard**, hair on the chin.  
**Baron**, *F.*, a title.  
**Barren**, unfruitful.  
**Basalt**, a rock of igneous origin.  
**Bay/salt**, salt formed by evaporation.  
**Bodice**, a pair of stays.  
**Bodies**, substances.  
**Board**,<sup>1113</sup> a plank, a table.  
**Bored**, did bore.  
**Boy**, a male child.  
**Buoy**, (*buoy*), a floating mark.  
**Cease**,<sup>157</sup> to stop.  
**Seize**, to lay hold of.  
**Chance**,<sup>1061</sup> accident.  
**Chants**,<sup>693</sup> pieces of music for chanting.  
**Concert**,<sup>1383</sup> union.  
**Consort**,<sup>1219</sup> a husband or wife.  
**Coral**,<sup>299</sup> the product of the coral insect.  
**Choral**,<sup>723</sup> belonging to a chorus.  
**Creek**,<sup>791</sup> a bay or brook.  
**Crick**, a stiffness in the neck.  
**Currier**,<sup>269</sup> a leather dresser.  
**Courier**,<sup>175</sup> a messenger.  
**Deference**,<sup>1374</sup> respect, submission.  
**Difference**, disagreement.<sup>159</sup>  
**Dissent**,<sup>1273</sup> difference of opinion.  
**Descent**,<sup>181</sup> a slope, parentage.  
**Decease**,<sup>157</sup> death.  
**Disease**,<sup>607</sup> sickness.  
**Decree**,<sup>1274</sup> to ordain.  
**Degree**,<sup>159</sup> a step, a rank.  
**Defer**,<sup>1374</sup> to put off.  
**Differ**, to disagree.  
**Divers**,<sup>129</sup> several.<sup>923</sup>  
**Diverse**, different.  
**Doze**, to slumber lightly.  
**Dose**,<sup>699</sup> the portion of medicine given at one time.  
**East**, the point where the sun rises.  
**Yeast**, leaven to raise bread.  
**Either**, any one of a number.  
**Ether**,<sup>477</sup> volatile gas.  
**Elicit**,<sup>970</sup> to draw out.  
**Illicit**,<sup>1335</sup> unlawful.  
**Elude**,<sup>620</sup> to dodge, to escape.  
**Illude**, to mock, to deceive.  
**Emergo**,<sup>739</sup> to rise from the water.  
**Immerge**, to plunge into it.

- Emigrant**,<sup>166</sup> one leaving a country  
**Immigrant**, one entering it.  
**Eminent**,<sup>999</sup> remarkable.  
**Imminent**, threatening, impending.  
**Errand**,<sup>165</sup> a message.  
**Errant**, wandering.  
**Arrant**, notoriously bad.  
**Eruption**,<sup>949</sup> a breaking out.  
**Irruption**, a breaking into.  
**Ex'orcise**,<sup>1297</sup> to cast out devils.  
**Exercise**,<sup>955</sup> to work with.  
**Extant**,<sup>152</sup> surviving.  
**Extent**,<sup>485</sup> space, compass.<sup>484</sup>  
**Fall**. (*v. int.*), to drop.  
**Fell**. (*v. trans.*), to cause to fall.  
**Fibres**,<sup>776</sup> threads.  
**Fibrous**, having fibres.  
**Fisher**, one who fishes.  
**Fissure**,<sup>929</sup> a cleft, a crevice.  
**Fool**,<sup>37</sup> a silly person.  
**Full**, filled.  
**Formally**,<sup>737</sup> in a formal manner.  
**Formerly**, at a former time.  
**Gamble**, to play for high stakes.  
**Gambol**, to frisk, to frolic: *fr. L.*  
**Gristly**, containing gristle.  
**Grizzly**,<sup>754</sup> somewhat gray.  
**Genus**, *L.*, a sort or class.  
**Genius**, *L.*, talent.
- Gorilla**, a large African ape.  
**Guerilla**, *Sp.*, a partisan or irregular soldier.  
**Heron**, *F.*, a bird.  
**Herring**,<sup>647</sup> a fish.  
**Holy**,<sup>1247</sup> sacred.  
**Wholly**,<sup>210</sup> entirely.  
**Idle**, lazy.  
**Idol**,<sup>734</sup> an image for worship.  
**Idyl**,<sup>44</sup> a pastoral poem.  
**Impostor**,<sup>893</sup> a cheat.  
**Imposture**, cheating, deceit.  
**Im'potent**,<sup>204</sup> powerless.  
**Im'pudent**,<sup>1370</sup> shameless.  
**Ingenious**,<sup>1260</sup> clever.  
**Ingenuous**, frank, open.  
**Laud**,<sup>1242</sup> to praise.  
**Lord**, a title.  
**Lie**,<sup>123</sup> (*v. int.*), to recline.  
**Lay**, (*v. trans.*), to put down.  
**Least**, smallest.  
**Lest**, for fear that.  
**Lincament**,<sup>774</sup> a feature.  
**Liniment**, ointment. *L. linere*, to anoint.  
**Lose**, to suffer loss.  
**Loose**, untied, slack.  
**Larva**, *L.*, the grub of an insect.  
**Lava**,<sup>857</sup> molten volcanic rock.  
**Missal**,<sup>973</sup> the mass book.  
**Missile**, a weapon which is thrown.  
**Monetary**,<sup>1310</sup> relating to money.  
**Monitory**, admonishing.

- Naughty, bad.  
 Knotty, full of knots.  
 Oracle,<sup>51</sup> a source of advice.  
 Auricle,<sup>33</sup> an ear, an opening.  
 Ordinance,<sup>796</sup> a command.  
 Ordinance, cannon: *fr. F.*  
 Pampers, feeds luxuriously, indulges.  
 Pampas, the grassy plains of <sup>1106</sup>Buenos Ayres.<sup>476</sup>  
 Partition,<sup>1089</sup> a fence or wall.  
 Petition,<sup>1294</sup> a request.  
 Pastor,<sup>844</sup> a shepherd, a clergyman.  
 Pasture, grazing ground, grass.  
 Pillar,<sup>771</sup> a column.  
 Pillow,<sup>771</sup> a rest for the head while sleeping.  
 Plaintiff,<sup>71</sup> one who brings a lawsuit.  
 Plaintive, mournful.  
 Prec'edent,<sup>157</sup> (*c*) an example.  
 President,<sup>117</sup> (*z*) one who presides.  
 Presence,<sup>109</sup> the being present.  
 Presents,<sup>1273</sup> gifts.  
 Patience,<sup>1382</sup> forbearance.  
 Patients, sick persons.  
 Pistil, *F.*, a part of a flower.  
 Pistol, a small gun. See p. 156.  
 Preposition,<sup>893</sup> a part of speech.  
 Proposition, a proposal.  
 Prophecy,<sup>68</sup> (*sī*) to foretell.  
 Prophecy, (*et*) something foretold.  
 Radish,<sup>332</sup> a garden vegetable.  
 Reddish, somewhat red.  
 Racer, a race horse.  
 Razor,<sup>845</sup> an instrument for shaving.  
 Rents, the plural of *rent*.  
 Rinse, to wash out.  
 Relic,<sup>1018</sup> something remaining.  
 Relict, a widow.  
 Rise, (*v. int.*) to get up.  
 Raise, (*u. tr.*), to cause to rise.  
 Rot, to putrefy.  
 Wrought, worked.  
 Route, *F.*, direction, way.  
 Rout, defeat.  
 Ruse, *F.*, a trick.  
 Rues, does repent.  
 Signal,<sup>720</sup> to make signals.  
 Signalize to make celebrated.  
 Shown, (*ō*) did show.  
 Shone, (*ō*) did shine.  
 Salary,<sup>413</sup> wages.  
 Celery, a vegetable: *fr. F.*  
 Sit, (*v. int.*), to be in a sitting posture.  
 Set, (*v. tr.*) to place.  
 Sink, to descend.  
 Zinc, *Ger.*, a metal.  
 Sculptor,<sup>732</sup> one who cuts stone. &c.  
 Sculpture, something cut in stone, &c.  
 Soar, to fly aloft.  
 Sowor, one who sows seed.

- Spacious**,<sup>1026</sup> roomy.  
**Specious**,<sup>41</sup> plausible.  
**Species**, *L.*, sort, kind.  
**Specie**, coined money.  
**Statute**,<sup>132</sup> an established law.  
**Statue**, an image set up.  
**Stature**, height in standing.  
**Stra'ta**,<sup>840</sup> beds of rock.  
**Straighter**, less crooked.  
**Surplice**,<sup>11</sup> a priestly white robe.  
**Surplus**,<sup>1084</sup> something over.  
**Sooth**, *n.* truth : *a.* true, pleasing.  
**Soothe**, to calm, flatter, or allay.  
**Tour**, *F.*, a journey.  
**Tower**,<sup>657</sup> a castle.  
**Tract**,<sup>971</sup> a region.  
**Track**, to trace by the footsteps.  
**Turban**, an Eastern head dress.  
**Turbine**, a water wheel : *fr. L.*  
**Wary**,<sup>1217</sup> cautious.  
**Weary**, tired.  
**Wicked**, sinful.  
**Wicket**, a small gate.  
**Ware**, merchandise.  
**Where?** in what place.  
**Weak**, feeble.  
**Wick**, a part of a candle.<sup>468</sup>  
**Weal**, welfare.  
**Wheel**, a part of a vehicle.  
**Weigh**, to find the weight.  
**Whey**, sour milk.  
**Wet**, moist.  
**Whet**, to sharpen.  
**Wench**, a servant maid.  
**Winch**, a bent handle for turning a wheel.  
**Wight**, a person.  
**White**, a color.  
**Wile**, a trick.  
**While**, to beguile away.  
**Win**, to gain.  
**Whin**, gorse, furze, (*gen. plural*).  
**Wine**, the fermented juice of the grape.<sup>150</sup>  
**Whine**, to cry like a dog.  
**Wist**,<sup>1281</sup> to know.  
**Whist**, a game of cards.  
**Witch**, a woman with supernatural powers.  
**Which?** which one?  
**With**, (*th soft*), a preposition.  
**Witho**, (*th hard*), a band of twigs.  
**Wither**, to fade.  
**Whither?** to what place?  
**Whether**, a conjunction.  
**Weather**, state of the atmosphere.  
**Wen**, an excrescence on the skin.  
**When?** at what time?  
**Ye**, you.  
**Yea**, yes



## CLASS IV.—HOMONYMS.

*Homonyms are words spelt and pronounced alike, but different in meaning. They are either from different roots, as shown in List II; or modifications of some primitive sense of the word, as shown in English Etymology, Class VIII. Those only are given in the following list, which are not obviously to be referred to either of the other lists.*

## LIST I.

- Address,**<sup>903</sup> *v.* To speak to. *n.* Department. Cleverness. Super-  
scription. A speech.
- Air,**<sup>476</sup> *n.* What we breathe. A tune. Carriage, or manner.
- Ash,** *n.* A kind of tree. That which remains of the fire.
- Ball,**<sup>881</sup> *n.* A round thing. A dancing assembly.
- Bank,**<sup>816</sup> *n.* A heap of earth. A place to store and deal in money.
- Bark,** The noise of a dog. The covering of a tree. A ship.
- Beam,** *n.* A large stick of timber. A ray of light.
- Bear,**<sup>1372</sup> *v.* To carry. To endure. *n.* A wild beast.
- Beetle,**<sup>945</sup> *v.* To overhang. *n.* An insect. A heavy mallet.
- Bill,** *n.* A bird's beak. An axe. A document.
- Billet, F.,** *n.* A log. A small document or note.
- Bit,** *v.* Did bite. A small piece, a *bite*.
- Board,**<sup>1133</sup> *v.* To have meals for a price. *n.* A thin plank.
- Boot,** *n.* A covering for the leg. Advantage.
- Bound,**<sup>915</sup> *v.* Did bind. *n.* A leap. A limit.
- Bowl,** *v.* To roll. *n.* A ball. A *round* vessel.
- Bore,** *v.* To drill. To annoy. The past of *bear*. *n.* A sudden and  
great rise of the tide, as at the head of the Bay of Fundy.
- Brazier,** *n.* a worker in *brass*. A pan for coals.
- Brook,** *v.* To endure an insult. *n.* A small stream.
- Bugle,**<sup>124</sup> A hunting horn. A long bead.
- Butt,** *v.* to strike with the head. *n.* A cask. A target.
- Calf,** *n.* The young of the ox kind. Part of the leg.
- Can,**<sup>265</sup> *v.* Is able. *n.* A metal vessel.

- Cape.<sup>16</sup> *n.* A headland. The part of a garment which covers the head or neck.
- Caper.<sup>253</sup> *v.* To leap and frisk. *n.* A pickle.
- Card.<sup>719</sup> *v.* To comb wool. *n.* Stiff paper.
- Cast.<sup>1001</sup> To throw as in a mould. *n.* A moulded shape.
- Cataract.<sup>950</sup> *n.* A cascade. A disease of the eye.
- Charge, *P.*, *n.* Care or guidance. An accusation. Cost. Attack.
- Clove,<sup>938</sup> *v.* Past of *cleave*, (to split). *n.* An Eastern spice.
- Club. *v.* To subscribe together. *n.* A thick stick. An association.
- Cockle. *n.* A shell fish. A weed among corn.
- Commit,<sup>973</sup> *v.* To entrust. To do (*in a bad sense*). To send to jail.
- Cow. *v.* To terrify or overawe. *n.* An animal.
- Court,<sup>805</sup> *v.* To woo. *n.* A royal household. A space enclosed by buildings. An assemblage of judges.
- Crab, *n.* A shell fish. A small sour apple.
- Craft. *n.* Cunning. Trade. A small vessel.
- Cross,<sup>779</sup> *v.* To trouble or vex. *a.* Peevish. *n.* A shape made by intersecting lines. Trouble.
- Cork.<sup>360</sup> *n.* The bark of the cork oak. A city in Ireland.
- Crow, *n.* A bird. A *crowbar*. The note of the cock.
- Bear. *a.* Beloved. Precious. Costly.
- Deck,<sup>729</sup> *v.* To dress, to adorn. *n.* The floor of a ship.
- Die, *v.* To expire. *n.* A stamp. A cube.
- Dock, *v.* To cut off. *n.* An enclosed place for ships; also one in a court of law. A weed.
- Draw.<sup>967</sup> *v.* To drag. To take from a cask. To pourtray.
- Drill.<sup>951</sup> *v.* To bore. To exercise soldiers. *n.* A kind of baboon.
- Drug,<sup>393</sup> *n.* A medicine. Any thing hanging on the seller's hands.
- Duck, *v.* To dive, or to put under water. *n.* A bird. A linen fabric.
- Dun, *v.* To ask payment often. *a.* Dull brown.<sup>426</sup>
- Ear, *n.* The organ of hearing. A stalk of wheat, &c.
- Ellipsis,<sup>1019</sup> *n.* An omission of words. An oval.\*
- Engross,<sup>1073</sup> *v.* To take the whole. To write in a lawyer's hand.
- Entertain,<sup>921</sup> *v.* To keep (an idea, or a guest). To amuse.
- Exact,<sup>527</sup> *v.* To force from an unwilling person. *a.* Correct.
- Express.<sup>953</sup> *v.* To declare. To squeeze out. To send off speedily.

\* Generally written *ellipse*, when used in this sense.

- Fare**,<sup>162</sup> *v.* To be in any state, to be treated. *n.* Price of passage.  
Food.
- Fast**, *v.* To abstain from food. *a.* Not loose. Quick.
- Fawn**, *v.* To hang about fondly or slavishly. *n.* The young of the deer.
- Fellow**, *n.* An associate, a match. A clown.
- Figure**,<sup>754</sup> *v.* To appear. To represent. *n.* A shape. A number.
- File**,<sup>775</sup> *n.* A rasp. A thread to string papers on.
- Firm**,<sup>1185</sup> *a.* Strong, steady. *n.* A trading company.
- Fit**, *v.* To suit. *a.* Proper. *n.* A spasm<sup>969</sup> or attack.
- Flock**, *n.* A number of sheep or birds. A lock of wool.
- Fold**, *v.* To double up. *n.* An enclosure for sheep, &c.
- Foot**, *n.* That on which a body stands. The lowest part. 12 inches
- For**, *prep.* Instead of, with regard to. *con.* Because.
- Founder**,<sup>785</sup> *v.* To go to the bottom. *n.* One who founds.
- Fret**,<sup>962</sup> *v.* To grieve. To wear by rubbing. *n.* An ornament in architecture.
- Fry**, *v.* To cook in a frying pan. *n.* The young of fish.
- Gall**, *v.* To chafe, irritate, or harass. *n.* The bile. A vegetable excrescence.
- Gloss**, *n.* Lustre. An explanatory note.
- Gore**, *n.* To tear with the horns. *n.* Clotted blood.
- Grain**,<sup>350</sup> *n.* Corn. A small particle. Texture or composition.
- Grate**, *v.* To rasp. To make a *grating* noise. *n.* A range of bars.
- Grateful**, *a.* Thankful. Pleasing. *L.* *Gratus*, pleasant.
- Graze**, *v.* To feed on *grass*. To touch slightly.
- Green**, *a.* Of the color of grass. Unripe. *n.* A grassy plain.
- Gross**, Past of *grind*. *n.* Earth. The foundation or reason.
- Gum**, *n.* The flesh round a tooth. A sticky substance.
- Habit**,<sup>1385</sup> *n.* Custom. Dress. State of the body, constitution.
- Hail**, *v.* To salute, or wish *health*. *n.* Frozen rain.
- Hamper**, *v.* To clog or hinder. *n.* A packing basket.
- Help**, *v.* To assist. To prevent, avoid. *n.* A domestic servant (*in U.S.*)
- Hide**, *v.* To conceal. *n.* The skin of a beast.
- Hop**, *v.* To jump with one foot. *n.* A plant.
- Hue**, *n.* A color. A loud noise.\*
- Hull**, *a.* A husk. The body of a ship. A port in You hire, Eng.

In the phrase "hue and cry."

- Husband,<sup>915</sup> *v.* To spend prudently. *n.* A married man.
- Instant,<sup>152</sup> *a.* Urgent, immediate. *n.* The shortest space of time.
- Jar, *n.* An earthen vessel. A discord, or jarring sound.
- Just,<sup>603</sup> *n.* Fair, honorable. *ad.* Exactly.
- Kind,<sup>233</sup> *a.* Good natured. *n.* Sort or species.
- Kite, *n.* A bird of prey. A toy.
- Lace, *n.* A knitted or woollen fabric. A string.
- Lake, *n.* Red color. A very large pond.
- Lap, *v.* To liek up. To fold over. *n.* The space formed on the legs in sitting.
- Last, *v.* To continue. *a.* *Latest.* *n.* The mould on which shoes are made.
- League,<sup>916</sup> A treaty. Three miles.
- Lean, *v.* To incline. *a.* Thin. *n.* The fleshy part of meat.
- Leave, *v.* To quit or stop. *n.* Permission.
- Left, *part.* Not taken. *a.* Opposite of right: because the left hand is not so much used as the right.
- Let, *v.* *Formerly,* to hinder: *now,* to allow: to put out to hire.
- Link, *n.* A ring of a chain. A torch.
- Liko, *n.* To love, or be pleased with. *a.* Resembling.<sup>1151</sup>
- Lock, *n.* The fastening of a door, &c. A tuft.
- Mace, *n.* An ornamental official staff. A spice.
- Mail, *n.* Armor of defence. A post bag. Tribute. *F. maille.*
- Mangle, *v.* To smooth linen. To rend and bruise.
- Mast, *Part* of a ship. Acorns<sup>355</sup> and beech nuts.
- Match, *n.* A material for lighting with. An equal. A marriage. A contest.
- Matter,<sup>534</sup> *v.* To be of importance. *n.* *Material.* Subject of discourse.
- Mead, *n.* A meadow. Honey wine.
- Meal,<sup>568</sup> *n.* A repast. Flour ground in a mill.
- Meet, *v.* To come together. *a.* Proper. *n.* A place where hunters meet.
- Minute,<sup>1096</sup> *n.* A short space of time. A short note.
- Mole, *n.* A small animal. A soft wart. A bank. *L. moles,* a mass.
- Moor, *v.* To fasten a ship by ropes, &c. *n.* A fen. A native of Morocco.
- Mortar, *n.* A vessel in which things are pounded. Cement. A wide cannon. *F. mortière.*

- Must**, *v.* Is bound by necessity. *n.* Unfermented liquor.
- Nail**, *n.* Part of the fingers and toes. A metal spike.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
- Nap**, *n.* A short sleep. The down on cloth.
- Nervous**, *a.* Strong. Weak in the nerves. *L. nerva*, a nerve.
- No**, *a.* Not any. The *adverb* of denial.
- Oblige**,<sup>916</sup> *v.* To force, or bind. To do a favor for.
- Organ**,<sup>679</sup> *n.* A natural instrument of an animal or plant. A wind instrument.
- Ounce**, *n.* A weight. A panther, a *lynx*.
- Partial**,<sup>1059</sup> *a.* Inclined to. Belonging to a *part* only.
- Paste**, *F., n.* Dough. Mock jewellery.
- Patient**,<sup>1392</sup> *a.* Suffering, persevering. *n.* A *suffering* person.
- Peck**, *v.* To *pick* at with the beak. *n.* A quarter of a bushel.
- Peer**, *v.* To peep. *n.* An equal. A nobleman,<sup>1965</sup>
- Pen**, *v.* To enclose. *n.* A writing tool. A wing,<sup>254</sup>
- Pet**, *n.* A little passionate outburst. A favorite.
- Pine**, *v.* To languish. *n.* A tree. A pine apple.
- Pinion**,<sup>252</sup> *v.* To fasten the arms. *n.* A wing. A tooth of a wheel.
- Pink**, *v.* To pierce. *n.* A flower. Rose color.
- Plate**, *n.* A *flat* dish. Vessels of the precious metals.
- Poach**, *v.* To boil slightly. To take game unlawfully.
- Pollard**, *n.* A topped tree. A mixture of meal and bran.
- Post**,<sup>893</sup> *v.* To travel quickly, or send off quickly. To copy into a ledger. *n.* A stake. A messenger. An employment. The Post Office.
- Prefer**, *v.* To choose rather. To advance.
- Prune**, *v.* To lop. *n.* A dried plum. *F.*
- Pump**, *n.* A dancing shoe. An engine for raising water.
- Punch**,<sup>953</sup> *n.* A tool for making holes. A mixed liquor. A cart horse.
- Pupil**, *n.* a scholar. A part of the eye. *L., pupillus.*
- Purchase**, *v.* To buy. *n.* A fulcrum or rest for a lever.
- Quarter**,<sup>1040</sup> *v.* To billet soldiers. *n.* The fourth part. A measure, Mercy in battle.
- Race**,<sup>332</sup> *n.* A generation. A genus. A match at running, &c.
- Rail**, *v.* To scold violently. *n.* A paling. A wading bird.
- Ram**, *v.* To drive forcibly, as a ram butts. *n.* A male sheep.
- Rash**, *a.* Hasty, done with a *rush*. *n.* An eruption on the skin.
- Rent**, *v.* Tore. *d.* A tearing. An income.

- Resolution,<sup>919</sup> *n.* Determination. Separation into parts.
- Rest, *S., n.* Repose. That which remains.
- Right,<sup>977</sup> *a.* Just. Straight. Not left. *n.* Justice. A claim.
- Ring, *S., v.* To sound a bell. *n.* A circle.
- Rock, *v.* To move to and fro. *n.* A large fixed stone. A distaff.
- Roe, *n.* A female deer. The eggs of fish.
- Rue, *v.* To be sorry for. *n.* A plant.
- Rush, *v.* To run violently. *n.* A plant.
- Sack, *v.* To rob a conquered town. *n.* A bag. The old name for sherry. See p. 157.
- Sash, *n.* A wide ribbon or scarf. A window frame.
- Season,<sup>473</sup> *v.* To give relish. To temper or mature. *n.* A time.
- Set, *v.* To place, to plant. To become solid. *n.* A number of things which go together.
- Shaft, *n.* A handle. An arrow. A vertical pit. A pillar.
- Shed, *v.* To let fall. *n.* A covering to shed the rain.
- Shoal, *a.* *Shallow.* *n.* A great number of fish. A sand bank.
- Shore,<sup>937</sup> *n.* The beach. A prop.
- Size, *n.* Bulk. Glue.
- Smooth, *v.* To make smooth. *a.* Not rough.
- Spirit,<sup>109</sup> *n.* The soul. Courage. Alcoholic liquor.
- Steep, *v.* To soak. *a.* Precipitous. *n.* A precipice.
- Steer, *v.* To direct a ship. *n.* A young bullock.
- Stem, *v.* To withstand a current. *n.* A stalk. The fore part of a ship.
- Stern, *a.* Harsh, austere. *n.* The *steering* place.
- Stick,<sup>922</sup> *v.* To stab. To cling to. *n.* A piece of wood.
- Succeed,<sup>157</sup> *v.* To follow. To prosper.
- Suffer,<sup>1374</sup> *v.* To allow. To endure (*as pain, &c.*)
- Suit,<sup>851</sup> *v.* To fit. *n.* A set. Courtship. A law case.
- Swallow, *v.* To receive into the stomach. *n.* A bird.
- Tack, *v.* To fasten. To alter a ship's course. *n.* A nail.
- Till, *v.* To cultivate. *n.* A money drawer. *prep.* Until.
- Toll, *S., v.* To sound a bell. *n.* A tax.
- Treat,<sup>971</sup> *n.* To use. To negotiate. To discuss. *n.* A feast.
- Tumbler, *n.* A kind of pigeon. A gymnast.<sup>913</sup> A drinking glass.
- Turtle, *n.* A sea tortoise. A kind of pigeon.

**Usher, v.** To introduce. *n.* An under-teacher: *fr. F.*  
**Wages, v.** Carries on, as war. *n.* Hire of work people.  
**Well, a.** Sound in health. *ad.* Rightly. *n.* A deep spring of water.  
**Yard,<sup>907</sup> n.** An enclosure. Three feet. A spar.

LIST II.

*In which the difference of meaning evidently arises from the different derivations.*

<b>Arch,<sup>790</sup></b> droll, sly: chief.	<b>Cleave,<sup>648</sup></b> to split.
<b>Arch,<sup>663</sup></b> a curve, as in a bridge.	<b>Cleave,<sup>1389</sup></b> to stick to.
<b>Bay,<sup>124</sup></b> an arm of the sea.	<b>Crickot,<sup>691</sup></b> an insect.
<b>Bay,</b> the laurel tree. <i>G. baïs,</i> a palm branch.	<b>Crickot,<sup>781</sup></b> a game.
<b>Bay,</b> to bark at: <i>fr. F.</i>	<b>Dam,<sup>525</sup></b> the mother of an animal.
<b>Bull, S.,</b> the male of cattle.	<b>Dam, D.,</b> a bank to confine water.
<b>Bull,</b> a papal proclamation: <i>L. bulla,</i> a seal.	<b>Defile,</b> to befoul or corrupt.
<b>Bull,</b> a blunder in speech.	<b>Defile,<sup>774</sup></b> a gorge or ravine.
<b>Case,<sup>1001</sup></b> state, condition.	<b>Desert,<sup>882</sup></b> to forsake.
<b>Case<sup>1261</sup></b> a law <i>cause</i> or trial.	<b>Desert,<sup>1387</sup></b> merit.
<b>Case,<sup>952</sup></b> a covering.	<b>Date,<sup>984</sup></b> the time of an event.
<b>Chase,</b> to hunt. <i>F. chasser.</i>	<b>Date,<sup>141</sup></b> a kind of fruit.
<b>Chase,<sup>952</sup></b> to <i>enchase,</i> to engrave.	<b>Divers,</b> men who <i>diver.</i>
<b>Comb,<sup>404</sup></b> a receptacle for honey.	<b>Divers,<sup>120</sup></b> several.
<b>Comb,</b> an instrument for adjusting the hair. <i>S. camb.</i>	<b>Don,</b> a Russian river.
<b>Corn,<sup>350</sup></b> any kind of <i>grain.</i>	<b>Don,<sup>254</sup></b> a Spanish title.
<b>Corn,<sup>364</sup></b> a <i>horny</i> excreescence on the foot.	<b>Don,</b> to put on. See p. 56.
<b>Count,<sup>1267</sup></b> to <i>compute.</i> A clause in an indictment.	<b>Down,</b> soft feathers or hair. <i>Dan. dawn.</i>
<b>Count,<sup>959</sup></b> a title.	<b>Down,<sup>397</sup></b> a hill.
<b>Counter,</b> opposite to. <i>L. contra.</i>	<b>Down,</b> downwards. <i>S. adent.</i>
<b>Counter,</b> a table for <i>counting</i> on.	<b>Ξ,</b> older. <i>S. old,</i> age.
	<b>Elder</b> a tree. " "

- Fair, beautiful, equitable. *S. feagr.*  
 Fair, a free market: *fr. L.*  
 Fell, a hill. *S. feld.*  
 Fell, *S.*, fierce.  
 Fell, did, *fall.*  
 Felt, did, *fed.*  
 Felt, *S.*, soft cloth.  
 Fine, good looking. *F. fin.*  
 Fine,<sup>727</sup> a forfeit. In fine, lastly.  
 Flatter,<sup>195</sup> to praise falsely.  
 Flatter, comparative of *flat.*  
 Fleet,<sup>179</sup> to haste away.  
 Fleet,<sup>432</sup> a navy.  
 Foil<sup>27</sup> to baffle, to *befool.*  
 Foil,<sup>317</sup> leaf.  
 Grave,<sup>996</sup> serious.  
 Grave,<sup>721</sup> to engrave. A sepulchre, a tomb.  
 Holm, the evergreen oak. *S. holen*, holly.  
 Holm, *S.*, a river island; or low flat land near a river.  
 Host,<sup>590</sup> an army.  
 Host,<sup>556</sup> one who entertains.  
 Host, the elements in the Mass. *L. hostia*, a sacrifice.  
 Gin, a distilled liquor. *F. genèvre*, juniper.  
 Gin,<sup>1260</sup> a snare, an *engine.*  
 Jot, a mineral. See p. 156.  
 Jot,<sup>890</sup> to jet out, a spout.  
 Kennel,<sup>354</sup> a water course.  
 Kennel,<sup>223</sup> a dog house.  
 Lay,<sup>123</sup> past of *lie.*  
 Lay, a song. *S. ley.*  
 Lay,<sup>316</sup> not clerical.  
 Lie, to rest.  
 Lie, a falsehood. *S. lig.*  
 Lime, *F.*, a species of *lemon.*  
 Lime, the *linden* tree.\* *S. lind.*  
 Lime, *S.*, a mineral, a cement.  
 Line,<sup>774</sup> extension in length.  
 Line,<sup>361</sup> to put in *lining.*  
 Lawn, a grassy level. *W. llan.*  
 Lawn,<sup>361</sup> fine *linen.*  
 May, the 5th month. See p. 159.  
 May,<sup>206</sup> an auxiliary verb.  
 March, to step regularly. *F. marscher.*  
 March, the 3rd month. See p. 159.  
 Mean, to intend. *S. manan.*  
 Mean, middling—low, base. *S. mene.*  
 Means,<sup>791</sup> instrumentality.  
 Mill, an engine for grinding *meal.*  
 Mill,<sup>1062</sup> the *thousandth* part of a dollar.  
 Mint,<sup>1316</sup> a place for coining.  
 Mint, a small herb. *G. minthe.*  
 Mins, belonging to *me.*  
 Mine,<sup>406</sup> a place for ore.  
 Mass, a lump. *L. massa.*  
 Mass,<sup>973</sup> the R. Catholic service of the Lord's Supper.  
 Page,<sup>327</sup> a servant boy.  
 Page, one side of a leaf. *L. pagina.*

\*Called in America the *hasswood.*



- Plane**,<sup>400</sup> level: a tool for smoothing.
- Plane**,<sup>1134</sup> the *plat'anus* tree.
- Pole**,<sup>129</sup> the end of the earth's axis.
- Pole**,<sup>313</sup> a stake:  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards.
- Pole**, a native of Poland.
- Policy**,<sup>593</sup> management, plan.
- Policy**, a warrant for money in the funds: a promise to pay by insurance offices. *L. polliceri*, to promise.
- Pitch**,<sup>767</sup> to throw: hence the elevation or extent.
- Pitch**, tar. *L. pix*.
- Pale**,<sup>751</sup> whitish, *pallid*.
- Pale**,<sup>313</sup> a stake, an enclosure.
- Pile**,<sup>314</sup> a large stake driven in the ground.
- Pile**,<sup>771</sup> the nap on cloth: a mass.
- Pulse**,<sup>954</sup> a throbbing of the blood.
- Pulse**, leguminous plants, fr. *pull*.
- Port**, a wine from *Oporto*.
- Port**,<sup>1379</sup> *deportment*: a gate or harbour.
- Quarry**,<sup>1019</sup> a place where stone is hewn and *squared*.
- Quarry**,<sup>1297</sup> prey.
- Rank**,<sup>329</sup> vigorous, coarse, rancid.
- Rank**,<sup>683</sup> dignity: a row.
- Rally**,<sup>884</sup> to re-form in battle.
- Rally**, to jest satirically: fr. *rail*.
- Rose**, did *rise*.
- Rose**,<sup>356</sup> a beautiful flower. Rose color.
- Riddle**, a puzzle, from *read*.
- Riddle**,<sup>885</sup> a coarse sieve.
- Sage**,<sup>106</sup> Italian herb. *F. sauge*.
- Sage**,<sup>106</sup> wise, prudent.
- Saw**, did *see*.
- Saw**, a proverb, a *saying*.
- Saw**, a tool. *S. saga*.
- See**, to discern by the eye.
- See**,<sup>117</sup> a bishop's diocese.
- Seal**, a sea mammal. *S. scol*.
- Seal**,<sup>720</sup> a signet for letters, &c.
- Sound**,<sup>209</sup> healthy.
- Sound**,<sup>655</sup> a noise: to examine (*as by sound*), to try.
- Sole**,<sup>1029</sup> only, single.
- Sole**,<sup>378</sup> the bottom of the foot; a fish.
- Still**, quiet.
- Still**,<sup>421</sup> a machine for *distilling*.
- Scale**,<sup>817</sup> to mount by ladders: the proportion of represented to real size in maps, &c.
- Scale**,<sup>610</sup> to come off in flakes: the covering of reptiles and fish.
- Smelt**, did *smell*.
- Smelt**, to *melt* ore.
- Smelt**, *S.*, the young of a fish.
- Tense**,<sup>485</sup> tightly stretched.
- Tense**,<sup>1179</sup> time (*in grammar*).
- Tender**,<sup>1145</sup> affectionate, fragile.
- Tender**,<sup>485</sup> to offer or *extend*. A vessel or car which attends (*for attendant*).
- Vice**,<sup>1125</sup> wickedness.
- Vice**,<sup>634</sup> a machine to hold *forcibly*.
- Vice**,<sup>1176</sup> a substitute, *as viceroy*.

## CLASS V.

*Words spelled alike, the meanings of which are changed by changing the Accent.*

<b>Au'gust</b> , the eighth month.	<b>In'stinct</b> , <sup>464</sup> <i>n.</i> the imperfect reason of animals.
<b>August'</b> , <sup>322</sup> grand, majestic.	<b>Instinct'</b> , <i>a.</i> moved by something within, animated.
<b>Bu'f'fet</b> , <i>F.</i> , <i>v.</i> to strike; <i>n.</i> a box or blow with the fist.	<b>In'valid</b> , <sup>207</sup> one weak or disabled by sickness, wounds, &c.
<b>Buffet'</b> , a shelf, a side table.	<b>Inval'id</b> , weak; or of no force or weight.
<b>Com'pact</b> , <sup>925</sup> an agreement.	<b>Min'ute</b> , <sup>1096</sup> the 60th part of an hour: a small portion of time.
<b>Compact'</b> , firm, solid.	<b>Minute'</b> , small, diminished.
<b>Con'jure</b> , <sup>1239</sup> ( <i>kun'-jur</i> ), to practise the art of a conjurer.	<b>Provost</b> , <sup>893</sup> ( <i>prov'-ust</i> ), the head of a corporation.*
<b>Conjure'</b> , to call upon with adjuration; to entreat in the most earnest manner.	<b>Provcst</b> , ( <i>pro-vo'</i> ), the executioner of an army.
<b>En'trance</b> , <sup>799</sup> the act or place of entering.	<b>Su'pine</b> , a kind of verbal noun in Latin.
<b>Entrance'</b> , to put into a <i>trance</i> or ecstasy. <i>L. trans</i> , beyond.	<b>Supine'</b> , lying with the face upward, indolent. <i>L. supinus</i> .
<b>Gal'lant</b> , <i>F.</i> , brave, (applied to military men).	
<b>Gallant'</b> , attentive to ladies.	

*In pronouncing the following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, the accent should be on the first syllable; but when employed as verbs, on the last.*

<b>Ab'sent</b> , <sup>199</sup> not present.	<b>Ab'stract</b> , <sup>971</sup> an abridgment.
<b>Absent'</b> , to keep away.	<b>Abstract'</b> , to draw or separate from; to abridge.

\*Edinburgh, in place of a Mayor, has a Lord Provost.

- Ac cent**, a peculiar tone in speaking or pronouncing; stress or force given to a particular syllable in a word; a mark by which the accent is denoted.
- Account'**,<sup>692</sup> to mark the accent; to give or express the accent.
- Af'fix**, a post-fix or terminating particle.
- Affix'**,<sup>921</sup> to join or unite to.
- At'tribute**,<sup>983</sup> a quality.
- Attrib'ute**, to assign to.
- Aug'ment**,<sup>323</sup> an increase.
- Augment'**, to increase.
- Col'lect**,<sup>341</sup> a short prayer, *collected* from the services of the day.
- Collect'**, to bring together.
- Com'ment**,<sup>1257</sup> an exposition.
- Comment'**, (upon). to expound.
- Com'pound**,<sup>893</sup> a mixture; an enclosure.
- Compound'**, to mix, to come to terms of agreement.
- Con'cert**,<sup>1393</sup> a musical entertainment: agreement or design.
- Concert'**, to contrive,<sup>1301</sup> to plan.
- Con'cord**,<sup>108</sup> harmony.
- Concord'**, to agree with.
- Con'duct**,<sup>965</sup> behaviour.
- Conduct'**, to lead, to manage.
- Con'finc**,<sup>787</sup> a boundary.
- Confine'**, to limit; to imprison.
- Con'flict**,<sup>942</sup> a struggle, or contest.
- Conflict'**, to oppose.
- Con'sort**,<sup>1219</sup> a wife or husband, a companion.
- Consort'**, to associate with.
- Con'test**,<sup>600</sup> a dispute, a struggle.
- Contest'**, to dispute, to contend.
- Con'tract**,<sup>971</sup> a binding agreement.
- Contract'**, to draw together.
- Con'trast**,<sup>182</sup> opposition of things unlike.
- Contrast'**, to place in opposition.
- Con'verse**,<sup>129</sup> *n.* conversation; *a.* the opposite or contrary.
- Converse'**, to discourse familiarly with.
- Con'vert**,<sup>129</sup> a person converted.
- Convert'**, to change or turn.
- Con'vict**,<sup>630</sup> a person convicted.
- Convict'**, to prove guilty.
- Con'voy**,<sup>1330</sup> an escort, or guide.
- Convoy'**, to escort, to accompany as a guard.
- Coun'termand'**,<sup>579</sup> an order to the contrary.
- Coun'termand''**, to revoke a former order.
- Des'cant**,<sup>692</sup> a song; a discourse.
- Descant'**, to harangue.
- Des'ert**,<sup>583</sup> a wilderness; a *deserted* place.
- Desert'**, to forsake.
- Di'gest**,<sup>525</sup> materials arranged.
- Digest'**, to arrange; to dissolve.

- Dis/count**,<sup>1367</sup> abatement for ready money.
- Discount'**, to make an abatement for ready money.
- Es/cort**, *F.*, an armed guard.
- Escort'**, to accompany as a guard.
- Es/say**,<sup>1391</sup> an attempt; a treatise.
- \*Essay'**, to attempt; to try.
- Ex/port**,<sup>1379</sup> a commodity exported
- Export'**, to carry or ship goods out of the country.
- Ex/tract**,<sup>671</sup> something extracted.
- Extract'**, to draw out, or from.
- Fer/ment**,<sup>1398</sup> a boiling, a tumult.
- Ferment'**, to cause or produce fermentation.
- Fre/quent**,<sup>1198</sup> often occurring.
- Frequent'**, to visit often.
- Im port**,<sup>1379</sup> any commodity imported; meaning; consequence; tendency.
- Import'**, to bring from abroad; to mean or signify.
- In/cense**,<sup>453</sup> perfume or fragrance exhaled by fire.
- Incense'**, to inflame, to enrage.
- In/crease**,<sup>320</sup> augmentation.
- Increase'**, to make more or greater.
- In/lay**,<sup>123</sup> something inlaid or inserted.
- Inlay'**, to variegate with an in/lay.
- In/sult**,<sup>177</sup> an affront.<sup>91</sup>
- Insult'**, to treat with insolence.
- In/terchange**, a mutual exchange of commerce. *F. changer.*
- Interchange'**, to exchange with.
- In/terdict**,<sup>61</sup> a prohibition.
- Interdict'**, to prohibit.
- Miscon/duct**,<sup>965</sup> bad behaviour.
- Mis'conduct'**, to behave badly.
- Ob'ject**,<sup>890</sup> something seen; an end or purpose.
- Object'**, to make an objection to; to oppose by argument.
- O'vercharge**, too great a charge.
- Overcharge'**, to charge too much; to crowd. *F. charger.*
- O'verthrow**, defeat, discomfiture, destruction.
- Overthrow'**, to defeat, to discomfit, to destroy.<sup>800</sup>
- Per/mit**,<sup>973</sup> a licence or authority.
- Permit'**, to authorize, to allow.
- Per'vert**,<sup>129</sup> one turned from the right way.
- Pervert'**, to lead one wrong.
- Pre'mise**,<sup>973</sup> an anterior proposition.
- Premise'**, to put before. See p. 145.
- Pre/fix**,<sup>924</sup> a particle or preposition prefixed to a word.
- Prefix'**, to put before.
- Pro/lude**,<sup>620</sup> something introductory.
- Prelude'**, to serve as an introduction, to begin with.

\*Spelled *essay* when it means to try; the fineness of metal.

- Pres'age**,<sup>1384</sup> a prognostic or sign. **Rep''rimand'**, *F.*, a censure.
- Presage'**, to foretell or forebode. **Rep'rimand''**, to censure, to chide.
- Pres'ent**,<sup>139</sup> *n.* something presented, a gift or offering; *a.* not absent. **Sub'ject**,<sup>890</sup> *a.* placed under; liable to; *n.* one under the dominion of another; the question or matter under consideration.
- Present'**, to give formally. **Subject'**, to place under; to reduce to submission.
- Pro'ceeds**, the cash returns of a sale. **Sur'name**,<sup>1293</sup> a name added.
- Proceeds'**, does advance.<sup>1033</sup> **Surname'**, to distinguish by a surname.
- Produce**,<sup>965</sup> that which is produced; the product or amount. **Sur'vey**,<sup>43</sup> a view taken.
- Produce'**, to bring forth. **Survey'**, to take a view.
- Proj'ect**,<sup>890</sup> a design, a scheme, a contrivance. **Tor'ment**,<sup>878</sup> torture, vexation.
- Project'**, to form in the mind; to jut out. **Torment'**, to put to pain; to torture, or to vex.
- Prot'est**,<sup>609</sup> a solemn or legal declaration. **Trans'fer**,<sup>1374</sup> the act of transferring; delivery; removal.
- Protest'**, to declare solemnly or legally. **Transfer'**, to assign or make over to another; to remove.
- Re'bel**,<sup>628</sup> one who rebels. **Trans'port**,<sup>1379</sup> rapture; a vessel for conveying soldiers over the sea.
- Rebel'**, to oppose lawful authority; to rise in rebellion. **Transport'**, to convey from one place to another; to enrapture.
- Rec'ord**,<sup>108</sup> a register, a memorial. **Un'dress**,<sup>903</sup> a loose easy dress.
- Record'**, to register. **Undress'**, to divest of clothes.
- Ref'use**,<sup>879</sup> what is refused as useless; worthless remains.
- Refuse**, to reject.

N. B.—The other words of a similar nature, not found in this list, should be accented alike as nouns and verbs, as:—Bal'ance, com'bat, detail', pur'pose, coun'sel, resort', &c.

## CLASS VI.

*Words spelt and accented alike, but differing in pronunciation and meaning.*

- Associate<sup>584</sup> (*ā*) to keep company with.  
 Associate, (*ēt*) a companion.  
 Abuse,<sup>681</sup> (*z*) to ill-use.  
 Abuse, (*ç*) ill use.  
 Bow, (*ou*) an inclination; the fore part of a ship.  
 Bow, (*ō*) an instrument for shooting arrows.  
 Bass, (*ah*) a kind of fish.  
 Bass, (*ā*) the lowest part in harmony.  
 Canon, *G.*, a rule; an ecclesiastic.  
 Canon, *Sp.*, (*canyon*) a ravine (*in S. W. of U. States*).  
 Cleanly, (*ē*) neat.  
 Cleanly, (*ē*) in a clean manner.  
 Close,<sup>979</sup> (*z*) to shut.  
 Close, (*ç*) fast, shut.  
 Courtesy,<sup>803</sup> (*cur-te-sy*) civility.  
 Courtesy, (*curt-sey*) a lady's gesture of respect.  
 Clothes, does clothe.  
 Clothes, (*cloes*) garments.  
 Char, (*ā*) to become charcoal.  
 Char, (*ā*) to work at *chores*.  
 Cruise, (*z*) a rambling voyage.  
 Cruise, **cruse**, (*ç*) a small cup.  
 Deliberate,<sup>1006</sup> (*ā*) to think.  
 Deliberate, (*ēt*) done with deliberation.  
 Desolate,<sup>1029</sup> (*ā*) to ravage<sup>637</sup> and destroy.  
 Desolate, (*ēl*) desolated.  
 Diffuse,<sup>879</sup> (*z*) to spread or scatter.  
 Diffuse, (*ç*) verbose, wordy.  
 Does, (*duz*) doth.  
 Does, (*ōz*) the plural of *doe*.  
 Eat, (*ē*) to devour.  
 Eat, (*ç*) another form of *ate*.  
 Estimate, (*ā*) to calculate: *fr. L.*  
 Estimate, (*ēt*) a calculation.  
 Excuse,<sup>1261</sup> (*z*) to pardon,<sup>984</sup> to make excuses.  
 Excuse, (*ç*) an apology.  
 For-te, *I.*, loud, (*in music*).  
 Forte, *F.*, what one excels in.

- Gill**, (*g hard*) the breathing organ of fish.
- Gill**, (*j*) the fourth of a pint.
- Grease**, (*z*) to smear with grease.
- Grease**, (*ç*) fat.
- Hinder**, (*i*) to delay or keep *behind*.
- Hinder**, (*i*) in the rear.
- House**, (*z*) to shelter.
- House**, (*ç*) a dwelling.
- Intimate**, <sup>799</sup> (*ā*) to hint.
- Intimate**, (*ét*) close, very familiar.
- Irony**, (*iurny*) tasting of iron.
- I'rony**, grave sarcasm : *fr. G.*
- Job**, (*ō*) one of the patriarchs.
- Job**, (*ō*) a piece of work.
- Lead**, (*ē*) to conduct.
- Lead**, (*ē*) one of the metals.
- Learned**, *v.* did learn.
- Learn-ed**,\* *a.* well informed.
- Lease**, (*ç*) to let for a limited time.
- Lease**, (*z*) to glean after the harvest.
- Live**, (*ç*) to be alive.
- Live**, (*i*) alive.
- Lower**, (*ō*) to let down.
- Lower**, *lour*, (*ou*) to look dark.
- Moderate**, <sup>1011</sup> (*ā*) to make or become moderate.
- Moderate**, (*ét*) the opposite of extreme.
- Mouse**, (*z*) to catch mice.
- Mouse**, (*ç*) a small animal.
- Mouth**, *mouthe*, (*th soft*) to speak affectedly.
- Mouth**, (*th hard*) a part of the face.
- Mow**, (*ō*) to cut grass.
- Mow**, (*ou*) the hay in the barn.
- Notable**, <sup>795</sup> (*ō*) worthy of note.
- Notable**, (*ō*) skilled in house-keeping.
- Polish**, (*ō*) belonging to Poland.
- Polish**, <sup>963</sup> (*ō*) a glassy surface.
- Poll**, (*ō*) the head : a voting place.
- Poll**, (*ō*) a name.
- Pendant**, <sup>995</sup> an ear ring, a *hanging* jewel.
- Pendant**, (*pennant*) a streamer.
- Raven**, (*ā*) to devour *ravenously*.
- Raven**, <sup>641</sup> (*ā*) a *voracious* bird.
- Re'collect'**, to gather up again.
- Rec'ollect'**, to remember.
- Re'-forma'tion**, <sup>757</sup> a forming anew.
- Ref'orma'tion**, amendment.
- Row**, (*ou*) a riot, a noise.
- Row**, (*ō*) a rank.
- Slaver**, (*ā*) a slave ship.
- Slaver**, (*ā*) spittle.
- Separate**, <sup>927</sup> (*ā*) to disjoin, to part.
- Separate**, (*ét*) distinct, apart.

\* *Belov-ed, bless-ed, curs-ed, arm-ed* and *wing-ed* should also have the *ed* a separate syllable, when used as adjectives.

Slough, ( <i>sloʊ</i> ) a miry place.	Use, <sup>651</sup> ( <i>z</i> ) to employ.
Slough, ( <i>slʌf</i> ) the cast skin of a snake. <sup>302</sup>	Use, ( <i>ç</i> ) employment.
Sow, ( <i>ō</i> ) to scatter seed.	Wind, ( <i>ī</i> ) to turn round.
Sow, ( <i>ou</i> ) the female swine.	Wind, ( <i>l</i> ) air in motion.
Tarry, ( <i>ā</i> ) to stay, to wait.	Won't ( <i>ō</i> ) colloquial for <i>will not</i> .
Tarry, ( <i>ah</i> ) smeared with tar.	Wont, ( <i>ū</i> ) usage, custom.
Teeth, teethe, ( <i>th soft</i> ) to grow teeth.	Worsted, ( <i>oo</i> ) a kind of yarn.
Teeth, ( <i>th hard</i> ) a part of the mouth.	Worsted, ( <i>ur</i> ) defeated.
Tear, ( <i>ā</i> ) to rend.	Wound, ( <i>ou</i> ) did wind.
Tear, ( <i>ē</i> ) water from the eye.	Wound, ( <i>oo</i> ) an injury.

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### CLASS VII.—SYNONYMS.

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*Synonyms are words of the same, or nearly the same meaning. The different shades of meaning can only be shown in the application, which we have not space to illustrate, and which belongs, indeed, rather to a work on composition than to a Spelling Book. We give a few specimens.*

Allay,<sup>123</sup> appease, soothe, mitigate, alleviate, relieve, assuage.  
 Aggravate, enrage, *fr. F.*, excite, embitter, increase.

Assist, aid, help, succour, support.  
 Thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct.

Assemble,<sup>1197</sup> collect, convoke, levy, muster.  
 Disperse, dismiss, scatter, disband.<sup>915</sup>



Abandon, abdicate, forsake, desert, resign, relinquish.  
Cherish,<sup>1331</sup> maintain, uphold, depend, retain, seek.

Appoint, order, prescribe, dictate, direct.

Abjure, recall, revoke, recant, disavow, countermand, repeal.

Active, assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious.

Inactive, desultory,<sup>177</sup> lax, idle, inert.<sup>671</sup>

Austere, forbidding, harsh, rigid, severe, stern, strict.<sup>917</sup>

Affable,<sup>65</sup> inviting, indulgent, lax, easy, approachable.<sup>1157</sup>

Amuse, divert, entertain, gratify, beguile.

Weary, displease, tire, disgust, bore, annoy.<sup>1349</sup>

Asperse, defame, calumniate, slander, traduce, detract, vilify.

Praise, eulogize, extol,<sup>1376</sup> commend, applaud, vindicate.

Abase, degrade, disgrace, humiliate, dishonor.

Raise, exalt, honor, elevate, dignify, promote.

Audacity, boldness, effrontery,<sup>21</sup> hardihood, impudence.

Timidity, bashfulness, (*P. bas*, low), modesty, diffidence.

Awkward, clumsy, uncouth, ungainly, clownish.

Dexterous, polished, elegant, polite.

Conceal, hide, dissemble,<sup>1151</sup> disguise.

Avow, reveal, exhibit, expose, display, divulge.<sup>544</sup>

Calamity, disaster,<sup>491</sup> misfortune, mishap,<sup>1394</sup> catastrophe.

Blessing, boon, god-send,<sup>1103</sup> advantage.<sup>1035</sup>

Common, vulgar, ordinary, mean, plebe'ian,<sup>543</sup> mediocre.

Uncommon, extraordinary, distinguished, select.

Changeable, fickle, variable, inconstant, unstable.

Steady, stable, constant, reliable, (*an Americanism*), trustworthy.

Wealth, riches, opulence, abundance, affluence.

Indigence, (*L. egere*, to need), necessity, poverty,<sup>574</sup> need.

Brave, *F.*, courageous, intrepid, valiant, heroic.

Cowardly, timid, pusillanimous.

Entice, seduce, prompt, allure, tempt.<sup>1392</sup>

Deter,<sup>1358</sup> scare, daunt, warn, (*see p. 60*), frighten.

Grant, allow, bestow, confer, concede, afford, *f. P.*  
 Refuse, deny,<sup>1303</sup> retain, withhold.

Huge, immense, vast, extensive, enormous.  
 Small, little, minute, diminutive.

Involve, implicate, entangle, perplex, embarrass.<sup>796</sup>  
 Disentangle, facilitate, extricate.<sup>854</sup>

Kindness, goodwill, benignity, liberality.  
 Unkindness, harshness, malignity, malevolence.

Society, association, community, company,<sup>866</sup> partnership.

Avoid,<sup>1299</sup> shun, elude, eschew.

Bewail, bemoan, deplore, lament.

Cheer, comfort, console, encourage.

Accomplish, achieve,<sup>17</sup> effect, execute.

Jaded, tired, exhausted, fatigued, harassed.

Make, form, create, compose, constitute.

Notorious, renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous.

Mount, climb, scale, ascend.

Suffocate, smother, strangle, choke.

Impetuous, absolute, arbitrary, despotical, tyrannical.

Relate, recite, rehearse, describe, narrate, recount.

Overcome, subdue, vanquish,<sup>630</sup> conquer, surmount.

Amend,<sup>616</sup> correct, reform, improve, rectify.

Yield, cede, deliver,<sup>570</sup> surrender.<sup>959</sup>

Attractions, charms, allurements, fascinations.

Difficulty, hindrance, impediment, obstacle, bar.

Colleague, partner, associate, coadjutor,<sup>1400</sup> assistant.

Satisfaction, enjoyment,<sup>1339</sup> pleasure, gratification.

Shoal, swarm, drove, herd, flock, bevy, covey,<sup>121</sup> hive.

Entreaty, prayer, supplication, solicitation,<sup>969</sup> request, suit.<sup>851</sup>

Gang,<sup>161</sup> band, crew, company, troop.

Joy,<sup>1339</sup> gladness, gayety, mirth, merriment, exhilaration.

Margin,<sup>739</sup> edge, brim, rim, brink,<sup>917</sup> border.

Note, sign, token, mark, emblem,<sup>891</sup> symbol, characteristic, trait.

Quickness, fleetness,<sup>179</sup> swiftness, speed, rapidity, velocity.

Reward,<sup>650</sup> requital,<sup>1020</sup> compensation, amends, remuneration.

## THE ALPHABET.

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The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, representing about forty sounds. A perfect alphabet would have a letter or character for every sound; but this perfection probably occurs in no alphabet.

The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. A vowel can be sounded alone by itself—a consonant cannot.

The *vowels* are *a, e, i, o, and u*. *W* and *y*, when not at the beginning of a syllable, are vowels, being then sounded like *u* and *i* respectively. At the beginning of a syllable they are consonants, that is, they cannot in that position be sounded alone. They are therefore called *semi-vowels*. The remaining nineteen letters are *consonants*.

### THE VOWELS.

<b>A</b>	represents 5 sounds, as in the words:—	<i>fate, fat, fair, far, full.</i>
<b>E</b>	“ 3	“ “ <i>mete, met, her.</i>
<b>I</b>	“ 4	“ “ <i>pine, pin, fir, pique.</i>
<b>O</b>	“ 5	“ “ <i>note, not, move, nor, done.</i>
<b>U</b>	“ 5	“ “ <i>tube, tub, pull, fur, rule.</i>

**Y** has the sounds of *I*, except the last.

The first sound is called *long*, the second *short*. The others are differently named by different writers. The silent *e* at the end converts the short vowel into a long one. The consonant *r*, following a vowel, produces a distinct sound with each vowel.

### THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound; a triphthong, the union of three. They are called *proper* when each of the vowels is sounded, and *improper* when not. There are only five diphthongs strictly proper; viz., *ay, oi, oy, ou, and ow*. The only proper triphthong is *uoy* in *buoy*.

## THE CONSONANTS.

**B** has only one sound, and is silent before *t* and after *m* in the same syllable, as *debt*, *dumb*.

**C** and **G** are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

**C** hard is equal in sound to *k*, *c* soft to *s*, and *g* soft to *j*.

<i>Ex.</i> —cat	gat		cell	gem*
cot	got		cit	gibə
cut	gum		eyst	gipsy

**G** is silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *gnaw*.

**H** is simply a breathing. At the beginning of many words it is silent, as *hair*, *hour*, *honor*, *herb*, *honest*, *humor*.

**K** is silent before *n*, as *knight*. **L** is frequently silent, as in *calm*.

**L**, **M**, **N**, **R**, are called *liquids*; because they unite so smoothly in sound with other consonants.

**N** is silent at the end of a syllable when it follows *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*.

**P** is silent at the beginning of a syllable when it precedes *s* or *t*, as *psalm*, *ptisan*.

**Q** is sounded like *k*, and is always followed by *u*, as *queen*.

**S** is sounded either like *c* soft, as *scal*, *z* as *was*, or *sh* as *sure*.

**T** when followed by *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, is sounded like *sh*, as *nuptial*, *patient*, *action*.

**W** is silent before *r*, as *wring*.

**Z** is sounded nearly like *s* or *sh*, as *freeze*, *azure*.

**G** soft, **J**, and **X**, are really double consonants: the two first sounding like *dzh*, and the last being equivalent to *ks*. **X**, at the beginning of words, is sounded, however, like *z*, as *Xenophon*.

## DIGRAPHS.

These are unions of consonants to represent simple sounds. They are *ch*, *ck*, *gh*, *ng*, *ph*, *qu*, *rh*, *sh*, *th*, and *wh*.

**Ch** is sounded like *tsh*, as in *chart*; but after *n*, as in *bench*, and also in words from the French, as *chaise*, it is pronounced like *sh*; and in words from the Greek, like *k*, as *chyle*. In a few words, as *drachm*, *yacht*, and *schism*, it is silent.

\*As the Saxon *g* was always hard, many words have *g* hard before *e* and *i*; as *get*, *girl*.

**Gh** has the sound of *g*, as in *laugh*, but at the beginning of a syllable sounds like *g* hard, as *ghost*. At the end of a syllable it is sometimes silent, as *high*, and is always so before *t*, as in *light*, except in the word *draught*. The combination **ough** has seven sounds, given in the following lines:—

“Tis not an easy task to show  
 How *o*, *u*, *g*, *h* sound; since *though*  
 An Irish *lough*, and English *slough*,  
 And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow,  
 Differ as much as *tough* and *through*;  
 There seems no more reason why they do.

**Ph** has the sound of *f*, as *phial*, but sometimes of *p*, as *diphthong*.

**Qu** has the sound of *kw*, as *queen*, but in words from the French, the sound of *k*, as in *casquet*.<sup>952</sup>

**Th** soft, as in *this*, is the aspirate of *d*; and *th* hard, as in *thin*, the aspirate of *t*. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, these digraphs were each represented by a single letter. *Th* is sometimes sounded as a simple *t*, as in *Thames*, (*tems*).

**Wh** is sounded as if written *hw*, as *what*.

#### RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

The following classes of words should begin with capital letters:—

1. The first word of every sentence, of every example and direct quotation, and of every line in poetry.
2. Proper nouns, and proper adjectives, i. e. adjectives derived from proper nouns. The names of the months and days belong to this class. A common noun associated with a proper noun has also a capital, as *Cape May*.
3. All names of the Deity, and often the pronouns standing for them.
4. All titles, whether of persons or books.
5. Words of special importance, as *the Reformation*.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written always in capitals; but not the article *a*, except it begins a sentence or a line in poetry.

## SYLLABLES.

A Syllable<sup>145</sup> is a sound uttered by one effort of the voice. It may be formed by a single letter (always, of course, a vowel), a part of a word, or a whole word.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; one of two, a *dissyllable*; one of three, a *trisyllable*; and one of more than three, a *polysyllable*.

1. A syllable, diphthong,<sup>687</sup> triphthong, or digraph, should never be divided in writing. But two vowels, not forming a diphthong, are reckoned in separate syllables.
2. Prefixes and affixes are separated from the root, and grammatical inflexions from the word on which they are based.
3. Compound words (see p. 54) should be divided into the words which compose them.
4. A single consonant between two vowels should be joined with the vowel which it modifies in sound, as *mod-el*, *be-gins*. But this rule should not be observed when it would cause a violation of Rule 2; which is the most important rule in syllabication.
5. In cases of doubt, begin a syllable with a consonant, if possible.

## ITALICS.

In *print*, Italics may be used:—

1. When a word is very emphatic; as “I would *never* lay down my arms!”: or placed in antithesis; as, “Man never *is*, but always *to be* blessed.”
2. For the names of books, newspapers, vessels, &c.
3. In the case of foreign words: as, the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
4. In the Bible, a word in Italics is one not found in the original Hebrew or Greek, but interpolated in the translation to render the sense complete in English.

In *writing*, the words, which, in print, would be put in Italics should be *underlined*.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

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1. **Monosyllables ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant, as *muff*, *mill*, *miss*.**

*Exceptions*.—1. *Add*, *odd*, *ebb*, *egg*, *inn*, *err*, *burr*, *purr*, *butt*, and *buzz*, double the consonant, though not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*.

2. *If*, *of*, *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *is*, *his*, *this*, *us*, and *thus*, do not double the consonant, though ending in *f* or *s*.

2. ***I*, when advanced (by the addition of an affix, &c.), from the end of a word, is changed into *i*, as *dry*, *drier*; *cry*, *cries*.**

*Except*—1. When it forms part of a diphthong, as *boy*, *boyhood*.\*

2. In Greek words. Here it represents *u* rather than *i*, as is seen by the table of roots.

3. When the affix begins with an *i*, as *dry*, *drying*: the repetition of this vowel being inadmissible in English spelling.

4. In the derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*, the *y* is retained.

5. In *beauteous*, *bounteous*, *duteous*, *pitèous*, and *plenteous*, *y* changes into *e* instead of *i*.

3. **Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double this consonant when taking an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel, as *mad*, *madden*; *begin*, *beginner*.\***

*Exceptions*.—1. The following words in *l*, though not accented on the last, double the *l* in this case:

\*This preserves the pronunciation of the vowel. For example, if the *t* were not doubled in *matted*, the word would become *mat*.

Apparel <sup>1314</sup>	Drivel <sup>423</sup>	Label	Quarrel <sup>70</sup>
Bevel	Duel	Laurel	Ravel
Bowel	Embowel	Lovel	Travel
Cancel	Enamel	Libel	Revel
Carol	Equal	Marshul	Rival
Civil	Gambol	Marvel	Rowel <sup>773</sup>
Channel <sup>1354</sup>	Gospel	Model	Shovel
Chisel <sup>931</sup>	Gravel	Panel <sup>743</sup>	Shrivel
Counsel	Grovel	Parcel	Snivel
Cudgel	Handsel	Pencil	Tassel
Dial <sup>1192</sup>	Jewel	Pistol	Trammel
Dishvel <sup>17</sup>	Kenel	Pommel <sup>370</sup>	Unkenel

2. The *l* in *woollen*, and the final consonant in the derivatives of *bias* and *worship* are also doubled.

4. Words ending in *ll*, when compounded, or taking the affix *ness*, *ly*, or *full*—drop one *l*, as *welcome*, *fulfil*, *shrilly*, *skilful*.

*Exceptions*.—*Allspice*, *farewell*, *unwell*, *illness*, *shrillness*, *smallness*, *stillness*, *stillborn*, *tallness*, *downhill*, *befall*, *downfall*, *waterfall*, *undersell*, *millstone*, *millrace*, &c.

5. When an affix beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending in *e*, the *e* is omitted, as *lover*; but when the affix begins with a consonant, the *e* is retained, as *useless*.

*Exceptions*.—1. The *e* is retained after soft *c* and *g* before the affixes *able* and *ous*; as *peaccable*, *changeable*, *outrageous*. This keeps the *c* and *g* soft.

2. It is also retained before *ing* in verbs ending in *ye*, *oe*, or *ee*, as *dyeing*, *hociug*, *seeing*.\*

3. *Duly*, *truly*, *awful*, *judgment*, *abridgment*, *wholly*, *lodgment*, and *acknowledgment*, omit the *e*, though the affix begins with a consonant.

6. Final *e* often changes into *i* before the affixes *fy*, *ty*, and *ous*; as *pure*, *purity*, *purify*; *vice*, *vicious*,

7. Except in monosyllables,† *k* final is now disused. It is restored however to preserve the *c* hard, when the affix begins with *e* or *i*.

\* It seems to be retained in *singeing* and *swingeing*, to distinguish them from *sunging* and *swingug*. *le* changes into *y* before *ing*, as *die*, *dying*.

† The only English monosyllables ending in *e* are *are*, *lac*, and *zinc*.



Thus *traffic*, formerly *traffick*, restores the *k* in *trafficker*, *trafficking*, &c.

*Exceptions*.—The compounds of *lock*, as *forelock*; words with the affix *lock*, as *wedlock*, &c.; diminutives in *lock*, as *hillock*; and the words *barrack*, *hemlock*, *paddock*, *shipwreck*, *shamrock*, and a few more.

8. The diphthongs *ie* and *ei* being sounded alike, create difficulty. The simple rule is—"I before E, except after C."

*Exceptions*.—Either, *obesance*, *scignor*, *seine*, *seize*, and a few more.

9. In words beginning with the prefixes *dis* or *mis*, the *s* will of course be doubled when the root begins also with an *s*. Thus we write *mis-take*, but *mis-state*.

10. The prefixes *de* and *di* when unaccented sound almost alike. Attention to the *meaning* of the prefix will prevent error.

11. In words ending in *able* and *ible*; *ance* and *ence*; *ant* and *ent*; *sion*, *xion*, or *tion*,—attention to the form of the root from which the word is derived, will generally preserve from error. Thus:—

Latin verbs in *a-re*, and all French verbs, make *able*, *ant*, *ation*, and *ance*.

All other Latin verbs, (i. e. verbs in *e-re* or *i-re*) make *ible*, *ent*, *ence*, and *tion*, *sion*, or *xion*. Where words from these roots have *ant* or *ance*, it will generally be found that they come through the French.

12. Use the affix *or* (for the *doer* of an action) in words from the Latin, but the affix *er* in words from the Saxon.

13. Use the affix *ize* when the word is directly derived from a Greek verb, and *ise* when the root is French or Saxon.

The present tendency, however, is to drop *ize* altogether, and use *ise* in all cases.

14. Use the prefix *in* when the root is Latin, and *en* when it is Saxon, French, or Greek.

15. The final syllables *el* and *le* sound alike. Spell this sound *le*, except in the following words:—

angel	chisel	hovel	revel
barrel <sup>796</sup>	eudgel	kennel	rowel
bushel <sup>317</sup>	damsel <sup>533</sup>	level	shovel
camel	flannel	lintel	snivel
cancel	funnel	model	swivel
channel	gospel <sup>1105</sup>	morsel <sup>59</sup>	tunnel
chancel	gravel	novel	trammel
chapel	grovel <sup>150</sup>	panel	travel
charnel <sup>2</sup>	hazel	parcel	tinsel

16. Similarly with the final syllables *er* and *re*. Use *er* except in the following words, mostly from the French, or from Greek and Latin Roots ending in *rum*, *ra*, or *ron*:—

accoutre, <i>F.</i>	lucre	mitre	sabre, <i>F.</i>
acre	lustre	nitre	sombre, <i>F.</i>
calibre, <i>F.</i>	maigre, <i>F.</i>	ochre	sceptre
centre	massacre, <i>F.</i>	ogre, <i>F.</i>	spectre
fibre	meagre, <i>F.</i>	reconnoitre, <i>F.</i>	sepulchre
livre, <i>F.</i>	metre	saltpetre	theatre

## PRONUNCIATION OR ORTHOEPY.

In addition to the principles illustrated in the foregoing lists, a few remarks on this subject may be useful. The spelling-book, however, is not the easiest means of learning pronunciation: it can be obtained more readily and safely in the school reading lessons, and from the addresses of *competent* public speakers. All teachers should possess a copy of a standard pronouncing dictionary.

1. Accent is a stress laid on a syllable in a word to distinguish it from other syllables which are unaccented. Monosyllables, therefore, have no accent.

2. The general rule in English words is to accent the root, but in verbs, the termination, to distinguish them from nouns, &c., spell like them.

3. In dissyllables the first syllable is generally accented. But in dissyllables which are compound words, as *steam-boat*, *rail-road*, both syllables are accented. Also in the word *Amen*.

4. Words of more than two syllables have often more than one accent. Trissyllables have most commonly a primary or stronger accent on the first, and a secondary or weaker accent on the third syllable.

5. Polysyllables have their primary accent most commonly on the antepenultimate.\* As, however, most of these come from the Latin and Greek, they often retain the accent which they have in those languages; especially when they belong to the *book language* rather than the speech of the common people. Words from the French do this, even when familiar words, as:—*machine'*, *chagrin'*. This causes numerous and difficult exceptions.

6. Verbs ending in *fy*, *ate*, *ite*, *ize*, and *ise*, accent those endings, (by Rule 2), and give the vowel in them its long sound.

7. In nouns ending in *e*, introduced without change from the Latin and Greek, the *e* is a separate and accented syllable, as:—*epitome*, *apostrophe*.

8. The unaccented syllable has a short obscure sound, even if it contain a vowel naturally long, or a diphthong, as *captain*, *forfeit*.

9. The terminations *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *ion*, *eous* and *iours*, are pronounced as monosyllables, and when preceded by *c* or *g* soft, *s*, *t*, or *x*, are pronounced *shá*, *shán*, *shál*, *shús*, *jús*, &c. The syllable preceding them takes the accent, and if it ends in any vowel but *i*, that vowel takes the long sound.

Examples:—*Outrá'geous*, *adhé'sion*, *eró'sion*, *rel'l'gious*.

10. In derivatives from words which come under the last rule, the syllables referred to are sometimes separated again: as *chris-tian*, *chris-ti-an-ity*, *par-tial*, *parti-al-ity*.

11. Words ending in *ic*, from Greek and Latin roots, are accented on the penultimate. Such words are contracted from words of the same meaning ending in *ical*, which are accented on the antepenultimate in accordance with Rule 5.

12. Sometimes words, put in antithesis, accommodate their proper accent to this circumstance:

\*The penultimate is the last syllable but one, and the antep. the last but two.

(1.) Thus, assign/or, consign/or, les'sor, devi'sor, mort'gageor, when contrasted with as'signee'', con'signee'', lessee'', mort'gagee'', &c., are pronounced as'signor'', mort'gagcor'', &c.

(2.) So we say :—"To give and for'give"—"pro'babil'ity and plaus'ibil'ity." "He must in'crease, but I must de'crease."

13. Polysyllables from the Greek and Latin, formed from two roots, are accented on the syllable where the roots unite, which is generally the antepenultimate.

14. In derivatives from English roots, the accent of the primary word remains on the same syllable.

15. When the root (of whatever language) contains a long vowel, this vowel is very often shortened in the derivative,

*Examples* :—

Cave	cavity	Legend	legendary
Nature	natural	Secret	secretary
Zeal <sup>1399</sup>	zealous	Know	knowledge
Steal	Stealth	Fore	forehead
Chaste	chastity	Break	breakfast

Sometimes this is indicated by a change in spelling.

*Ex.*—

Maintain	maintenance	Sheep	shepherd
Sem	sempstress	Vain	vanity
Villain	villany	Grain	granary

16. In the absence of any English termination or inflexion to distinguish the noun from the verb, certain expedients have been resorted to.

(a) When they are spelled alike, they are mostly distinguished by the place of the accent, which in the noun (substantive or adjective) is thrown forward, while in the verb it is put back. This is in analogy with paragraphs 2 and 6 of pages 50 and 51, and has been fully exemplified in Class V.

(b) Even when the accent is not removed, a difference of pronunciation is sometimes made—following the same analogy—by giving a more distinct sound to the last syllable. Compare the the sound of *separate* and *moderate* when used as adjectives with their pronunciation when verbs, and the sound of *interest* and *compliment* when nouns, with their sound as verbs.

(c) Or the verb is distinguished by changing the final consonant of the noun—with or without a change in the spelling. *Ex:*

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
Sharp sound of the final consonant.	Flat sound of the final consonant.	Sharp sound of the final consonant.	Flat sound of the final consonant.
use	use	sooth	soothe
abuse	abuse	mouse	mouse
close	close	house	house
diffuse	diffuse	grease	grease
glass	glaze	excuse	excuse
brass	braze	grief	grieve
grass	graze	thief	thieve
price	prize	life	live
behoof	behoove	wife	wive
proof	prove	mouth	mouth
reproof	reprove	sheath	sheathe
belief	believe	wreath	wreathe
bath	bathe	swath	swathe
breath	breathe	device	devise
cloth	clothe	advice	advise
loth	loathe	practice	practise*
teeth	teeth	prophecy	prophecy*

\*Distinguished in another manner.

DERIVATION.

Derivation is that part of etymology which treats of the origin and primary meaning of words. In a living language the meaning of words is ever changing, and new words are being formed from the old. The new words thus formed are called *derivatives*, and the words from which they are formed, are termed their roots.

Derivatives are either primary or secondary. The first class are formed by an *internal* change in the roots: either changing the in-

ternal vowel, as *bind, bond*; or the consonants, as *milk, milch*; or both, as *weave, woof, cling, clench*. Secondary derivatives are made by an external addition, which is either a prefix or an affix, as *bond, bondage, tie, untie*. The irregular verbs are examples of primary, and the regular verbs of secondary derivatives.

Besides these methods, which are all instances either of *addition* or *interchange*, derivatives are formed by *contraction*. When this takes place at the beginning of the word, it is called *aphæresis*, as *'gan* for *began*: when in the middle, *syncope*, as *'er* for *ever, lass* for *ladies*: and when at the end, *apocope*, as *bad* from *bade*.

Whole words are also joined—forming what is called a compound word, as:—*backwoodsman, holiday, everlasting, oversight, seasick, hereafter, mowing-machine*. The English, like the ancient Greek and modern German, has a peculiar facility in forming compounds. This is a valuable power in any language.

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### CLASS VIII.—ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.<sup>1114</sup>

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*The roots in this list are themselves English words. In some, a primary sense is seen to underlie all the secondary meanings of the same word.*

- Aftermath**, the second crop of grass, *after* the mower *moweth* once.  
**Alderman**, for *elderman*, a civic officer.  
**Alone**, (*all one*), all by one's self.  
**Almost**, (*most all*), nearly.  
**Aloof**, (*all off*), apart, remote.  
**Ant**, (from *emmet*—by *syncope*), a small insect.  
**Atone**, to make *at one*, to reconcile, to expiate.  
**Bar**,<sup>796</sup> a fastening, a hindrance, (as an impediment in a harbor), a partition.

**Bacon**, *baken* or smoked pork.

**Bandy**, to beat to and fro with a *bent* stick, to give word for word.

**Bauble**, a *baby's* toy, a worthless trifle.

**Behold**,<sup>950</sup> to *hold* the eyes fixed on an object.

**Behalf**, a corruption of *behoof*; i. e. advantage.

**Bloom**,<sup>194</sup> from *blossom*, by syncope, as **balm** from *balsam*.

**Base**,<sup>786</sup> the foundation, hence the starting place—the lowest part in harmony; low, mean, vile.

**Boa**, a fur wrapping, named from resembling the *boa constrictor*<sup>917</sup> in shape.

**Bloat**,<sup>191</sup> from *blow'd*, as **float** from *flow'd*.

**Bloater**, a *bloated* or fat herring.

**Boggle**, to stick like one in a *boy*.

**Booth**,<sup>124</sup> properly a *bower*, or covering of boughs. From *boweth*, *na* truth and *troth* from *troweth*.<sup>1805</sup>

**Bow**, from its bowed or rounded shape.

**Bowsprit**, (*ō*), the spar which *sprouts* from the *bow*.

**Box**, *S.*, a tree, a coffer (properly one of box wood), an *enclosed* or circular seat, a blow with the hand *closed*.

**Blade**,<sup>1134</sup> (from *flat*), the flat part of a weapon or an oar; a spire of grass, and the shoulder blade—from their shape.

**Bait**, (from *bite*), a hasty *meal* at an inn, a lure (from its use by sportsmen): *v.* to set dogs on.

**Bill**, an axe, so called from its shape resembling a bird's bill.

**Bight**,<sup>124</sup> a bay, a bend in a rope. From *bayed*, as **might** from *mayed*, and **fright** from *afraid*.

**Bout**,<sup>124</sup> a *turn*, as at wrestling, &c. From *bowed*.

**Brace**,<sup>137</sup> (from *embrace*), a coupler or bracket. Two things coupled.

**Bread**,<sup>947</sup> *brayed* or pounded corn.

**Brinded**,<sup>456</sup> **brindled**, striped as if branded, i. e. *burned*.

**Brood**, (from *breed*), the number born and *bred* at one time.

**Buckwheat**, from *beech wheat*, because the grain resembles the beech mast. From this old form of beech (*bōc*), we have *book*.

**Burly**, big, *boorlike*, as **surly** from *sour*.

**Chandler**,<sup>458</sup> a dealer in *candles*. Dis. **chandler** in *corn* and *ship-chandler*

**Cant**,<sup>693</sup> to use a sort of *chanting*, whining, or affected tone: to pretend.

**Chilblain**, a *blain* or blister<sup>194</sup> caused by *cold*.

**Comely**, *coming* together, fitting, becoming, graceful.

<sup>1073</sup> from *gross*, which has much the same meaning.

- Countenance**,<sup>981</sup> the *contents* of the face.
- Craven**, one who has *craven* mercy from his victor, a coward.
- Cud, quid**, what has been already *chewed*.
- Crane**,<sup>259</sup> a tube for drawing liquor, and a hoisting engine. From resembling a *crane's* bill in shape.
- Cradle**, a babe's cot, and **creel**, an osier basket, are both diminutives from *crate*.
- Crop**, to cut short, or nibble: the harvest cut down. Dis. the **crop** or *craw* of a bird, i. e. its first stomach.
- Curb**, to *bow* or *bend*, and hence to *restrain*, is another form of *curve*.
- Curd**,<sup>334</sup> from *crude*, by metathesis, (i. e. change of place), of the letter *r*. So **board** from *broad*.<sup>1133</sup>
- Dappled**, marked with various colors, streaked; like some *apples*.
- Dawn**, (from *dayen*), the break of day.
- Deed**, something *done*, from *doed*, as **flood** from *flowed*.
- Don**, to *do* or put *on* clothes; **doff**, to *do* or put them *off*.
- Doom**,<sup>606</sup> (from *deem\**), a judgment, a sentence.
- Drawing-room**,<sup>967</sup> the room to *withdraw* to after dinner.
- Drawl**,<sup>967</sup> to speak *slowly*, and **dray**, a *heavy* cart, are both from *draw*.
- Deal**, to share out: hence **deal**, a *share*, a quantity. **Deals** are cut in equal sizes from the log. To trade (properly by retail).
- Daisy**, (the *day's eye*), a common flower.
- Elbow**,<sup>138</sup> the bow of the *ell* or arm. See Collier's Br. Hist., Henry I.
- Fallow**, *yellowish* red. Ground ploughed and left unsown, which is generally of this color. To be fallow, is to remain unused.
- Futtocks**, (from *foot hooks*), the middle timbers of a ship.
- Farthing**,† (from *fourthing*), the fourth part of a penny. So the *Ridings* (i. e. *trithings*) or *three divisions* of Yorkshire.
- Fetlock**, the joint which *locks* the *foot*, and the *lock* of hair growing behind it, in a horse.
- Fetters**, shackles for the *feet*, as *manacles*<sup>140</sup> and *handcuffs* for the *hands*. The general word is *irons*, and the older term, *gyvis*.
- Fit**, is from *fight*. A *fit* is a *fight* or *struggle* of nature.
- First**, the superlative of *fore* (*forest*). So **worst**, sup. of *wore*.
- Fodder**,<sup>843</sup> *foster*, and perhaps *forage*, are from *fool*.
- Foible**, a weak point, from *feible*.
- Forge**, *F.*, to hammer into a given shape, hence to counterfeit writing.

\*The judges in the Isle of Man were called *deemsters* or *dempsters*.

†The fourth part of an estate is called the *farthing-hold* in Cornwall.



**Fortnight**, from *fourteen-night*. **S'ennight**, a week, from *seven night*'.

**Fribble**, a *frivolous* person. So **drivel**, from *dribble*.

**Full**, to cleanse cloth and thicken it, or make it *full*.

**Fulsome**, (from *foulsome*), disgustingly fond.

**Flag**,<sup>179</sup> a standard: a water-plant, and a paving-stone, from their likeness to a flag in shape: *v.* to droop like a flag in a calm,

**Gooseberry**, (corrupted from *gorseberry*, the prickly berry), a common fruit.

**Gadfly**, a stinging insect, (from *goad* and *fly*). So **tadpole**, from *toad*.

**Gridiron**, is from *grate* and *iron*. **Grill**, to broil, is from the same root, (the Latin *crates*) through the French.

**Gross**,<sup>1073</sup> big, thick, unrefined, impure, enormous. A *great dozen*, or dozen dozen.

**Grocer**, formerly a *wholesale* merchant, or dealer in the *gross*.

**Gun**, is an abbreviation of the word *engine*. So a cotton *gin*.

**Gunwale**, (pron. *gunnel*), the *wale* or ridge for the *guns*.

**Haft**, **heft**, (fr. *havcd*), the handle. The **heft** is also the weight, judged from *handling*. So **hilt**, from *held*.

**Heed**, to give one's *head* or attention to a thing.

**Holsters**, pockets for *holding* the pistols.

**Huswife**, (whence **hussy**), from *house* and *wife*.

**Husband**, the *band*,<sup>915</sup> stay, or support of the *house*.

**Ill**, **ail**, from *evil*, by syncope.

**Kidnap**, to *nab* or steal *kids*, (a slang word here for children).

**Landscape**, the *shape* and look of the *land*.

**Lark**, a singing bird, from the old English *laverock*.

**Last**, (from *latest*), to endure. Dis. **last** a shape for shoes, and **last** a measure, a load (from which, and the word boat we have **ballast**).

**Likewise**, in *like guise* or manner.

**Loiter**, to be *later*, to be dilatory.

**Litter**, straw for *bedding*: to scatter like straw (which is itself from *strow*): a brood of young in the litter.

**Loadstone**, the magnet, and **Loadstar**, the north star, are both from the verb *lead*, from their use in navigation.

**Long**, to think the time *long*, till we get our wish.

**Mettle**, is another form of *metal*. A man's *mettle* is the *stuff* he is made of, i. e. his spirit.

- Mote**, a particle, another form of *mite*.
- Mould**, (from *mealed*), fine soft earth; a pattern formed in mould; to turn mouldy or musty.
- Moulder**, to turn to mould.
- Mob**,<sup>168</sup> (from *mobile*, movable), the fickle vulgar—easily swayed by the whim of the moment. See Collier's Hist., Chas. II.
- Mound**, from *mount*, as **kound** from *hunt*.
- Neighbour**, from *nigh* and probably *boor* (a man).
- Ness**,<sup>28</sup> a *nose* of land. So the **Naze**, the Fr. *nez*, and the Russian *noss*.
- Net**, a web, from *knit*. Dis. **net**, clear—from *wat*.
- Nosegay**, a *gay* and *fragrant* bouquet. **Posy**, (from *poesy*<sup>824</sup>), is one picked with reference to the sentiments attached to its flowers.
- Nostril**, from *nose*, and *thrill* or *drill*. From this last root we have **thrldom**, slavery. See Exod. xxi, 6\*.
- Nought**, from *naught*. The first, however, now means nothing, and the second, bad, wicked; whence *naughty*.
- Offal**, that which falls off; a worthless part. So *refuse*, what is *refused*, and *rubbish*, what is *rubbed* off.
- Offspring**, children, as *springing off* the parent stem.
- Ought**, is compelled from duty—from *owed*.
- Ostler**, *hostler*, the servant at an *hostel*<sup>586</sup> or inn, who tends the horses, &c.
- Offing**, the line where the view breaks *off*—the horizon.
- Parboil**, to *part-boil*, or half boil.
- Purblind**, near-sighted, forced to *pore* or peer over objects.
- Parse**, to give the *parts* of speech.
- Pelt**, to hit with *pellets*,<sup>771</sup> or small missiles.
- Perry**, a drink made from *pears*.
- Fike**,<sup>767</sup> a lance, a fish with a *sharp* snout. Hence **pique**, to prick or *wound* the feelings, and **piquant**, sharp, *pungent*.
- Pocket**, *pouch*, *poke*, and **pock** (a little bag or pustule—plur. **pox**), are all forms of the same. Hence **poach**, to *bag* game unlawfully.
- Pucker**, to wrinkle up with *pocks*, bags, or creases.
- Palm**,<sup>143</sup> a tree, whose leaves resemble the palm of the hand. **Victory**, triumph, because victors bore its branches. To *palm off*, is to impose on one, as jugglers do, by sleight of *hand*, or by hiding things in their palms.

\*This custom was adopted by the Saxons. The ceremony was performed at the church door.

- Passenger**, from *passage*,<sup>174</sup> as messenger from *message*, and porringer from *porridge*.
- Perch**, a pole, or roost: *v.* to roost. A measure of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Dist. perch, a fish.
- Pound**, a weight. Twenty shillings formerly *weighed* a pound, hence a pound of money. To bruise with a heavy *weight*.
- Quagmire**, (from *quake* and *mire*), a shaking bog.
- Quick**, alive, as "the quick and dead": hence a sensitive part, as the *quick* of the nails; moving, as *quicksilver*; moving *quickly*.
- Quiver**, the *cover* for the archer's arrows.
- Ruff**, (from the *rough* circle of feathers round its neck), a wading bird. The female is called the *reeve*.
- Rather**, comparative of the obsolete *rath*, (soon, early).
- Rear**, to *raise* up, to *rise* up on the *hind* legs; *n.* the *hind* part; *a.* underdone (because back from the fire.)
- Roost**, (from *rest*), the perch where birds rest at night.
- Sexton**, (contracted from *saceristan*), the man in charge of the *sacristy*, i. e. the place in a church where the *sacred* vessels are kept.
- Score**, (from *scar*), a *scratch* or notch, a notched tally, (hence perhaps twenty, as the extent of the tally), a reckoning.
- Scrap**, something *scraped* off, as *scum*, what is skimmed off.
- Sheen**,\* brightness, from *shine*.
- Sheriff**, (from *shire*<sup>937</sup> and *reeve*<sup>607</sup>), the chief reeve or executive officer in the shire, (i. e. *the share* or division of a country).
- Skipper**, another form of *shipper*. So *skiff*, from *ship*.
- Sloven**, (femin. *slut* or *slattern*), a *lazy*, careless person. From *slaw*.
- Stock**, (from *stuck*, because stuck in the ground), a stem; hence a race—the individuals representing the branches; a fixed quantity or store of goods. *Stocks*, the frame in which they formerly stuck criminals; the frame in which ships are stuck, or fixed while building.
- Strain**,<sup>917</sup> to force, or constrain. A song, a style of speaking.
- Sallow**, of a sickly yellowish color, from the foliage of the *sallow* or *willow*.
- Smith**, (from *smith*), a worker in *metals*.
- Snuff**, powder to be *sniffed*.
- Sorrel**, a very *sour* plant, from which salt of *lemons* is made. Dist. *sorrel*, a yellowish red or brown.

\*The Saxon name for Richmond on Thames.

- Staple**,<sup>133</sup> (from *stable*), established, common : the catch which holds a bolt *firm*.
- Starch**, another form of *stark* (which means stiff, hence confirmed, entirely).
- Stud**, (from *stood*), a number of horses *stood* or stabled together. Also a nail or button for keeping things *steady*.
- Spring**, to bound or rebound ; to come up as plants ; the season when plants spring up ; water springing from the ground.
- Story**, a tale, is an abbreviation of *history*. But a *story* in a building is an abbreviation of *stagery*.<sup>499</sup>
- Tamper**, to try one's *temper* with sinister intent.
- Table**, a list or index, from its *tabular* shape ; the company at table ; also the fare.
- Trump**, the suit at cards which *triumphs* or wins the game.
- Treenail**, (pron. *trunuel*), a *nail* or bolt of *wood*.
- Tap**, to strike with the *tip*, hence to strike gently.
- Tendrils**, the *tender* spirals of the vine.
- Twilight**, the dim light *between day* and darkness.
- Twin, twine, twain, between** : all from *two* : and **twist** from *twiced*.
- Thrice**, an instant—before you could say *thrice*.
- Upholsterer**, an *upholder* or bearer at funerals, hence one that *undertakes* to supply funerals, an *undertaker*, a cabinet-maker.
- Utter**, for *outer*, extreme. To **utter**, is to speak *out*.
- Vault**,<sup>872</sup> a cellar with *circular* roof. A *circular* leap, taken while resting on the hands.
- Waddle**, (from *wade*). To walk awkwardly, like one *wading*.
- Waver**, (from *wave*. See James i. 6). To hesitate.
- Wild**, (from *will*). Self *willed*, not under the control of reason.
- Warn**, (from *waren*, as *learn*, from *learen*, the old form being *lear*, whence *lore*, learning). To tell a person to beware.<sup>1217</sup>
- Whisk**, a quick sweeping motion, a brush. Hence **whisker**.
- Wrong**, from *wrung*, as **song** from *sung*. *Wrung* from the right or straight course.
- Whig**, (from *whay*), originally meant a *sour-faced* fanatic. Now, a moderate reformer.

## Other Examples.—1. PRIMARY DERIVATIVES.

Fall	fell	Knit	knot, net
Knell	knoll ( <i>to toll</i> )	Lend	loan
Rise	raise, rouse	Bless	bliss
Drip	droop, drop	Sit	seat, set
Sop	sip, sup	Break	breach, bray
Cling	clinch, clench	Dig	dike, ditch
Drag	draw, dredge	Seethe	sud
Hook	hitch	Weave	woof, web
Nip	neap	Choose	choice
Bear	bier	Pride	proud
Deal	dole	Milk	milk
Sneak	sneak	Lie	lay, law (?)
Crook	erouch, crutch	Wis	wise
Love	lief	Mooneth	month
Tell	tale	Group	grape
Click	clock	Sell	sale

## 2. SECONDARY DERIVATIVES.

Wink	twinkle	Roam	ramble
Stray	straggle	Nip	snip, nibble, nipple
Shove	shovel, scuffle	Beat	battle, batter
	shuffle	Hack	haggle, higgie
Sneer	snarl	Wring	wrinkle, wrangle
Shoot	shuttle, scuttle	Whine	whimper, whinny
Track	trickle	Beur	barrow, burthen
Whet	whittle	Wend	wander
Grip	grapple, gripe	Soil	sully

## REMARKS ON THE PREFIXES.

A prefix is a significant particle or syllable placed before the root: an affix, postfix, or suffix, is a similar particle placed after it. The prefixes are mostly prepositions and therefore denote *place*, which the affixes scarcely ever do.

Certain changes are made in some of these for the sake of <sup>1111</sup>*euphony*,<sup>609</sup> or a more agreeable sound. Thus, any that end in *n*, change this into *m* before *b* or *p*; some of those in Latin and Greek which end in a consonant, change this into the first consonant of the root; and a few of those in Greek which end in a vowel, drop this before the aspirate. Thus, in Latin, *ab* becomes sometimes *a* or *abs*; *ad* becomes *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, or *at*; *con* becomes *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, or *cor*; *ex* becomes *e* or *ef*; *ob* becomes *op*, *oc*, or *of*; *sub* becomes *suf*, *suc*, *sug*, or *sur*. In Greek, *syn* becomes *sy*, *syl*, or *sym*; and *apo*,

*eph, hyph, and meth.* Occasionally a letter is inserted for euphony, as *n* in *a-n-archy*, *d* in *re-d-undant*, *re-d-emer*, *s* in *sword-s-man*, *i* in *manic-i-kin*, &c.

## TABLE OF PREFIXES.

SAXON.	LATIN.	GREEK.	MEANING.
on, a, in, en	in, <i>before</i> <i>ec. d.</i> en, <i>Fr.</i>	epi, en	on or in.
for, gain, with	re, ob, contra counter, <i>Fr.</i>	anti	against.
.....	circum, amb	peri, amph	round.
after	post	.....	after.
.....	re, retro	ana	back, backward.
mid	inter	meso	between, among
by	prope, juxta	para	near.
by	se	para	aside.
by, over	extra, prater, su- per, sur, <i>Fr.</i> ultra	hyper	over, above, beyond.
.....	de	cata	down.
tw-, twi	bis, amb, du	amphi, di	two, twice.
fore	pre, ante	pro	before, ( <i>in time</i> ).
fore	pro, pur, <i>Fr.</i> van, <i>Fr.</i>	pro	before, ( <i>in space</i> ).
.....	ab	apo	from.
en	in, <i>before verbs</i> ,	eu	to make.
mis	pro, mal, ab, de, per	dys	error, evil, badly.
n-, un, for, fore	dis, ne, in, <i>bef. adj.</i>	a	not.
off, out	ex, ab	apo, ee	off, out.
to	ad, a, <i>Fr.</i>	pros	to, towards.
.....	per	dia	through.
in, <i>bef. verbs</i>	re, de, dis	.....	<i>reversing the action.</i>
under	sub, subter	hypo	under.
well	bene,	eu	well.
e-, s-, t-, be	per	.....	<i>intensive force.</i>
.....	con	syn	with.
.....	intro, intra	eso	within.
.....	sine	a	without, ( <i>privative</i> ).
.....	dis	dia	apart.
up	sus (when from <i>sursum</i> )	ana	upwards.
<i>a, be</i> —making neuter verbs active.	<i>cis</i> on this side. <i>trans</i> , across. <i>p. ne</i> , almost.	<i>meta</i> , change	<i>N. B.</i> These have none corresponding.

TABLE OF AFFIXES.

SAXON.	LATIN.	GREEK.	MEANING.
FORMING NOUNS.			
ar, er, or, yer	or, ary, ant, ent, ist; eer, <i>Fr.</i> , ier, <i>Fr.</i>	ot, etc, cian, ist	The doer ( <i>mas. or neuter.</i> )
stor, ess, stress	rix; iee, <i>Fr.</i>	ino	ditto ( <i>from</i> )
.....	ee, <i>Fr.</i>	.....	The object of the ac- tion.
ch, red, dom,	acy, ion, mony.	ma, sm, ad,	Act, state, being, or
y, ry, ness,	ment, y, ance, age,	sis, y	quality; forming
ship, ledge,	ude, ure, iee, ity;		abstract nouns.
lock, d, t, th,	ty, <i>Fr.</i>		
ter, hood, ing			
ry, ric, dom,	ary, ory chre, acy.	ery, re	Place or office.
wick, ship			
el, le, et, let, ock,	eule, iele, ule;	isk	Diminutives.
ling, ow, ie,	ette, <i>Fr.</i>		
kin			
ry ary,* red	oon, one, <i>Italian.</i>	.....	Excess— <i>hence often imply censure.</i>
FORMING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.			
less	.....	.....	Privative, meaning <i>without.</i>
ish,	escent	oid, oidal†	Having a quality in a small degree.
ways, wise, ly	.....	.....	Manner.
ern, ward, erly	.....	.....	Towards or from.
en, ern	cous, ine	ine	Material of a thing.
ish, like, ly, y,	ary, ar, an, al, il,	ical, ic, iac,	Belonging to, or re- sembling.
cous, some	ine, ile, accous	ean, ite, oid	Full of.
ful, ons, ing,	lent, ons, ose, id,	.....	
ed, some, y	ile, ate, acions		
able	ive, able, ible	tie	Fit to exercise a qua- lity.
fold, ty	ple, ble	.....	Arithmetical.
FORMING VERBS.			
er, en, se, ish,	ate, ite, fy	ize; ise, <i>Fr.</i>	Causative.
ly, y			
er, le	itate	ize	Frequentative.

\*Collection of—many.

†Generally means, resembling in appearance.

## EXAMPLES.—PREFIXES.

Onset, abed, income, enlist, impel, enrol, epitaph, endemic. Forbid, gainsay, withdraw, resist, object, contradict, counteract, antidote, circulate, ambient, perigee, amphitheatre. Afterthought, postpone, repel, retrospect, analyze, midday, intervene, mesenteric.<sup>798</sup> Bystander, propinquity,<sup>1156</sup> juxtaposition, parallel. Byplay, secede, parody. Bygone, overseer, extraneous, preterite, supervisor, surveyor, ultramontane, hyperbole. Deery, cataract, twelve, twilight, biped, ambidexter, duplicate, amphibious, diploma. Foresee, predict, anteroom, prophesy. Foremast, produce, purvey, vanguard, prostyle.<sup>810</sup> Absent, apostles. Enlarge, impair,<sup>1121</sup> enallage. Mistake, proscribe, maltreat, abuse, derange, perjure, dyspepsy.<sup>861</sup> Never, unwise, forget, disuse, neuter, inert, atheist. Offset, outlook, exit, abrade, aphelion, exodus. Towards, advert, abase, prosody. Perfect, diagram. Undo, reveal, develop, disarm. Undergo, sublet, subterfuge, hypocrite. Welfare, benefit, euphony. Crumple, smelt, twirl, bespatter, pardon.<sup>984</sup> Connect, synod. Introduce, intramural, esoteric. Sincere, apathy. Dissect, diuresis. Upshot, sustain, Anabasis.<sup>159</sup> Wait, await. Fall, befall. Cisatlantic, transmit, penumbra, metaphor.

## AFFIXES.

Liar, seer, sailor, lawyer, factor, secretary, assistant, agent, artist, auctioneer, cashier, poet, athlete, tactician, sophist. Spinster, poetess, songstress, testatrix, cantatrice, heroine. Payee. Blotch, hatred, freedom, folly, penury, goodness, knowledge, wedlock, flood, flight, length, laughter, boyhood, loving, lunacy, action, acrimony,<sup>1159</sup> treatment, misery, alliance, bondage, plenitude, tenure, justice, sanity, fealty, panorama,<sup>47</sup> chasm, triad, crisis, eulogy. Foundry, bishoprick, kingdom, bailiwick, mastership, library, dormitory, sepulchre, primacy, monastery, theatre.<sup>46</sup> Satchel, ladle, lancet, hillock, meadow, lassie, pipkin, molecule (see mole. p. 28), vehicle, globule, lunette, asterisk.<sup>491</sup> Heronry, rookery, braggart, wizard, balloon, trombone. Witless. Reddish, putrescent, alkaloid, rhomboidal. Always, crosswise, quickly. Eastern, eastward, easterly. Wooden, earthen, aqueous, saline, cedrine. Foolish, godlike, godly, wintry, beauteous, winsome, plenary, lunar, human, oval,<sup>263</sup> civil, marine, puerile, testaceous, ethical,<sup>1256</sup> cardiac,<sup>107</sup> Herculean, Levite, conoid. Joyful, joyous, learned, troublesome, funny, violent, verbose, various, fervid, futile, vivacious. Eatable, active, placable, edible, cathartic. Twofold, forty, triple, treble. Lower, soften, cleanse, finish, sully, worry, satiate, expedite, rarefy, civilize, advertise. Batter, crackle, agitate, philosophize.

Given in the order of the Prefixes and Affixes in the Tables.



## PART II.

### Words Arranged According to their Meaning.

## Table of Roots.

### PRONUNCIATION OF THE ROOTS.

**GREEK AND LATIN.**—Accent the dissyllables on the first syllable. Accent the penult, if it contains a diphthong, or is followed by *two* consonants or by a *double* consonant (*z*, *x*, or *j*); but if it ends in a vowel, followed by another vowel, accent the antepenult. When only *one* consonant separates the penult. from the last syllable, no general rule can be given, and the proper syllable will be found accented in the Table.

In Greek, the *g* and *ch* are always hard, and a double *g* is pronounced as *ng*. Example: *aggellein*, pronounced *angellein*.

In Latin, pronounce the *c* and *g* according to the rule given on p. 44. The final *e* is always a separate syllable in Greek and Latin, and therefore of course, *es*. Otherwise, sound the vowels and consonants as in English.

N. B.—Accent the penult. in all Latin verbs ending in *a-re*, *a-ri*, *i-re*, or *i-ri*.

**SAXON.**—The *c* and *g* are always hard. But *ce* sounds like *ch* soft. Example: *cearcian*, pronounced *charkian*. The unaccented vowels are all short. The accented vowels sound thus:—

<i>ā</i>	=	<i>a</i>	long, as	<i>hān</i> ,	pronounced	<i>hame</i> .
<i>e</i>	=	<i>e</i>	"	<i>fēt</i> ,	"	<i>fect</i> .
<i>i</i>	=	<i>i</i>	"	<i>dīc</i> ,	"	<i>dike</i> .
<i>ō</i>	=	<i>oo</i>	"	<i>bōc</i> ,	"	<i>book</i> .
<i>ū</i>	=	<i>ou</i>	"	<i>mūs</i> ,	"	<i>mouse</i> .

*æ* = *a* short, as *hæł*, pron. *hal*; but *æ'* = *ah*, as *daël* pron. *dahl*;

*æ* = *e* long.

**FRENCH.**—The sounds of the vowels are *a* = *ah* in English, *e* = *ē*, *i* = *ee*, *o* = *ō* or *ō*, *u* is sounded nearly as in the Scotch word *guid*.

*Ou* = *oo* in English, *au* or *eau* = *ō*, *oi* = *wah*, *eu* sounds somewhat like *us* in *fur*, *ui* = *wie*, but *u* after *q* is silent, as *clique*.

The final consonant is silent, except in the case of *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*. Final *t* is mute as in English, unless it is accented. *M* or *n* final is nasal, sounding almost like *ng* in English, but with the *g* suppressed.

*Ch* = *sh* in English. *J* or *g* soft is sounded like *s* in *pleasure*. *En* = *ny*. In *ille* final the double *l* = *yl'*, with perhaps a very slight sound of the *l* before *ye*. The *r* is rolled more than in English. *S* between two vowels = *z*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

1. Body, L. *corpus*. 1. Flesh, L. *caro* (*carnis*\*) ; G. *sarx*.  
 4. Blood, L. *sanguis* ; G. *haima*, 6. Vein, L. *vena* ; G. *phleps*.  
 8. Bone, L. *os* (*ossis*) ; G. *osteon*. 10. Skin, L. *cutis, pellis* ; G. *derma*.  
 13. To sweat, L. *sudare*. 14. Pore, G. *poros*.  
 15. Head, G. *keph'alē*, whence L. *caput*, whence F. *chef* ; C. *ken*.  
 19. Headlong, L. *præceps, pronus*. 21. Forehead, L. *frons*.  
 22. Skull, G. *kranion*. 23. Hair, L. *pilus, capilla* ; G. *homē, kilia*.  
 27. Face, L. *facies*—also form, appearance. 28. Nose, G. *rhin* ;  
 L. *nasus*, whence S. *ness*, a promontory. 31. A smell, L. *odor*.  
 32. Fragrant, L. *fragrans*. 33. Ear, L. *auris*. 34. Hear, L. *au-*  
*dire* ; G. *akouein*. 36. Deaf,—also foolish, L. *surdus*. 37. Fool-  
*ish, doting, F. folle*.  
 38. Eye, L. *oculus* ; G. *ōps, ophthalmos*. 41. To see, L. *spec-*  
*ere, videre* (*visus*), whence F. *voir* ; G. *eido* (I see), *skopein, theas-*  
*thai*. 47. A sight, G. *ora'ma*. 48. Fair, G. *kalos* ; F. *beau*.  
 50. Clear,—also renowned—L. *clarus*.  
 51. Mouth, L. *os* (*oris*) ; G. *stoma* ; F. *bouche*. 54. Tooth,  
 L. *dens*. 55. Tongue, L. *lingua* ; G. *glōssa*. 57. Voice, L. *vox*.

\* The verb is always given in the infinitive mood in this table. The forms in brackets after Greek and Latin nouns are their possessive cases. Those after Latin and French verbs are their perfect participles passive, followed in some instances by the pres. part. active. The roots in brackets are not counts.

58. Call, L. *vocare, clamare*; G. *kalein*. 61. Speak, L. *dicere, loqui* (*loquutus*), *orare, narrare*—also relate, *fari* (*futus, fans*); G. *legein, phrazein, phanai*; F. *parler*. 70. Complain, L. *queri*; F. *pleindre*. 72. Announce, L. *nunciare*; G. *aggellein*. 74. Silent, L. *mutus*: be silent, L. *tacere, sile're*.
77. Eat, L. *vorare, edere*; G. *phagein*. Taste, L. *gustare*; F. *tâter*. 82. Chew, L. *masticare*; F. *manger*. 84. Have a flavor of,—also be wise, L. *sapere*. 85. Food, L. *victus*; G. *trophē*, 87. The palate, L. *palatum*. 88. Gnaw, L. *rodere*: bite, L. *mordere*, 90. Drink, L. *bibere, potare*; S. *drincan*; cup, L. *calix*. 94. Suck, L. *sorbere, sugere*. 96. Vomit, L. *vomere*; G. *emein*. 98. Hunger, L. *fames*. 99. Sweet, L. *suavis*; G. *glukus*.
101. Neck, L. *collum*; G. *isthmos*. 103. Breast, L. *pectus, mamma*; G. *stēthos*. 106. Rib, L. *costa*. 107. Heart, G. *kardia*, whence L. *cor*. 109. Belly, L. *venter*: stomach, G. *gastēr*. 111. Bile, *cholē*; juice, G. *chumos, chulos*. 114. A gut, string, G. *chordē*. 115. The eud, L. *rumen*. 116. The back, L. *dorsum*.
117. Sit, L. *sedere, (sessus)*: seat, G. *kedra*: couch, L. *lectum*. 120. Lie, L. *cumbere, cubare, jacere*: lay, S, *leegan*. 124. Bend, S. *bugan*; G. *klinein*, whence L. *clinere*; *flextere (flexus)*. 128. Turn, G. *polein*; L. *vertere (versus)*; F. *tourner*. 131. A turning G. *strophē, tropē*. 133. Tond towards, L. *vertere*: axis, G. *axis*.
135. Arm, G. *brachiōn*, whence *brachium*, whence F. *bras*: forearm, L. *ulna*. 139. Hand, G. *cheir*; L. *manus*. 141. Finger, G. *daktylos*: L. *digitus*. 143. Palm, L. *palma*: nail, G. *onux*. 145. Touch, L. *tangere (taetus)*. 146. Take, L. *capere, sumere*; G. *labein*. 149. Seize, L. *prehendere*; S. *grapiun*.
151. Leg, G. *skelos*: foot, G. *pous*, whence L. *pes (pedis)*. 154. Limb, L. *membrum*; G. *kōlon*—also intestine. 156. Go, L. *ire (itum, iens), e'dere (sessus)*—also yield, *rodere, gradi*; G. *bēnai*; S. *gangan, faran*; F. *aller*. 164. Wander, G. *planun*; L. *errare, migrare, vagari*. 168. Move, *movere (motus)*; motion, G. *matos*. 170. Slow, L. *tardus*: swift, L. *celer*.

172. Walk, L. *ambulare*: tread, G. *patcin*: a pace, L. *passus*.  
 175. Run, L. *currere* (*cursus*): a race-course, G. *dromos*: leap,  
 L. *salire*. 178. Fleo, L. *fulgere*; S. *fl'ogan*. 180. Come,  
 L. *venire* (*ventus*). 181. Climb, L. *scandere* (*scansus*).

182. Stand, L. *stare* (*status*): G. *his'tanai*: stood, G. *statos*: a  
 standing, G. *stasis*. 186. Stop, L. *sis'tere*, *man're* (*mansus*).

#### WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

188. Life, L. *vita*, *an'ima*; G. *bios*, *zōē*. 192. Live, *vi'vere*:  
 breathe, L. *spirare*; S. *blawian*—also blow = L. *flare*. 196. Breath,  
 L. *spir'itus*; G. *pneuma*, *psuchē*—also the soul. 199. Be  
 L. *esse*, (*futu'rus*, *ens*): become, *fi'eri*: be born, L. *nasci*, (*natus*).  
 212. Nature, L. *natura*; G. *phusis*,

204. Be able, L. *posse* (*potens*); S. *cunnan*—also know, *magan*;  
 L. *vale're*—also be well or strong. 208. Health, L. *salus*; well,  
 sound, L. *sanus*: S. *hæl*, whole. 211. Sleep, L. *somnus*, *sopor*:  
 to sleep, L. *dormire*.

214. Disease, L. *morbus*; G. *nosos*. 216. Pain, L. *pœna*—also  
 penalty; G. *algos*. 218. Plague, L. *pestis*: wound, L. *vulnus*.  
 220. Itch, L. *scabies*: swelling, L. *tuber*: lean, L. *macer*.

223. Poison, L. *venenum*, *virus*: G. *tox'ieum*; cure, L. *med'ri*,  
*curare*—take care of: drug, G. *phar'makon*. 229. Death, L. *mors*,  
*funus*; G. *than'atos*: dead, G. *nekros*: tomb, L. *sepulchrum*:  
 G. *taphos*, *tumbos*.

236. Beget, produce, L. *gignere* (*gen'itus*), *par'ere*; G. *phuein*:  
 S. *cénnan*: nourish, L. *nutrire*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO ANIMAL LIFE.

241. A race, G. *genos*, whence L. *genus* (*gen'eris*); S. *cyn* (*kin*):  
 flock, L. *grex*, (*g'rigis*): crowd, L. *turba*.

246. Animal, L. *an'im'al*; G. *zō-on*: beast, L. *bestia*. 249. Bird,

- L. avis*; *G. ornīs* (*ornithos*). 251. Wing, *L. ala*, *pinio*; *G. pteron*: feather, *L. pennu*; *F. plume*. 256. Fly, *L. volare*: frisk, *S. fricium*.
258. Eagle, *L. aquila*. 259. Crane, *G. geranos*: swan, *G. kuknos*: magpie, *L. pica*: chicken, *L. pullus*: egg, *L. ovum*.
264. Horn, *L. cornu*; *G. kras*. 266. Crust, *L. crusta*: hide, *L. bursa*—also purse, *corium*, whence *F. cuire*, leather. 270. Milk, *G. gala* (*galaktos*), whence *L. lac* (*lactis*). 272. Shell, *L. concha*, *testa*; *G. ostrakon*.
275. Horse, *G. hippos*; *L. equus*, *caballus*, whence, *F. cheval*. 279. Cow, *L. vacca*: ox, *G. bous*; calf, *F. veau*. 282. Dog, *G. kuōn* (*kunos*), whence *L. canis*. 284. Cat, *L. felis*. 285. Goat, *L. caper*; *G. tragos*. 287. Hare, *L. lepus*. 288. Lion, *G. lion*, whence *L. leo*. 290. Bear, *G. arctos*. 291. Hog, *L. porcus*.
292. Crab, *L. cancer*. 293. Fish, *G. ichthus*: *L. piscis*. 295. Worm, *L. vermis*: silkworm, *G. bombyx*. 297. Sponge, *G. spoggia*; coral, *G. korallon*: whale, *G. kētos*.
300. Creep, *L. re pere*, *serpere*; *S. snican*. 303. Brute—also dumb, senseless, *L. brutus*: numb, *L. torpidus*: stupid, *L. stupidus*.

## WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

306. Plant, *L. planta*, *herba*; *G. botanē*, *phuton*. 310. Seed, *G. sperma*: seed-cavity, *G. kotulē*: wood, *L. lignum*: a stako, *L. palus*, whence *F. pile*. 315. A wood, *S. wald*; *L. sylva*; *F. bois*: shade, *L. umbra*; *G. skiu*.
320. Grow, *L. crescere* (*erectus*), *olere*—also smell, *auge're* (*auctus*), *vigere*. 324. Swell, *L. tumere*, *turgere*: a bag, *S. bely*. 327. Tree, *L. arbor*; *G. dendron*: rank, *L. rancidus*: luxuriance, *L. luxus*. 331. Root, *G. riza*; *L. radix*, *stirps*; *S. wyr*. 335. A shoot, *F. prepa go*; bud, *L. germn*; flower, *L. flos*; *G. anthos*: to blossom, *S. blowan*. 340. Fruit, *L. fructus*—from *frui*, to enjoy; *G. karpōs*. 343. Ripe, *L. maturus*: unripe, *L. crudus*: leaf, *L. frondis*, *folium*; *G. petalon*.

348. Grass, *L. gramen*: barley, *S. bere*: grain, *L. granum*: corn, *G. sitos*. 352. Cone, *G. kōnos*: balsam, *G. bal samon*: reed, *L. canna*.

355. Rose, *L. rosa*; *G. rhodon*. 357. Oak, *L. robur*—also strength; *S. ac*; *G. drus*. 360. Bark, *L. cortex*. 361. Flax, *L. linum*: hemp, *G. kan'nabis*. 363. Thorn, *L. spina*. 364. Vine, *L. vinum*.

365. Berry, *L. bacca, coccus*—also a bug. 367. Palm, *L. palma*: laurel, *L. laurus*. 369. Fig, *G. sakon*: apple, *L. pomum*; *G. mēlon*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.

372. The earth, *G. gē*; *L. terra*: the world, *L. mundus*. 375. The country, *L. rus (ruris)*; *F. pays*: native land, *L. patria*. 378. The ground, *L. solum, humus*,—whence *hu'midus*, moist = *G. hugros*: on the ground, *G. chamai*.

383. Desert, *G. erē'mos*: sand, *L. are'ne*. 335. Rock, *S. petra*; *C. craig*: stone, *L. lapis*: *G. lithos*; pebble, *L. cal'culus*. 390. Dry, (a.) *L. ar'idus, siccus*; *G. xēros*. 393. To dry, *S. drygaq*.

394. Mountain, *L. mons*; *G. oros*; *C. ben* or *pen*; *S. dun*. 398. Mound, *G. pagos*: monumental heap, *C. cairn*. 400. Level, *L. planus*; *C. llan*: plain, *L. campus*: valley, *L. vallis*; *S. comb, dal* (Danish).

406. Dig, *L. min'cre, fodire (fossus)*. 408. Metal, *G. metallon*: lead, *L. plumbum*: gold, *G. chrusos*; *L. aurum*. 412. Iron, *L. ferrum*; *G. chalyps*. 414. Amber, *G. ēlektron*: salt, *L. sal*, fr. *G. hals*, which also means the salt sea.

417. Water, *L. aqua*; *G. hudōr*; *C. afon*. 420. Melt, *L. lique're*. 421. A drop, *L. stilla, gutta*: to drop, *S. drypan*. 424. Steam, *G. atmos*; *L. vapor*. 426. Dew, *L. ros (roris)*: fount, *L. fons*.

428. Wave, L. *unda*; sea, L. *mare*; S. *mere*—also a lake;  
G. *pel'agos*. 432. Float, S. *flotan*. 433. Pool, C. *lin*: bay,  
L. *sinus*—also the bosom. 435. Ship, G. *naus*, whence L. *navis*.

437. Island, L. *in'sula*; C. *innis* or *inch*; G. *nē'sos*; S. *ca*.

441. Flow, L. *fluere* (*fluetus*); G. *rhein*—also to speak;  
S. *flōwan*. 444. River, G. *pot'amos*; L. *rivus*. 446. Tide,  
L. *æstus*—also heat: estuary, C. *aber*, *inver*: ford, C. *ath*.

450. Fire, L. *ignis*; G. *pur*: flame, L. *flamma*: smoke, L. *fumus*.  
454. Heat, L. *calor*; G. *thermē*. 455. Burn, S. *brennan*; L. *flag-  
rare*, *cand'ere*, *u'rere* (*ustus*), *torre re* (*tostus*): G. *kairin* (fut. *kausō*),  
*phlegcin*. 463. Brand, (n.) G. *stigma*: quench, mark, L. *sting'ure*  
(*stinctus*).

465. Cold, L. *frigus*: ice, L. *gelu*, *glac'ies*. 468. Frost,  
G. *kruos*: freeze, L. *frige're*, *rige re*, be stiff. 471. Winter,  
G. *cheimōn*, whence L. *hiems*. 473. Season, F. *saison*; spring,  
L. *ver*: autumn, L. *auctumnus*.

476. Air, G. *aēr*, *aithēr*: wind, L. *ventus*; G. *an'emos*  
480. Hollow, L. *cavus*; G. *koilos*, whence L. *cælum*, heaven =  
G. *ou ranos*. 484. Spread, L. *pan'dere* (*passus*): stretch,  
L. *ten dere*..

486. Sun, G. *hē'lios*; L. *sol*. 488. Moon, L. *luna*. 489. Star,  
L. *sidus*, *stella*; G. *astron*. 492. Meteors, G. *meteo'ra*.  
493. Shine, L. *splend'ere*, *luce re*, *illustrare*. 496. Light, L. *lux*,  
*lumen*; G. *phōs*. 499. Rise, S. *stigan*: L. *oriri*—whence *ori'go*,  
the beginning, *sur'gere* (*surrectus*).

## WORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY.

503. Man, L. *vir*, *homo*, whence F. *homme*; *anthrō'pos*, *anēr*  
(*andros*): male, L. *mas*. 509. Hero, G. *herōs*: person,  
L. *perso'na*. 511. Woman, L. *fem'ina*, whence F. *femme*; G. *gunē*,

514. Marry, L. *nubere*; G. *gumēin*: unmarried, L. *cælibis*.  
 517. Wife, L. *uxor*: bride, G. *nymphē*. 519. Parent, L. *parens*:  
 bereft, L. *viduus*; G. *or'phanos*.

522. Father, G. and L. *patēr*; G. *papas*; F. *sire*. 525. Heir,  
 L. *hæres* (*hære'dis*): estate, L. *fundus*. 527. Boy, G. *pais*; L. *puer*:  
 son, L. *filius*; brother, G. *adelphos*; L. *frater*, whence F. *frère*.

533. Mother, G. *mētēr*, whence L. *mater*; F. *dame*: marriage,  
 L. *matrimonium*. 537. Girl, L. *puella*; F. *damoiselle*; daughter,  
 L. *filiæ*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO THE STATE.

540. Nation, L. *natio*; G. *ethnos*. 542. The people, L. *pop'u-*  
*lus*, *plebs*, *vulgus*; S. *folc*; G. *laos*, *dēnos*. 548. Public assembly,  
 L. *forum*; G. *ag'ora*, *chklē'sia*.

551. King, L. *rex*, whence F. *roi*: lord, G. *kurios*; L. *dom'inus*,  
*magister*; queen, L. *regi'na*. 557. Throne, G. *thronos*: crown,  
 L. *coro'na*: anoint, L. *un'guere* (*unctus*): anointed, G. *christos*.  
 561. Tyrant, G. *turannos*, *des'potēs*: cruel, L. *crud'lis*. 564. Prince,  
 L. *princeps*; noble, L. *no'bilis*; S. *athel*.

567. Servant, L. *minister*, *servus*. 569. Serve, G. *kouein*:  
 free, L. *liber*; F. *franc*: obey, L. *obedire*. 573. Office, gift,  
 L. *munus*. 574. Poor, L. *pauper*, *miser*—also wretched.

576. Command, L. *imperare*, *reg ere* (*rectus*), *mandare*; G. *kuber-*  
*nān*—also to steer; S. *bannan*. 581. Power, G. *kratos*, *du'namis*.  
 583. A rank, F. *rang*.

584. Companion, L. *socius*, *comes*,: guest, L. *hospes*: friend,  
 L. *am'icus*. 588. Common, L. *commu'tis*; G. *koinos*.  
 590. Enemy, L. *hostis*: late, S. *ficn*.

592. City, L. *urbs*; G. *polis*: to found, L. *con'dere*—also to  
 hide, *fundare*. 596. Citizen, L. *civis*: town, village, S. *hām*,  
*stock* (or *stow*): *by* (Danish).



600. Law, L. *lex* (*legis*), whence F. *loi*; G. *nomos*. 603. Justice, *jus* (*juris*): a judge, L. *judex*; G. *kritēs*: to judge, S. *de man*  
607. Officer, S. *gerefa*: lawsuit, L. *lis* (*litis*): witness, L. *testis*; G. *martur*.
611. Condemn, L. *damnare*: crime, L. *crimen*. 613. Fault, L. *culpa*, *faultum*: deceit, L. *fraus*: spot, L. *macula*, *macula*.  
618. To sin, L. *peccare*: deceive, L. *fallere* (*falsus*), *ludere* (*lusus*)—also to play; G. *pseudon*: false, L. *mendax*. 623. Punish, L. *punire*, *castigare*. 625. Thief, L. *fur*: greedy, L. *avarus*.

## WORDS RELATING TO WAR AND PEACE.

627. War, G. *pol'emos*, whence L. *bellum*: subdue, L. *domare*, *vincere* (*victus*); G. *damān*. 632. Fame, L. *fama*: bravery, *virtus*—also virtue. 634. Force, L. *vis*: strength. L. *fors*—also chance.
636. Rob, L. *pilare*: snatch, L. *rapere*: the spoil, L. *præda*, *spolium*; G. *sulē*; S. *raafe*. 642. Cut, kill, L. *cædere* (*cæsus*) G. *koptein*; S. *slagan*—also strike.
645. Soldier, L. *miles*: army, G. *stratos*; S. *hrec*. 648. A fight, S. *pugna*; G. *machē*. 650. Defend, F. *garder*—also keep; L. *defendere*; S. *bcorgan*—also cover: fortify, *munire*. 654. Fort, C. *caer*, *dun*; S. *burg*: tower, L. *turris*: trench, L. *vallum*.
659. Arms, L. *arma*, G. *hopla*. 661. Sword, L. *gladius*: sheath, G. *kolcos*. 663. Bow, L. *arcus*.
664. Peace, L. *pax*: treaty, L. *fœdus*. 666. Rest, *quies*: ease, F. *aise*, fr. L. *otium*: safe, L. *salvus*, *securus*.

## WORDS RELATING TO LETTERS AND THE FINE ARTS.

671. Art, L. *ars*; G. *technē*: plan, L. *ratio*—also proportion; G. *schēma*. 675. Rule, regulation, L. *norma*; G. *kanon*, *diakta*.  
678. Instrument, L. *instrumentum*; G. *organon*: machine, G. *mēchanē*. 681. To use, L. *uti* (*usus*): method, way, L. *via*; G. *hodos*; F. *manière*.

685. A sound, L. *sonus*; G. *tonos*, *phthongos*, *phō iē*. 689. Resound, G. *ekhein*: creak, L. *eri'pere*; S. *cearcian*. 692. Sing, L. *ca nere* (*cantus*), whence F. *chanter*; G. *psallein*—also play on a stringed instrument. 695. Song, G. *ōdē*, *melos*: L. *musa*—also one of the Muses. 698. Verse, G. *stichos*: rhyme, G. *rhythmos*: lyre, G. *lura*.
701. Write, L. *scribere* (*scriptus*); G. *graphein*: letter, G. *gramma*; L. *lit'era*: a mark, L. *nota*; G. *charaktēr*, *tupos*—also an emblem. 704. Word, L. *verbum*; G. *epos*, *logos*—also a doctrine.
711. Phrase, G. *phrasis*: G. *phthegma*. 713. Book, L. *liber*, *codex*; G. *biblos*, *teuchos*—also any thing made. 717. Scroll, G. *schēdē*; L. *carta*: title, L. *tit'ulus*: sign, L. *signum*.
721. Play, G. *drama*: a mimic, G. *mimos*. 723. Chorus, G. *choros*: story, G. *fab'ula*; G. *muthos*. 726. Order, L. *ordo*; G. *kosmos*—also the creation, and beauty. 728. To deck, L. *ornari*: grace, L. *decus*.
730. Carve, G. *gluphein*; S. *grafian*; L. *scul'pere*. 733. Image, L. *ima'go*; G. *eidōlou*, *ikōn*: pattern, L. *exemplum*. 737. Paint, L. *pin'gere* (*pictus*). 738. Dye, stain, L. *tin'gere* (*tinctus*): dip, L. *mr'gere* (*mersus*); G. *baptein*. 741. Color, L. *color*; G. *chrōma*.
743. Black, L. *niger*; G. *melas*; S. *swart*; C. *dhu*. 747. Red, L. *ruber*; F. *rouge*. 749. White, L. *blancus*, *albus*: pale, L. *pal'idus*. 752. Green, L. *vir'idus*, whence F. *verts*. 754. Gray, F. *gris*. 755. Blue, L. *cæruleus*. 756. Yellow, F. *jaune*.
757. Shape, L. *forma*—also beauty: figure, L. *fig'ura*; G. *morphē*. 760. Circle, L. *orbis*, *circulus*; G. *kuklos*, *diskos*, *gyros*. 765. Centre, L. *centrum*, from G. *kentron*: a goad's point: point, S. *pic*. 768. Ray, L. *radius*. 769. Globe, L. *globus*; G. *sphaira*, *pilos*—also hair, wool. 772. Tube, L. *tuba*: pipe, G. *aulos*.
774. Line, L. *linea*: thread, L. *filum*, *fibra*. 777. Angle, L. *angulus*; G. *gonia*: cross, L. *crux* (*crucis*): crook, F. *croc*; S. *cruc*. 782. Square, L. *quadra*: F. *panneau*. 784. Side, L. *latus*: bottom, L. *fundus*; G. *basis*.

787. End, L. *finis, ter'minus*; G. *tēlos*: beginning, G. *archē*—also chief. 791. Boundary, L. *limes (lim'itis)*; G. *horos*. 793. Middle, *mesos*; L. *medius*. 795. Stop, L. *pausa*; F. *barre*. 797. Knot, L. *nodus*. 798. Within, G. *entos*, whence L. *intus* (comp. *interior*, sup. *in'timus*).

800. Build, L. *stru'ere (structus)*: house, L. *ædes, domus*; G. *oikos*: tent, G. *skēnē*. 805. Court, F. *cour*: hall, L. *aula*. 807. Porch, G. *stoa*; L. *portico*: gate, L. *porta*. 810. Pillar, G. *stulos*: L. *columna*.

812. Folding-doors, L. *valvæ*: key, L. *clavis*. 814. Board, table, L. *tab'ula*; G. *trapeza*; S. *banc*—also bench. 817. Ladder, L. *scala*; G. *klinux*. 819. Vase, L. *vas*. 820. Out of doors, L. *foris*. 821. Bridge, L. *pons*.

## WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

822. Make, do, L. *fu'cere (factus)*, whence F. *faire (fait)*; G. *poiein, prassiein, (praktos, done)*; L. *fungi, (functus)*—also perform. 827. Aet. L. *al'gere (actus)*. 828. Carry on, L. *ger'ere (gestus)*. 829. Work, (n.) L. *labor, opus*; G. *ergon*: (v.) F. *travailler*. 833. Create, L. *creare*: workman, L. *faber*.

835. Plough, till, L. *arare, col'ere (cultus)*: field, L. *ager*. 838. Scatter, sow, G. *sperein*, whence L. *spar'gere (sparsus)*: strow, throw down, L. *ster'nere (stratus)*. 841. Gather, L. *leg'ere (lectus)*—also read: choose, F. *choisir*. 843. Feed, S. *fēdan*; L. *pasci (pastus)*. 845. Shear, shave, L. *rad'ere (rasus), tonde re (tonsus)*. 847. Pluck, L. *car'pere, vellere, (vulsus)*.

849. Hunt, L. *venari*: follow, L. *sequi (secutus)*, whence F. *sui're (suit)*. 852. Footstep, L. *vestigium*; G. *ichaos*: springes, L. *tri'æ*: net, L. *rete*.

856. Prepare, L. *parare*. 857. Wash, L. *lavare (lotus), lu'ere*: cleanse, L. *purgare*: G. *kathaircin*. 861. Boil, cook, G. *peptein*; L. *co'quere (coctus)*, whence F. *cuire*: melt, L. *lique're*. 865. Delicacies, L. *deliciae*. 866. Bread, L. *panis*: meal, L. *far, mola*: pudding, G. *poltos*.

870. Mould, D. *fin'gere* (*fictus*)—also feign; G. *plassein*.  
 872. Roll, L. *vol'vere* (*volutus*); F. *rouler*; G. *kulindein*.  
 875. Glass, L. *vitrum*. 876. Wheel, L. *rota*. 877. Twist,  
 L. *plectere* (*plexus*), *torqu'ere* (*tortus*). 879. Your, L. *fin'dere*  
 (*fusus*); mix, L. *misc'ere* (*mixtus*). 881. Joint, L. *artus*: join,  
 L. *jun'gere* (*junctus*), *ser'ere*—also to knit; F. *allier*.  
 885. Fold, L. *plicare*. 886. Weave, S. *wefan*; L. *tex'ere*  
 (*textus*); cloth, L. *tapes*; F. *drap*. 890. Throw, L. *jac'ere*  
 (*jacetus*); G. *ballen*: shoot, S. *secōtan*. 893. Place, L. *pon'ere*  
 (*positus*); G. *till'neni*: wh. *thēsis* and *thema*, a placing: a place,  
 G. *topos*; L. *locus*, whence F. *lieu*. 900. Arrange, G. *tussein*  
 (fut. *tō*); L. *taxare*: a class, L. *classis*.  
 903. To dress, F. *dresser*: garment, L. *vestis*. 905. Gird,  
 L. *cin'gere* (*cinctus*); G. *dein*; S. *gyrdan*: girdle, G. *zōnē*.  
 909. Veil, L. *velum*: cloak, L. *pallium*, *manti'le*. 912. Naked,  
 L. *nudus*; G. *ginnos*.  
 914. Sew, G. *rhaptein*. 915. Bind, S. *bindan*; L. *ligare*,  
*strin'gere* (*strictus*). 918. Tie, L. *nect'ere* (*nexus*). 919. Loosen,  
 L. *sol'vere* (*solutus*); G. *lucin*: loose, L. *laxus*. 922. Stick,  
 S. *stician*; L. *hæri'ere* (*hæsus*): fix, *fi'gere* (*fixus*), *pan'gere* (*pactus*).  
 926. Divide, L. *divi'dere* (*divisus*), *separare*, whence F. *sevrer*.  
 929. Cut, L. *fin'dere* (*fissus*), *secare* (*sectus*), *scin'dere* (*scissus*);  
 G. *schizein*, *temnein*, *koptein*; F. *tailler*, *troucher*; S. *scrān*.  
 938. Split, S. *clufian*: chasm, G. *chasma*: distinguish, separate,  
 S. *scyllan*.  
 941. Strike, L. *fen'dere*, *fi'gere*; G. *plassein*. 944. Bruise,  
 beat, L. *tun'dere* (*tusus*); S. *beatan*; F. *battre*. 947. Break,  
 S. *brēcan*; L. *fran'gere* (*fractus*), *rum'pere* (*ruptus*)—also burst,  
 G. *rēvai*.  
 951. Pierce, S. *thirtian*; L. *penetrare*, *pun'gere* (*punctus*).  
 954. Drive, L. *pel'tere* (*pulsus*), *arce'ere*; G. *agein*—also lead, *clān*.  
 958. Press, L. *pre'mere* (*pressus*). 959. Thrust, L. *tru'dere*  
*urq'ere*. 961. Rub, L. *ter'ere* (*tritius*)—also wear, *fri'cere* (*frictus*):  
 polish, L. *polire*.

964. Lead, F. *mener*; L. *ducere*: bring forward, L. *pro mero* (*promptus*). 967. Draw, S. *dragan*; G. *spân* (*spasma*, a drawing); L. *la'cere*, *tra'here* (*tractus*); F. *tirer*. 973. Send, L. *mit'tere* (*missus*), *legare*; G. *stellein*.

976. Cover, hide, L. *teg'ere* (*tectus*); G. *krupstein*; F. *couvrir*. 979. Shut, L. *claud'ere*. 980. Hold, S. *healdan*; L. *tene're*. 982. Box, *caisse*. 983. Secretly, L. *clam*.

984. Give, L. *dare* (*datus*), *tribu'ere*; G. *did'onai*. 987 Give up, L. *tra'dere*: give back, F. *rendre*.

989. Sell, L. *vend'ere*; G. *polein*: a store, G. *thêkê*. 992. Lift, L. *levare*: take up, G. *haircin*. 994. Light, L. *levis*: heave, S. *héfan*: heavy, L. *gravis*; G. *barus*. 998. Hang, weigh, pay, L. *pende're*: hang over, L. *emine're*—also excel = *excell'ere*. 1001. Fall, L. *ca'dere* (*casus*), *labi* (*lapsus*)—also glide; G. *piptein*. 1004. Weight, L. *pondus*, whence F. *pois*

1006. Balance, L. *libra*, *exa'men* (the tongue of the), *lanx* (scale). 1009. Trade, merchandise, L. *ceap*; L. *mera*. 1011. Measure, (*n.*) L. *modus*—also manner; G. *metron*: (*n.*) L. *metiri* (*mensus*). 1014. Buy, L. *em'ere*: price, L. *pretium*: owe, L. *debe're* (*debitus*), whence F. *devoir*.

1018. Leave, L. *lin'quere* (*lictus*); G. *leipein*; F. *quitter*: spare, L. *par'cere*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO NUMBER AND QUANTITY,

1022. Number, G. *arithmos*; L. *nu'merus*. 1024. Quantity, L. *quan'titas*: how many, L. *quot*: space, L. *spatium*.

1027. One, S. *un*; L. *unus*: single, alone, L. *solus*, *sin'gulus*; G. *monos*. 1032. First, G. *prōtos*; L. *primus*: former, L. *prior*: before, F. *avant*: after, L. *post*; G. *husteron*.

1038. Two, S. *twa*; G. and L. *duo*: both, G. *amphō*—whence L. *ambo*. 1042. Twice, S. *bis*; G. *dis*: second, G. *deu'teros*; L. *secundus*.

1046. Three, G. *treis*, whence L. *tres*: third, L. *tertius*.  
 1049. Four, L. *quatuor*: fourth, F. *tetartos*. 1051. Five, G. *perite*;  
 L. *quinque*. 1053. Six, G. *hex*, whence L. *sex*. 1055. Seven,  
 G. *hepta*, whence L. *septem*. 1057. Eight, G. and L. *octō*.  
 1058. Ten, G. *deka*, whence L. *decem*. 1060. A hundred, G. *hek'-*  
*aton*; L. *centum*. 1062. A thousand, L. *mille*; ten thousand,  
 G. *murios*.  
 1064. Equal, G. *isos*; L. *par*, *æquus*. 1067. Great, L. *grandis*,  
*vastus*—vast, *magnus*—comp. *major*, sup. *maximus*; G. *megas*;  
 C. *gros*; C. *mor*.  
 1075. Small, L. *parvus*—com. *minor*, sup. *min'imus*; G. *mikros*;  
 C. *bey*: little, few, G. *ol'igos*: nothing, L. *nihil*.  
 1082. Few, L. *paucus*: many, L. *multus*—com. *plus*; G. *polus*.  
 1086. Last, L. *ultimus*. 1087. Neither, L. *neuter*. 1088. Enough,  
 L. *satis*.  
 1089. Part, L. *pars*: whole, G. *holos*: L. *totus*: all, L. *omnis*;  
 G. *pas* (*pantos*): sum, L. *summa*: add, L. *añ'dere*. 1096. Lessen,  
 L. *minu'ere*: fill, L. *plere*: be full, G. *plēthin*: stuff, L. *farcire*.  
 1100. Full, L. *plenus*: plenty, L. *copia*. 1102. Empty, L. *vacuus*.

## WORDS RELATING TO QUALITY.

1103. Good, S. *god*; G. *ag'athos*—sup. *aristos*; L. *bonus*—  
 com. *melior*, sup. *optimus*. 1109. Pure, L. *purus*: well, L. *bene*;  
 G. *eu*. 1112. Worthy, L. *dignus*: true, L. *verus*; G. *el'unon*, a  
 true root. 1115. Right, straight, G. *orthos*: the right, L. *dexter*:  
 the left, L. *sinister*.  
 1118. Crooked, L. *curvus*, *obli'quus*. 1120. Bad, L. *malus*—  
 com. *det'rior* (or *pejor*), *vilis*; G. *kakos*: badly, G. *du*.  
 1125. Vice, L. *viti'um*: vain, L. *vanus*: rude, L. *rudis*, *bar'barus*.  
 1129. Short, L. *brevis*; G. *stenos*; F. *court*. 1132. Long,  
 L. *longus*. 1133. Broad, S. *brād*; G. *platus*, whence L. *latus*,  
*amplus*—also large. 1137. High, L. *altus*, whence F. *haut*;  
 C. *ard*: height, G. *akros*. 1141. Thick, L. *densus*; G. *pechus*.

1143. Thin, L. *rarus*, *tenuis*: tender, L. *tenuer*. 1146. Soft, L. *mollis*: mild, L. *lenis*, *mitis*: fierce, L. *ferox*.

1150. Like, G. *homos*; L. *similis*: regular, G. *homalos*  
1153. Such, L. *qualis*: fit, L. *aptus*: easy, L. *facilis*. 1156. Near, L. *prope*—sup. *proximus*, next. 1158. Sharp, sour, L. *acutus*, *acer*, whence F. *aigre*; G. *oxus*: bitter, *acridus*. 1163. Blunt, *obtusus*.

1164. One's self, L. *te*; G. *autos*: private, L. *privatus*; G. *idios*—also peculiar: one's own, L. *proprius*. 1169. Another, G. *heteros*, *allos*, whence L. *alius*, *alter*: the same, L. *idem*; G. *tautos*. 1175. Change, (r.) L. *mutare*; (n.) L. *viciis*; various, L. *varius*.

## WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

1178. Time, S. *tid*; L. *tempus*; G. *chronos*. 1181. Eternal, L. *æternus*. 1182. An age, G. *aiōn*, whence L. *ævum*: lasting, hard, L. *durus*. 1185. Firm, L. *firmus*, *fixus*. 1187. Solid, L. *solidus*; G. *sterkos*.

1189. Year, L. *annus*—also a ring; month, L. *mensis*. 1191. Week, G. *hebdomas* (i. e. the seventh). 1192. Day, L. *die*; F. *jour*; G. *hēmera*. 1195. Night, L. *nox* (*noctis*). 1196. Tomorrow, L. *cras*. 1197. At the same time, L. *simul*: frequent, L. *frequens*.

1199. Old, G. *presbys*, *archaios*; L. *senex*—comp. *senior*, *vetus*, *antiquus*, whence F. *ancien*. 1206. Young, L. *juvenis*—comp. *junior*. 1208. New, L. *novus*; G. *neos*.

## WORDS RELATING TO RELIGION.

1210. God, G. *theos*, whence L. *deus*, *divus*. 1213. Spirit, G. *daimōn*. 1214. Look after, regard, L. *tutari* (*tutus*). 1215. Watch, L. *vigilare*: cautious, L. *cautus*; S. *war*.

1218. Fate, L. *fatum* (i. e. what is spoken and decreed): lot, L. *sors*; G. *klēros*. 1221. Divination, G. *manteia*: omen, L. *omen*: wonder, G. *thauma*: strange, L. *mirus*.

1225. Temple, L. *templum, fanum*. 1227. Appease, L. *conciliare, piare*, appease by sacrifice—whence *pius*, pious, *placare*.  
 1231. Adoration, G. *latreia*: prayer, L. *prex (precis)*; G. *litanei'a*.  
 1234. Bid, pray, S. *biddan*; L. *orare*—also speak: vow, L. *vov'ere (rotum)*. 1237. Oath, G. *horkos*; L. *sacramentum*: swear, L. *jurare*. 1240. Own, profess, L. *fate'ri (fessus)*.  
 1241. Hymn, G. *humnos, paian*. 1243. Praise, D. *laudare, plaudare*—also clap the hands. 1245. Sacred, holy, L. *sacer, sanctus*; S. *halig*; G. *hieros*. 1249. Passover, G. *pascha*.  
 1250. Church, G. *ekkl'sia*: cell, L. *cella*; C. *kil*: a rite, L. *ritus*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO THE MIND AND CHARACTER.

1254. Temperament, G. *krasis*: habit, L. *mos (moris)*—in plural, morals; G. *ethos*. 1257. Mind, L. *mens, an'imus*; G. *phrēn*,  
 1260. Wit, L. *ingenium*. 1261. Cause, L. *causa*: opinion, L. *opinio*; G. *doxa, dogma*.  
 1265. Idea, G. *idea*, from *eidōs*, form: think, L. *putare, rerū (ratus)*,—from *res*, a thing; F. *penser*. 1271. Muse, L. *meditari, contemplare*. 1273. Perceive, feel, L. *sentire (sensus), cern'ere (cretus)*—also observe = *observare*. 1276. Judge of, L. *cens'ere*.  
 1277. Know, G. *gignōskein*, whence L. *nos'cere (notus), scire*; F. *savoir*; S. *witan*. 1282. Wisdom, G. *so'phia*; L. *sapientia*: wise, L. *sagar*.  
 1285. Teach, L. *doc'ere (doctus)*; G. *didaskein*. 1287. Study, L. *stud'ere*: learn, L. *dis'cere*. 1289. School, L. *schola*: learning, G. *mathē'ma*: instruction, G. *paideia*: name, G. *on'oma*, whence L. *nomen*.  
 1294. Ask, seek, L. *pet'ere, postulare*—also demand, *rogare, quer'ere (quest'us)*; F. *chercher*. 1299. Shun, L. *vitare*: lose, L. *per'dere*. 1301. Find, F. *trouver*; L. *reperire*. 1303. Deny, L. *negare*. 1304. Promise, *spond'ere*. 1305. Believe, S. *trōwian*; *cre'dere*. 1307. Trust, L. *fi'dere*: a pledge, F. *gager*.  
 1309. Sure, L. *certus*: double L. *dubitare*; G. *skeptusthai*.



1312. Show, L. *monstrare*: appear, G. *phainasthai*; L. *pare're*  
—also obey. 1315. Prove, L. *probare*. 1316. Remind, L. *mo-*  
*ne're*: remember, G. *mnân*: L. *mem'ini*: mindful, L. *memor*.  
1320. Forgetfulness, G. *lēthē*: L. *oblivio*. 1322. Advise, L. *sua-*  
*d're, hortari*: scold, L. *vituperare*.

1325. Love, (v.) L. *amare, dili'gere*; G. *philein*: (n.) L. *amor*;  
G. *charis (char'itos)*, whence L. *carus*, and F. *cher*, dear.  
1332. Favor, (n.) L. *gratiu*: (v.) L. *fav'e're*: favorable, L. *propitiu*.  
1335. Allow, L. *liv'e're, permit'tere*. 1337. Please, L. *plac'e're*:  
pleasure, L. *voluptas*. 1339. Joy, F. *joie*; joyful, L. *festus*.  
1341. Wish, L. *optare, velle*: *sponte* (adv.)—of one's own accord.  
1344. Honor, G. *timē*; L. *honor*. 1346. Despise, L. *tem'nere*,  
(*temptus*): laugh at, L. *ride're (risus)*: a joke, L. *jocus*.

1349. Hurt, L. *noe're, la'dere*—also to strike. 1351. Anger,  
L. *ira*: madness, G. *mania*; L. *rabius*: hatred, G. *misos*: F. *haine*.  
1356. Stumbling block, G. *skandalon*. 1357. Avenge, L. *vindi-*  
*care*: frighten, L. *terre're*: care, L. *cura*: dread, shudder at,  
L. *horre're, time're*; G. *phobein*; bewail, L. *plorare*.

1364. Hope, L. *sperare*: tremble, L. *trem'e're, vibrare, oscillare*.  
1368. Sorrow, L. *dolor*: *pen'titet* = it repents me: *pu'det* = it shames  
me. 1371. To comfort, L. *solari*.

1372. Bear, suffer, S. *beran*; L. *tolerare*,—*ferre, tuli, toll'e're,*  
*tatus*; G. *pherein*. 1379. Carry, L. *portare, ve'here (vectus)*: a  
load, L. *onus*. 1382. Feel, L. *pati (passus)*: feeling, G. *pathos*.

1384. Have, S. *habban*; L. *habe're*: wh. F. *avoir*. 1387. Keep,  
L. *screare*. 1388. Stick to, L. *hæ're're (hæsus)*; S. *clifian*.

1390. Try, G. *peirân*; F. *assayer*; L. *tentare*: strive, L. *cer-*  
*tare*. 1394. Stir up, L. *stimulare, ci'e're (citus)*. 1396. Excite-  
ment, G. *orgē*. 1397. Be eager or hot in, L. *arde're, ferve're*:  
zeal, G. *zēlos*. 1400. Help, L. *juvare (jutum)*.

# Vocabulary.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

### i.—BONES.

- <sup>751</sup> **Skeleton**, the bony framework of the body.  
<sup>8</sup> **Osseous**, bony, composed of bone.  
<sup>8</sup> **Ossification**, turning into bone.  
<sup>9</sup> **Osteology**,<sup>710</sup> an account of the skeleton.  
<sup>9</sup> **Perios'teum**, the membrane covering the bones.  
<sup>129</sup> **Vertebre**, **Vertebra**, a joint of the backbone.  
**Fo'cile**, *F.*, a bone of the forearm or foreleg.  
**Ca'ri-es**, *L.*, rottenness of the bone.  
<sup>916</sup> **Ligament**, the substance uniting the bones:  
<sup>998</sup> **Dislocate**, to force a bone out of joint.  
<sup>2</sup> **Charnel-house**, a dead-house.  
**Cartilage**, gristle: *fr. L.*

### ii.—THE SKIN.

- <sup>10</sup> **Cutaneous**, belonging to the skin.  
<sup>11</sup> **Peltry**, skins with fur on them.  
<sup>10</sup> **Cuticle**, the thin coat of the skin.  
<sup>12</sup> **Epidermis**, the outer or scarf skin.  
**Tattoo**, to puncture and stain the skin. (*Polynesian*).  
**Fell-monger**, a dealer in hides.  
<sup>727</sup> **Cosmetic**, a preparation for beautifying the skin.  
<sup>268</sup> **Coriaceous**, of or like leather.  
**Cic'atrice**, *F.*, a scar or seam from a wound.  
<sup>320</sup> **Excrescence**, something growing on the surface.  
**Sweat** (*é*), moisture exuding from the pores<sup>14</sup> of the skin.  
<sup>279</sup> **Vaccine**, the matter of the cow pox.  
**Measles**, a disease of the skin.  
**Erysipelas**, *G.*, a dangerous eruption of the skin.

## iii.—THE HEAD.

- <sup>5</sup> Cephal'ic, belonging to the head. <sup>10</sup> Precipice, a headlong slope.  
<sup>120</sup> Verti'go, giddiness. <sup>16</sup> Decapitate, to behead.  
<sup>22</sup> Pericranium, the membrane covering the skull.  
<sup>415</sup> Hydra, a fabulous many-headed monster.  
<sup>10</sup> Occip'ital, situated at the *oc'ciput* or back of the head.  
<sup>21</sup> Frontal, placed on the forehead.

## iv.—THE HAIR.

- <sup>24</sup> Cap'illary, like a hair in fineness.  
<sup>17</sup> Dishevelled (*dish-*), having disordered hair.  
<sup>23</sup> Peruke, a wig, or *periwig*. Hirsute, shaggy, hairy.  
 Moustache, *L.*, hair on the upper lip.

## v.—THE FACE

- <sup>775</sup> Profile, a side view of the face.  
<sup>203</sup> Physiog'onomy,<sup>1277</sup> the face as an index<sup>61</sup> of character.<sup>706</sup>  
<sup>763</sup> Disc, a round flat surface.  
<sup>26</sup> Facade (*c*), *F.*, the front of a building.  
 Facets, the surfaces of a crystal or gem.

## vi.—THE SMELL.

- <sup>31</sup> Odorif'erous,<sup>1374</sup> Fragrant,<sup>32</sup> sweet-smelling.  
 Fe'tid, having an offensive smell. *L. fetidus*.  
<sup>31</sup> Inodorous, without smell.  
 Doodorizer, something which destroys smell, a disinfectant.<sup>522</sup>  
<sup>321</sup> Olfactory nerve, the nerve of smelling.  
<sup>29</sup> Nasal (*z*), belonging to the nose.  
 Effluvium, *L.*, minute particles or vaporemanting from bodies.

## vii.—THE EAR.

- <sup>33</sup> Auric'ular, belonging to, or told in the ear.  
 Auricle, the outside ear.  
 Labyrinth, the inner part of the ear, from its *convolutions*.  
<sup>35</sup> Acoustics, the science of sound and hearing.  
 Hearken (*har*), to listen. Aurist, an ear doctor.  
<sup>33</sup> Auscultation, sounding the lungs.

## viii.—THE EYE.

- <sup>36</sup> Ocular, seen by the eye.  
<sup>35</sup> Oculist, <sup>40</sup>Ophthalmist, an eye doctor.  
<sup>40</sup> Ophthalmmy, a disease of the eyes.  
<sup>855</sup> Ret'ina, the part of the eye where objects are depicted.  
<sup>39</sup> Optics, the science of light, color, sight, &c.  
 Optician, a maker of or dealer in optical instruments.

## ix.—THE TASTE.

- <sup>81</sup> Insipid, tasteless, <sup>81</sup> hence silly.  
<sup>1162</sup> Acrid, having a sharp biting taste.  
 Sali'va, *L.*, the spittle (which aids in digestion).  
 Gargle, to wash the mouth and throat.  
 Larynx, *G.*, the windpipe, the gullet.  
 Saccharine, sweet, like sugar: *fr. Sanscrit.*

## x.—THE TEETH.

- <sup>54</sup> Dentist, a *tooth* doctor.  
<sup>642</sup> Incisors, the cutting teeth. <sup>289</sup> Canine teeth, the eye teeth.  
 Grinders, the double teeth, the molars.\*  
 Tusks, the large canine teeth of the boar, &c.  
<sup>82</sup> Masticate, to chew. <sup>84</sup> Dentition, the cutting of the teeth.  
<sup>967</sup> Dentifrice, tooth powder.

\**L. moles*, a mass.

## xi.—THE VOICE AND THROAT.

- <sup>57</sup> Vocal, belonging to the voice.  
 Soprano, *It.*, the highest female voice.  
 Falsetto, *L.*, an artificial voice.  
 Guttural, the voice sounding in the throat,—in *L. guttur*.  
<sup>109</sup> Ventril'quism, <sup>62</sup> deceiving by a feigned voice.  
 Jugular, belonging to the neck,—in *L. jugulum*.

## xii.—THE BODY.

- <sup>1</sup> Corporeal, belonging to the body.  
<sup>634</sup> Immaterial, not formed of material, spiritual.  
<sup>1</sup> Corpulency, bulkiness of the body.

Corpse, a man's dead body.

Carcass, an animal's dead body: *fr. L.*

Attitude, a posture. *L. attitu'do.*

<sup>623</sup> Anatomy, dissection: the structure of the body.

Bosom, the breast, the interior.<sup>199</sup>

Muscle, *F.*, a fleshy fibre, a shell fish (sometimes spelled *mussel*).

<sup>154</sup> Membrane, a web of fine fibres.

<sup>222</sup> Emaciated, lean, thin. *Writhe*, to distort, to twist.

<sup>104</sup> Mam'millary, belonging to the breast.

### xiii.—THE STOMACH

<sup>110</sup> Gastric, belonging to the stomach.

<sup>79</sup> Esoph'agus, the gullet or throat.

<sup>828</sup> Digestion, the process of dissolving food.

<sup>113</sup> Chyle, <sup>112</sup> Chyme, milky juices formed from the food.

<sup>1151</sup> Assimilation, the conversion of the digested food into blood.

<sup>62</sup> Stomach'ic, belonging to, or good for, the stomach.

Diaphragm, the membrane separating the chest from the abdomen: *fr. G.*

<sup>799</sup> Intestino, (*a.*) interior: (*n. pl.*) the bowels, the *inwards*.

### xiv.—THE HEART AND BLOOD.

Palpitation, the beating of the heart: *fr. L.*

<sup>107</sup> Pericardium, the membrane which encloses the heart.

<sup>6</sup> Veins, the channels conveying blood to the heart.

<sup>73</sup> Dias'to-le, the heart's dilatation to receive the blood.

<sup>973</sup> Sys'to-le, the heart's contraction to expel the blood.

Arteries, the channels conveying blood from the heart: *fr. G.*

<sup>4</sup> Sanguinary, bloody, atrocious, murderous.

Serum, *L.*, the thin part of the blood.

<sup>7</sup> Phlebotomy,<sup>933</sup> bleeding, blood-letting.

<sup>5</sup> Hem'orrhage,<sup>950</sup> a flow of the blood.

<sup>1274</sup> Secretion, something separated or secreted from the blood or sap.

### xv.—THE HAND.

<sup>140</sup> Manual, *a.* performed by the hand; *n.* a hand book.

<sup>1117</sup> Sinister, left handed, denoting ill.

- <sup>994</sup> **Legerdemain**, *F.*, sleight of hand, knack.  
<sup>577</sup> **Adroit**, *F.*, clever, ingenious, dexterous.<sup>1116</sup>  
<sup>140</sup> **Manipulation**, management.  
<sup>277</sup> **Gnomon**, *G.*, the pointer or index of a dial.  
**Shoulder**, (*ō*) the joint connecting the arm with the trunk.

## xvi.—LEG AND FOOT.

- Haunch** (*ah*), the thigh.  
**Hough**, **hock**, the lowest part of the thigh; *v.* to hamstring.  
**Saunter**, to walk about slowly.  
<sup>173</sup> **Peri'pat'etic**, <sup>156</sup> **Itin'erant**, travelling.  
<sup>527</sup> **Agile**, nimble. <sup>957</sup> **Peregrination**, a rambling or travelling about.

## WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

## xvii.—NATURE.

- <sup>155</sup> **Essence**, the nature or elements of a thing.  
<sup>199</sup> **Quintessence**, the concentrated essence.  
**Intrinsic**,\* inherent, essential, genuine.  
**Extrinsic**,\* external, connected indirectly.  
**Adventitious**, accidental—not intrinsic.  
<sup>302</sup> **Supernatural**, miraculous.  
**Preternatural**, abnormal, anomalous.<sup>1152</sup>  
<sup>202</sup> **Unnatural**, contrary to nature, cruel.  
<sup>1150</sup> **Ho'moge'neous**,<sup>241</sup> of like nature.  
<sup>1139</sup> **Het'ero'ge'neous**,<sup>241</sup> unlike in nature or character.  
<sup>1167</sup> **Idiosyn'crasy**,<sup>1254</sup> peculiar nature or disposition.  
*L. intra*, within, and *secus* a side. Johnson spells it *intrinsecā*.

## xviii.—LIFE..

- <sup>158</sup> **Vitals**, the parts essential to life.  
<sup>192</sup> **Vivacious**, full of life. <sup>321</sup> **Adult**, full grown.  
<sup>192</sup> **Surviving**, living after another.  
<sup>1232</sup> **Longevity**,<sup>1183</sup> great length of life.  
<sup>1165</sup> **Autobiog'raphy**,<sup>190</sup> the life or biography of one's self.  
<sup>501</sup> **Abori'gin-es**, the first inhabitants.

## xix.—SLEEP.

- <sup>211</sup> **Somniferous**, <sup>1374</sup> <sup>212</sup> **Soporific**, <sup>922</sup> causing sleep or stupor.  
<sup>213</sup> **Dormant**, sleeping, torpid.  
<sup>213</sup> **Dormitory**, a bed chamber.  
**Siesta**, *Sp.*, a nap in the heat of the day.  
<sup>472</sup> **Hi'bernate**, to sleep, or be torpid, in winter.

## xx.—DISEASE.

- <sup>214</sup> **Morbid**, diseased, unhealthy.  
<sup>1373</sup> **Pathology**, the science explaining the nature of diseases.  
<sup>215</sup> **No'sology**, the science explaining their classification.  
<sup>1158</sup> **Acute disease**, one attended with violent symptoms, but short in duration.  
<sup>1190</sup> **Chronic disease**, one of long duration.  
**Crisis**, *G.*, the turn of a disease, or of an affair.  
<sup>547</sup> **Epidem'ic**, a widely raging disease.  
<sup>547</sup> **Endemic**, a disease incidental to a certain people, as **goitre** (tumor on the neck) among the Swiss.  
**Acha**, *S.*, a dull continuous pain.  
**Languor**, *L.*, dullness, feebleness, weariness.  
<sup>1161</sup> **Paroxysm**, a sharp attack of pain or sickness.  
<sup>461</sup> **Dyspepsy**, derangement of the digestion.  
<sup>1003</sup> **Symptom**, a sign or token. **Gaunt**, lean, thin.  
**Enervate**, to weaken. *L. nerva*, a nerve.  
<sup>822</sup> **Infectious**, communicated through the air.  
<sup>143</sup> **Contagious**, communicated by touch.

## xxi.—DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

- Pleurisy**, inflammation of the *pleura* or lining of the chest.  
**Asthma**, *G.*, difficulty in breathing, with cough, &c.  
<sup>462</sup> **Phlegm**, a secretion of the throat and lungs. **Dullness**.  
**Cough**, a convulsion of the lungs.  
<sup>442</sup> **Catarrh**, a cold in the head and throat.  
**Phthisis** (*teesis*), consumption. *G. phthein*, to burn, waste.  
**Croup**, a disease of the windpipe.  
<sup>297</sup> **Pneumo'nia**, inflammation of the lungs.  
**Diphtheria**, a dangerous disease of the throat. *G. diphthera*,  
 . membran.

## xii.—OTHER DISEASES.

- Fever, a disease with quickened pulse, heat, thirst, &c.  
 Febrile, denoting fever. *L. febris*, a fever.  
 442 Diarrhœa, morbid<sup>214</sup> looseness of the bowels.  
 1124 Dysentery,<sup>798</sup> the same, with passing<sup>o</sup> of blood.  
 736 Jaundice, a disease of the liver.  
 Hiccough (*cup*), a convulsion of the stomach.  
 442 Rheumatism, a disease of the larger joints and muscles.  
 969 Spasm, an involuntary contraction.  
 920 Paralyt'ic, affected with paralysis.  
 920 Paralysis, (contracted *palsy*), deadness of the nerves.  
 Ague, chill, the cold fit before a fever: *fr. S.*  
 183 Apostome, apostume, an abscess.  
 157 Abscess, a morbid cavity in the body.  
 943 Plague, a contagious disease, a nuisance,<sup>1349</sup>

## xxiii.—BIRTH.

- 201 Natal, belonging to birth.  
 242 Generate, to beget, produce.  
 Fecundity, fertility, the being prolific: *fr. L.*  
 Prolif'ic,\* bringing forth many young.  
 201 Nativity, time or place of birth.  
 4 Consanguinity, relationship.  
 1034 Pri'mogen'iture,<sup>236</sup> seniority.  
 263 Ovip'arous,<sup>237</sup> bringing forth young in eggs.  
 192 Viviparous, bringing forth young alive.  
 Ovoviviparous, intermediate between the two last, as the marsupial† or pouched animals (*kangaroo*, &c.)  
 \* *L. proles*, offspring.      † *L. marsupium*, a pouch.

## xxiv.—DEATH, DEAD

- 229 Mortal, belonging or subject to death.  
 Cadav'rous, looking like a corpse—in *L. cada'ver*.  
 156 Obituary, a list of deaths.  
 Post obit, a promise to pay after another's death.  
 233 Sepulchre, a fine tomb,<sup>235</sup> Sep ulture, burial.



- <sup>232</sup> **Necro'olis.**<sup>593</sup> a cemetery, or place of interment.<sup>373</sup>  
<sup>666</sup> **Re'quiem, L.,** a prayer for the dead.  
**Elegy,** a mourning poem; *fr. G.* The adj. derived is *degi'ac.*  
<sup>44</sup> **Hades,** the place of departed spirits, the *unseen* world.  
<sup>234</sup> **Cenotaph,** an empty tomb or monument, *G. kenos,* empty.  
<sup>1221</sup> **Nec'romancy,** the conjuring of the dead, witchcraft.  
<sup>353</sup> **Embalm,** to preserve a corpse.  
<sup>230</sup> **Funeral,** a burial.  
<sup>230</sup> **Fune'real,** belonging to funerals.  
<sup>379</sup> **Post'humous (tu),** happening after death.  
<sup>3</sup> **Sarcophagus,**<sup>79</sup> an open stone coffin.  
<sup>234</sup> **Epitaph,** an inscription on a tomb.  
<sup>850</sup> **Ob'sequies (quies),** funeral rites.<sup>1231</sup>  
<sup>826</sup> **Defunct,** dead.

## WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

### xxv.—ANIMALS.

- Menagerie, F.,** a collection of animals.  
<sup>247</sup> **Zo-ol'ogy,** the science treating of animals.  
<sup>246</sup> **Animalculæ,** minute animals, mostly microscopic.  
<sup>104</sup> **Mammals,** animals which suckle their young.  
<sup>309</sup> **Zo'-ophyte,** a being part animal, part vegetable.  
<sup>318</sup> **Zo-olite,** a fossil.<sup>407</sup>  
<sup>1049</sup> **Quadruped,**<sup>153</sup> a four-footed animal.  
<sup>1042</sup> **Biped,** a two-footed animal.  
**Hybrid, fr. L.; Mongrel (î),** an animal of *mixed* breed.  
<sup>115</sup> **Ruminating,** chewing the cud.  
<sup>244</sup> **Gregarious,** living in flocks or herds.  
<sup>1040</sup> **Amphibious,**<sup>100</sup> breathing both in air and water.  
<sup>2</sup> **Carnivorous,**<sup>77</sup> flesh eating.  
<sup>340</sup> **Graminivorous,** eating grass.  
<sup>1092</sup> **Omnivorous,** eating all sorts of food.  
<sup>250</sup> **Bovine,** belonging to the ox kind.  
<sup>129</sup> **Vertebrata,** animals having a bony skeleton.



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Asinine, \* belonging to the ass kind.

<sup>254</sup> Feline, belonging to the cat kind.

Palæontology, † the science of fossil or extinct<sup>464</sup> animals.

\**L. asinus* ân ass. †*G. palaios*, old, and *on (ontos)* a being.

#### xxvi.—BEASTS OF GAME.

Cervine, \* belonging to the deer kind.

Antlers, *F.*, the branches of a deer's horns.

Pollard, a stag that has cast his horns.

Polled, without horns : from *poll*.

Paddock, a small enclosure for deer.

<sup>649</sup> Venison, the flesh of game.

Chamois, *F.*, a wild goat of the Alps.<sup>750</sup>

<sup>280</sup> Caribou, a species of Amer. deer : from *F. cerf*, \* *bœuf*.<sup>250</sup>

Cony (*î*), a species of rabbit, (in the Bible the *hyrax*).

<sup>551</sup> Reynard, a familiar name for the fox.

Vixen, a she fox, (from *foxen* ?)

<sup>257</sup> Leveret, the young of the hare, which is called the rabbit in Br. America.

<sup>652</sup> Burrow, a rabbit's or fox's hole : *v.* to dig holes or burrows.

<sup>1217</sup> Warren, a place frequented by rabbits.

\**L. cervus*, a stag.

#### xxvii.—THE DOG.

<sup>253</sup> Canine', belonging to or like the dog.

Mastiff, *F.*, a large dog.

Harrier, a dog for hunting *hares*.

Spaniel, a dog noted for sagacity and obedience. See p. 157.

<sup>418</sup> Hydrophobia,<sup>1362</sup> a horror of water ; dog madness or *rabies*.

<sup>1353</sup> Rabid, mad, raging.

#### xxviii.—THE HORSE.

<sup>276</sup> Equestrian, relating to riding.

<sup>276</sup> Equine, belonging to the horse kind.

Team, horses or cattle yoked. *L. teamo*, a wagon-pole.

<sup>175</sup> Courser, a swift horse, a hunter.

<sup>123</sup> Relay, a supply of horses to *relieve* others.

- <sup>277</sup> Cav'alcade', a procession on horseback.  
<sup>255</sup> Hippodrome, <sup>176</sup> a race course.  
<sup>275</sup> Cap-riole', a *caper*, a leap without advancing.  
 Prancing, *pranks*, springing or bounding.  
 Menage (*ahzh*), *F.*, a riding school, a place for horse training.  
<sup>276</sup> Equerry, the officer in charge of the horses of a prince.  
<sup>1203</sup> Vet'erinary art, that of healing horses, cattle, &c.  
<sup>412</sup> Farrier, one who shoes horses, a horse doctor.  
<sup>1118</sup> Curvet', a frolic, a bound. <sup>905</sup> Surcingle, a girth.  
<sup>276</sup> Rowel, the ring of a spur.  
 Palfrey, *F.*, a lady's horse.  
 Mustang, a wild horse of the S. W. prairies.  
 Zebra, *L.*, a striped wild ass in Africa.

## xxix.—BEASTS OF PREY.

- <sup>259</sup> Leopard, a variety of the panther. *G. par dalis*, a panther.  
 Jaguar, <sup>30</sup>Ocelot, S. American leopards.  
 Hyæna, *L.*, a repulsive beast of prey.  
 Wolf, a ravenous beast resembling a dog. *S. wolf*.  
 Ermine, a weasel whose fur is white in winter. See p. 156.  
<sup>289</sup> Leonine, of the lion kind.  
 Bruin, the familiar name for the bear.  
 Lucifee, (from *F. loup cervier*, wolf stag), the Canadian lynx.  
 Raceoon, a Canadian carnivorous animal.  
<sup>852</sup> Ichneumon, an Egyptian civet, wh. preys on the crocodile's eggs.

## xxx.—OTHER MAMMALS.

- <sup>275</sup> Hippopot'amus, <sup>414</sup> a large fierce thick skinned animal.  
 Cam'elopard',\* Giraffe, *L.*, a very tall African ruminant,  
<sup>250</sup> Buffalo, a wild bull resembling the American bison.  
<sup>176</sup> Dromedary, a swift camel.  
 Dolphin, a cetaceous animal; also a fish. *G. delphin*.  
<sup>291</sup> Porpoise, <sup>294</sup> one of the smaller cetacea.  
<sup>289</sup> Cetaceous, belonging to the whale kind, or sea mammals.  
 Leviathan, *H.*, a large monster, (see Job xli.), any thing huge.  
<sup>28</sup> Rhinoceris, <sup>205</sup> a <sup>1142</sup>pachyderm<sup>12</sup> with a horn on its nose.  
 \**G. kamellos*, a camel.

## xxx. — ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

- <sup>366</sup> **Cochineal** (*tch*), a red dye from a Mexican insect.  
**Eider**, *Ger.*, the down of the eider duck.  
<sup>754</sup> **Am'bergris** (*grees*), a secretion of the sperm whale.  
**Honey**, the sweets of flowers; gathered by the bee.  
**Cocoon**, the silkworm's nest, whence silk is obtained: *fr. F.*  
<sup>289</sup> **Spermaceti**, a wax from the head of the sperm whale.  
**Rennet**, **runnet**, the stomach of the calf, used to curdle milk.  
**Guano**, the fossil dung of the penguin. *Peruvian.*  
**Caviare** (pron. *cawcer*), a product of the roe of the sturgeon.  
**Isinglass**, a product of the sound (or air bladder) of the sturgeon, &c.

## xxxii. — BIRDS.

- <sup>250</sup> **Ornithology**, the natural history of birds.  
<sup>120</sup> **Covey** (*û*), a brood of partridges.\*  
<sup>255</sup> **Plumage**, **Feathers**, the natural covering of birds.  
<sup>252</sup> **Pinion**, a wing: a cogged wheel.  
**Talon**, *F.*, the claw of a bird of prey.  
<sup>249</sup> **Aviary**, an enclosure for birds.  
**Eyry**, the nest of a bird of prey (from *eggery*).  
**Falconry**, the capture of birds by trained hawks. *L. falco.*  
**Gallinaceous**, belonging to the pheasant kind.  
<sup>262</sup> **Poulterer**, a dealer in poultry.

\*Just as we say a *nest* of birds, a *litter* of pigs.

## xxxiii. — KINDS OF BIRDS.

- Becaf'co** (*fic*), the fig eater.  
**Falcon**, a bird resembling the eagle, formerly trained to sport.  
<sup>258</sup> **Eagle**, the chief of the birds of prey.  
**Ptarmigan** (*tar*), a bird of the grouse family, *Gadlic.*  
**Cuckoo**, a bird, named for its note, famed for laying its eggs in the nests of other species.  
**Ostrich**, a large bird which runs, but cannot fly. *G. strouthio.*  
<sup>253</sup> **Apteryx**, a New Zealand bird without wings.  
**Paroquet**, *F.*, a bird resembling a parrot. **Penguin**, a sea bird.  
**Pigeon**, *F.*, a bird resembling the gallinaceæ, or common fowl.

- Widgeon, a bird resembling the duck.  
 Heron, *F.*, a wading bird, called "the crane" in Canada.  
 Pheasant, a valuable gallinaceous bird. See p. 157.

## xxxiv.—REPTILES.

- Alligator,\* the American crocodile.  
 Iguana, *Sp.*, the edible lizard of tropical America.  
 382 Chameleon,<sup>235</sup> a lizard which changes color.  
 878 Tortoise, a reptile with four legs and a hard shell.<sup>910</sup>  
 1040 Amphisbæna,<sup>170</sup> a serpent fabled to have two heads.  
 Lizard,\* a scaly reptile<sup>300</sup> with two or four legs.  
 \* Both from *L. lucerta* a lizard, the former through the *Span.*

## xxxv.—FISH.

- 293 Ichthyology, the natural history of fish.  
 388 Ichthyolite, a fossil fish, or impression of a fish.  
 417 Aquarium, a place for keeping live fish.  
 294 Piscivorous,<sup>77</sup> fish eating.  
 Ancho'vy, a small delicate Italian fish: *fr. I.*  
 Gurnet, gurnard, a fish resembling the stickleback.  
 Gudgeon, a fish easily caught, hence a credulous simpleton.\*  
 Sturgeon, a large cartilaginous fish: *fr. F.*  
 177 Salmon, a valuable coast and river fish.  
 Capelin, the fish commonly used for cod bait.  
 Halibut, a large flat fish.

\*Compare *gullible*.xxxvi.—INSECTS.<sup>930</sup>

- 933 Entomology, the natural history of insects.  
 Insectivorous, feeding on insects.  
 Pupa, *L.*, larva, *L.*, an insect in the caterpillar state.  
 410 Chrysalis, the intermediate state of insects, (between the worm and the fly state).  
 759 Metamor'phosis, <sup>747</sup> Transformation, the change of shape in insects: hence any change of shape.  
 Antennæ, *L.*, the horns or feelers of insects.  
 881 Articulated, jointed like insects and crustaceans.  
 306 Crustacea, *crusted* animals, like the crab, lobster, &c.

- <sup>1146</sup> **Molluscous**, soft, like snails, clams, &c.  
**Musquito**, *Sp.*, a troublesome fly: *fr. L. musca*, a fly.  
<sup>272</sup> **Conch** (*conk*), a large sea shell.  
**Scallop**, a shell; *v.* to cut curved edges.  
**Caterpillar**, the worm which produces the butterfly.  
<sup>297</sup> **Sponge**, (*d*) a *zoöphyte* resembling coral.

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## WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

### xxxvii.—BOTANY.

- <sup>308</sup> **Botany**, the science of plants.  
<sup>307</sup> **Herbalist**, a collector or student of plants.  
<sup>342</sup> **Pericarp**, the seed vessel of a vegetable.<sup>323</sup>  
<sup>1387</sup> **Conservatory**, a green house.  
**Exotic**, foreign, (used mostly of plants). *G. exo*, without.  
<sup>236</sup> **Indigenous**, native, do. do.  
<sup>1001</sup> **Deciduous**, the opposite of evergreen.  
<sup>775</sup> **Filament**, a fibre of plants. <sup>316</sup> **Fo/liage**, leaves.  
<sup>417</sup> **Aquatics**, water plants.  
**Bourgeon** (*d*), to bud or sprout: *fr. F.*

### xxxviii.—TREES.

- <sup>240</sup> **Nursery**, a plantation of young trees.  
<sup>643</sup> **Copse**, **coppice**, a wood of small low trees.  
<sup>882</sup> **Jungle**, brushwood (in the tropics).  
<sup>820</sup> **Forest**, a large wood. <sup>316</sup> **Selvas**, the forests of the Amazon.  
<sup>327</sup> **Arbor**, **Bower**, a covered place made with boughs, &c.  
<sup>42</sup> **Vista**, a view between rows of trees.

### xxxix.—THE BLOSSOM.<sup>338</sup>

- <sup>337</sup> **Efflorescence**, the time of flowering; in chemistry, the formation of powder on the surface of bodies.  
<sup>16</sup> **Chaplet**, **Garland**, a wreath of flowers.  
**Amaranth**, an imaginary flower which never fades. *G. a not*, and *maratnein* to wither.\*

\*Compare the flower *Everlasting*, and the French "*Immortelle*."



- <sup>367</sup> Floral, belonging to flowers.  
<sup>347</sup> Petal, a flower leaf. <sup>373</sup> Parterre (*tarc*), a flower plot.  
 Bouquet, *F.*, a nosegay, a posy. See p. 58.  
 Nectarium, *L.*, the part of the blossom where the honey lies.  
<sup>1031</sup> Monander,<sup>507</sup> a plant with only one flower.  
<sup>836</sup> Flor'iculture, the cultivation of flowers.

#### xl.—THE FRUIT, SEED, &c.

- <sup>313</sup> Espal'ier, a fruit<sup>341</sup> tree trained on lattice work.  
<sup>311</sup> Acotyle'don, a plant without *seed lobes* or *cotyledons*.  
<sup>977</sup> Cryptog'amous,<sup>515</sup> having the seminal organs hidden.  
<sup>340</sup> Fructify, to bear fruit, or make fruitful.  
<sup>358</sup> Acorn, the seed of the oak. Orchard, an enclosure of fruit trees.  
 Leguminous, of the nature of pulse, (peas, beans, &c.)

#### xli.—FOOD PLANTS.

- Apricot, a fruit resembling the peach : *fr. F.*  
 Banian, the Indian fig tree. Brazil nut, a S. American nut.  
 Cocoa, (properly *cacao*), the tree from which chocolate is obtained.  
<sup>120</sup> Cucumber, a creeping plant, with pulpy fruit,  
 Gherkin (*g hard*), a small cucumber for pickling : *fr. Ger.*  
 Guava, *Sp.*, a <sup>865</sup>delicious W. India fruit.  
 Almond, a delicate nut from Italy, &c. : *fr. F.*  
 Celery, a garden vegetable : *fr. F.*  
 Cauliflower, a flowering cabbage. One variety is called *bróccoli*.  
 Nectarino, a kind of stone fruit. *G. nectar*, nectar.  
<sup>1028</sup> Onion, an edible<sup>78</sup> plant with a bulbous root.  
<sup>370</sup> Pumpkin, a kind of gourd.  
 Raisin, a dried grape.\* Raspberry, a northern berry.  
<sup>363</sup> Spinach (*age*), a plant, the leaves of which are eaten when boiled.  
<sup>369</sup> Sycamore, the fig mulberry—in Canada, the cotton wood.  
 Tomato, an excellent American vegetable.  
 Walnut, an edible nut. The Swiss use its oil for lamps.  
 Tamarind, an acid tropical fruit. *Ar. tamar*, a date.  
 Whortleberry, a small berry called huckleberry in America.

\* *L. race'mus*, a bunch. So *grape* from *group*.

## xlii.—MEDICINAL PLANTS.

- <sup>1123</sup> *Aca/cia*, an Egyptian drug.  
*Al'oos*, *G.*, a tropical plant used as a purgative.  
*Cassia*, *G.*, a plant yielding senna: a laurel yielding cinnamon (this is the cassia of Scripture).  
<sup>342</sup> *Chamomile*, <sup>371</sup> a useful garden herb.  
*Anise*, *G.*, an aromatic plant used for cordials.  
*Jalap*, a Mexican plant used as a purgative. See p. 156.  
*Colocynth*, the bitter cucumber—used as a purgative.  
*Sassafras*, a N. American laurel.

## xliii.—FLOWERS.

- Dahlia* (*n*), a flower with large compound blossoms. See p. 158.  
*Gillyflower*, a beautiful and fragrant flower.  
*Heather*, a blossoming evergreen of the Old World.  
*Lilac*, a fragrant<sup>32</sup> flowering shrub: *fr. Pers.*  
*Jessamine*, *jasmine*, *F.*, a very fragrant flower.  
*Jonquille*, *F.*, (*zhonkeel*), a flower resembling the narcissus.  
<sup>1076</sup> *Mignonette*, *F.*, (*ny*) a small fragrant flower.  
*Myrtle*, a fragrant evergreen from warm climates. *G. murto*.  
<sup>410</sup> *Chrysan/themum*, <sup>335</sup> a large flower from S. Africa.

## xliv.—OTHER PLANTS.

- Mistletoe*, a parasite growing on the oak, apple, &c.  
<sup>351</sup> *Parasite*, a plant or animal which lives on another, hence an unprincipled hanger on of rich people, a flatterer.  
*Hyssop*, a small plant. See Numbers xix, 18. *G. hus/sopos*.  
<sup>363</sup> *Laurel* (*dr*), an important genus of evergreens.  
*Osier*, *F.*, a plant used by basket makers.  
<sup>367</sup> *Palm*, the characteristic tree of the tropics, as the pine is of cold regions.  
*Sumach*, a plant used in dyeing and tanning. *Amer.*  
*Mahogany*, a cabinet wood of tropical America. *Amer.*  
*Tobacco*, a plant used for smoking. *Amer.*

## xlv.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

- <sup>567</sup> *Fari'na*, *L.*, meal or flour. *Caoutchouc* (*koochook*), india rubber.  
*Cajeput*, an Indian vegetable oil used in medicine.  
*Resin*, an inflammable vegetable secretion. *L. resi na*.

- Sugar, the granulated juice of the *sugar cane*.  
 Wattle, a twig used for plaiting. Wand, a straight rod or twig.  
 Myrrh, an aromatic vegetable gum. *G. murrha*.  
 383 Balsam, a fragrant soothing gum or juice.

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 WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.
 

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## xli.—THE EARTH, &amp;c.

- 1028 Universe,<sup>129</sup> the whole of creation.  
 1078 Mi'crocosm, the little world; or man—as an epitome of the universe.  
 727 Cosmopolite,<sup>593</sup> a citizen of the world; one weak in national sympathies.  
 374 Mundane, belonging to the world.  
 373 Subterranean, lying under the earth.  
 417 Terra'queous, consisting of land and water.  
 Terrestrial, belonging to the land or earth.  
 372 Geology, the science investigating<sup>352</sup> the earth's crust.

## xlvii.—LAND.

- 337 Agrarian, relating to land. Agrarian laws—laws for the equal division of the land.  
 836 Agriculture, tillage, husbandry, cultivation of the land.  
 335 Ar'able, fit for the plough. Husbandman, a farmer.  
 Innings, lands recovered from the sea.  
 364 Arena, a scene of contest or exertion.<sup>353</sup>

## xlviii.—TRACTS OF LAND.

- Morass', *F.*, a *marsh*, a bog. Antre, *F.*, a cave, a grot.  
 O'-a-sis, *G.*, a fertile spot in a desert.  
 Prairie, *F.*, a savannah, a meadow. In S. America called *llanos*,  
 i. e. *plains*.<sup>400</sup>  
 Meadow, a plain covered with grass.  
 Chasm, a cleft, a gap. *G. chainein*, to gape.  
 Clough (*eloff*), *S.*, a cleft in a hill.

## xlix.—ISLAND.

**I'slet**, a little island. *I. is'ola*, an island.

**Is'olated** (*iz*), **insulated**,<sup>437</sup> detached like an island.

<sup>700</sup> **Archipelago**,<sup>431</sup> a number of groups of islands.

## l.—MOUNTAINS, &amp;c.

**Volcanic**, *I.*, a burning mountain. See p. 160.

**Ravine'**, *P.*, a narrow crevice between jutting rocks

**Knoll**, (*v*) *S.*, a hillock or mound.<sup>394</sup>

<sup>750</sup> **Alpine**, mountainous like the Alps.

<sup>857</sup> **Lava**, molten stone from volcanoes.

**Pumice**, the same when made porous by water. *L. pumex*.

li.—KINDS OF SOIL.<sup>375</sup>

**Alumino**, a clayey earth, formed of *aluminum* (*L.*) and oxygen.

**Argilla'ceous**, clayey. *L. argilla*, clay.

**Gypsum**, *L.*, **Alabaster**, *fr. G.*, **Plaster**<sup>571</sup> of Paris, forms of sulphate of lime.

**Basaltic**, of the nature of basalt. *G. basaltēs*.

**Chalk**, carbonate of lime. *L. calx*.

**Wac-ke**, *Ger.*, a rock resembling basalt, but softer.

<sup>858</sup> **Alluvium**, debris, (*brce*) *P.*, soil washed down by streams.

## lii.—STONES.

<sup>495</sup> **Crystal**, a regular solid formed chemically; fine glass.

<sup>1339</sup> **Jewel**, a gem, a precious stone.

<sup>387</sup> **Lap'idary**, one who cuts and polishes gems.

<sup>385</sup> **Petrify**, to change into stone.

**Whetstone**, a stone for sharpening or whetting.

**Freestone**, an *easily* cut building stone.

**Boulders**, (from *bowl*), round beach stones.

<sup>451</sup> **Pyr'ite**, a stone formed by fire.

<sup>398</sup> **Aerolitē** (*air*), a meteoric<sup>492</sup> stone, i. e. one falling from the air.

<sup>971</sup> **Tracery**, ornamental stone work.

<sup>831</sup> **Diamond**, the hardest and most precious of stones; *adamant*.

**Pearl**, a gem secreted by the oyster.<sup>274</sup>

**Adaman'tine**, hard as adamant.

**Amethystine**, violet, like the quartz called amethyst. *G. methu*, wine.

- <sup>410</sup> **Chrysolite**, a gem of yellowish or greenish color.  
**Turquoise**, i. o. *Turkish, F.*, a bluish green *Eastern* gem.  
**Porphyry**, a fine spotted marble. *G. porphyrus*, purple.  
**Sapphire** (*fr.*), a beautiful deep blue gem: *fr. G.*  
**Asbestos**,\* an *incombustible* variety of hornblende.  
**Stalactite**, a formation like an icicle on the roofs of limestone caverns.  
**Stalagmite**, a similar growth from their floors, dropped from the stalactite. Both *fr. G. stallesein*, to drop.  
**Marmoran**, of or like marble. *G. marmor*, marble.  
 \* *G. a.*, not, and *stem*, to burn.

## liii.—METALS.

- Malleable**, able to be hammered out, as metals. *L. malleus*, a hammer.  
<sup>408</sup> **Metallurgy**,<sup>831</sup> the art of working metals, or a description of them.  
**Ingot**, a lump of smelted metal, whence nugget (?).  
<sup>816</sup> **Alloy**, a mixture of baser with precious<sup>1015</sup> metal.  
<sup>815</sup> **Amalgam**, an alloy of mercury.  
**Bell metal**, **Bronze**, *F.*, compounds of copper and tin.  
**Pewter**, a compound of lead and tin.  
**Brass**, a compound of copper and zinc.  
**Platina**, *Sp.*, the heaviest metal and the most difficult to smelt.  
<sup>379</sup> **Fusible**, able to be melted.

## liv.—IMPORTANT METALS.

- <sup>411</sup> **Auriferous**,<sup>1374</sup> gold bearing.  
**Bullion**, precious metal uncoined.  
**Alchemy**, false chemistry in the infancy of the science: *fr. Ar.*  
<sup>413</sup> **Chalybeate**, impregnated with iron.  
**Pig-iron**, lump iron after smelting.  
**Anneal**, to temper iron or glass by heat.  
**Weld**, to beat red hot metal together.  
<sup>817</sup> **Foundry**, the place where metals are cast.  
**Emery**, *F.*, an iron ore used in manufactures.  
**Loadstone**, **Magnet**, an iron ore with peculiar powers of attraction.  
<sup>702</sup> **Graphite**, <sup>400</sup> **Plumbago**, **Wad**, **Black Lead**, an ore of manganese.

## lv.—OTHER MINERALS

- <sup>466</sup> Mineral, any earthy substance.  
 Anthracite, hard coal. *G. anthrax*, an ember.  
 Bitu'men, *G.*, mineral pitch. Bituminous coal, soft coal.  
 Asphaltic, *G.*, like asphalt, the hardest form of bitumen.  
 Naptha, *G.*, the same, but more liquid.  
 Paraffine,\* <sup>385</sup>Petroleum (i. e. *rock oil*), Kerosene, Albertine ;  
 oils from naphtha.  
 Cal'amine, carbonate of zinc—used in making brass.  
 Nitre, *f. G.*, <sup>412</sup>Saltpetre, <sup>395</sup>nitrate of potassa: used in medicine.  
<sup>408</sup>Phosphorus, <sup>1378</sup>a highly combustible chemical agent.  
 Sulphureous, containing sulphur, (*L.*), a chemical element.  
<sup>753</sup>Verdigris, <sup>754</sup>the rust of copper or brass.  
 \**L. Parum*, little, and *affinis*, related: it having no known chemical affinity  
 for other substances.

## lvi.—WATER; FLUID.

- <sup>417</sup>A'queous, watery, composed of water.  
 Reservoir, *F.*, a place for keeping water, a tank.  
 Irrigate, to water land artificially. *L. rigare*, to flow.  
<sup>428</sup>Inundation, an extensive flood.  
<sup>182</sup>Stagnate, to corrupt, as *standing* water does.  
<sup>865</sup>Aqueduct, a channel to lead water across valleys.  
<sup>965</sup>Conduit (*kundit*), a water pipe, a canal.  
<sup>418</sup>Hydrometer, a contrivance for measuring the swiftness and  
 force of fluids.  
<sup>420</sup>Liquefy, to become liquid. **Embrue**, to soak or immerse in.  
<sup>13</sup>Exude, to sweat or ooze through.  
<sup>420</sup>Liquid, a body whose atoms move freely and gravitate separately.  
<sup>418</sup>Hydraulics, the theory of fluids in a state of motion.  
<sup>418</sup>Hydrostatics, the theory of fluids when at r st.  
<sup>464</sup>Oleag'inous, oily. *L. oleum*, oil.

## lvii.—THE SEA.

- <sup>702</sup>Hydrog'raphy, the geography of the sea.  
<sup>445</sup>Saline, saltish; *n.* a shallow salt marsh.  
<sup>429</sup>Marine, Mar itime (*tm*), belonging to or near the sea.  
 Submarine, lying under the sea.

**Tranemarine**, lying beyond the sea.

<sup>416</sup> **Nausea**, sickness, especially sea sickness.

**Ultramarine**, bluer than the sea.

<sup>429</sup> **Undulate**, to move like waves.

#### lviii.—SPRINGS, RIVERS.

**Spa** (*spaw*), a mineral spring. See p. 157.

**Sluice**, a floodgate or vent for water: *fr. D.*

<sup>354</sup> **Channel**, the bed of a river, or the deepest part of it.

<sup>441</sup> **Confluence**, the meeting point of rivers.

**Basin**, the tract drained by a river: *fr. F.*

<sup>692</sup> **Watershed**, the line dividing the river basins of a country.

<sup>63</sup> **Disembogue**, to empty into the sea.

<sup>62</sup> **Embouchure** (*sh*), the mouth of a river.

#### lix.—THE TIDE.

<sup>441</sup> **Efflux**, a flowing out or ebbing.

**Reflux**, a flowing back, as the tide rising.

**Neap tides**, the scanty tides at the moon's quarters.

**Spring tides**, the full tides at new and full moon.

**Eagre, S.**, a very high tide in the Bristol Channel, like our "Dore."

#### lx.—THE AIR.

<sup>187</sup> **Pneumatic**, the science of the air and gases.

<sup>476</sup> **Aerial** (*aërial*), belonging to the air.

<sup>424</sup> **Atmosphere**,<sup>770</sup> the air surrounding the earth.

<sup>478</sup> **Ventilate**, to keep the air in motion.

<sup>997</sup> **Barometer**,<sup>1012</sup> a contrivance for weighing the air.

<sup>435</sup> **Aëronaut** (*aër*), one who sails in balloons.

<sup>477</sup> **Ethe'ral**, spiritual, airy, light.

<sup>414</sup> **Electricity**, a subtle fluid excited by the friction of gases, &c.

**Galvanism**, the electricity of chemical action.

<sup>423</sup> **Evaporate**, to fly off in vapor. <sup>1120</sup> **Malaria, I.**, bad air.

<sup>256</sup> **Vol'atile**, apt to pass into the aëriiform state; also giddy.

#### lxi.—THE WIND.

<sup>473</sup> **Anemom'eter**, a contrivance for estimating the force of the wind.

**Zephyr**, a gentle breeze: *fr. G.*

- <sup>971</sup> Trade winds, permanent easterly tropical winds.  
 Monsoons, periodical winds in the Indian ocean: *fr. Ar.*  
 Siroc'co, *I.*, a hot S. E. Italian wind. Sola'no, a hot Spanish wind.  
 Simoon, *Ar.*, a hot stifling wind in the Asiatic and African deserts.  
<sup>762</sup> Cyclone, Typhoon, *G.*, furious circular storms in the Chinese sea.  
 Hurricane, the general name for such storms elsewhere.

## lxii.—SOUND.

- <sup>689</sup> Echo, a reflected sound. <sup>683</sup> Sonorous, having a loud sound.  
<sup>35</sup> Acoustics, the science of sound, hearing, &c.  
<sup>688</sup> Symphony, a harmony of agreeable sounds.  
<sup>1111</sup> Euphony, an agreeable sound in words.  
<sup>1123</sup> Cacoph'ony, the opposite of euphony.  
 Fulminate, to explode like thunder. *L. fulmen*, lightning.  
<sup>57</sup> Vociferate, <sup>1374</sup> to bawl or roar.  
<sup>1244</sup> Explosion, a sudden loud burst, as a thunder *clap*.

## lxiii.—LIGHT.

- <sup>497</sup> Luminous, giving light; clear and plain.  
<sup>492</sup> Meteor, a luminous phenomenon <sup>1313</sup> in the air.  
 Meteorology, the science of meteors, and of climate.  
 Aurora, *L.*, the dawn of day—often used by us for the *aurora borealis*.  
 Luminary, a heavenly body.  
<sup>496</sup> Lucubration, study by night.  
 Mirage (*ahzk*), *F.*, a delusive appearance of water in deserts.

## lxiv.—COLOR.

- <sup>742</sup> Chromatics, the science of colors.  
<sup>261</sup> Piebald, Motley, of various colors. <sup>755</sup> Cerulean, sky colored, blue.  
 Lurid, black and blue, (*applied to the sky*). *L. luridus*.  
 Livid, black and blue, (*applied to the body*). *L. lividus*.  
<sup>753</sup> Verdant, green. <sup>742</sup> Chrome, an earth producing various colors.  
 Gamboge, yellow; see p. 156. <sup>411</sup> Orange, the color of the fruit.  
 Saffron,\* a deep yellow, like saffron. Compare *sallow*, p. 59.

\*Its Arabic root means yellow withered, *hellow*; and from its last meaning we have *spher*;0.



- Tawny, of a brownish yellow. *F. tannè*, tanned.  
 Puce, *F.*, dark brown, or brownish purple.  
<sup>2</sup> Carnation, flesh color; a flower.  
<sup>295</sup> Vermillion, bright red. <sup>327</sup> Flor'id, rosy, rubicund. <sup>747</sup>

## lxv.—CALORIC AND HEAT.

- <sup>454</sup> Calor'ic, the fluid which gives the sensation of heat.  
<sup>455</sup> Thermometer, a measurer of heat.  
 Tep'id, warm. *L. tepidus*.  
 Crucible, a chemist's earthen melting pot. *L. cruciari*, to try, to torture.  
<sup>390</sup> Arid, parched with heat.  
 Lambent, playing about like a moving flame. *L. lambere*, to lick.  
 Sultriness, very hot or sweltering weather.  
<sup>1064</sup> Isotherms, lines of equal temperature on maps.  
<sup>1398</sup> Effervesce, to bubble, to boil.  
<sup>450</sup> Ignition, the act of taking fire.  
<sup>459</sup> Combustible, <sup>452</sup> Inflammable, easily set on fire.  
<sup>457</sup> Conflagration, a general fire. <sup>459</sup> Adust, scorched, burnt up.  
<sup>458</sup> Incendiary, one who wickedly burns property.  
 Inq'ue-al, *S.*, a religious trial in the middle ages. See *Collier*, p. 43.  
<sup>451</sup> Pyrotechnics, <sup>672</sup> the art of making fireworks.  
<sup>458</sup> Inescence, a white head.

## lxvi.—COLD, FROST.

- <sup>466</sup> Congeal, to freeze. *Icicle*, a hanging spike of ice.  
<sup>467</sup> Glacier, a field of ice in Switzerland, &c.  
 Avalanche, a snow slip. *F. à val*, to the vale.  
<sup>462</sup> Phlegmatic, dull and cold in temperament.

## lxvii.—ASTRONOMY.

- <sup>491</sup> Astronomy, <sup>602</sup> the science of the heavenly bodies.  
<sup>164</sup> Planet, a globe like our earth, *moving* round a sun.  
 Satellite, a secondary planet or moon. *G. satelles*, a body guard.  
<sup>760</sup> Orbit, the circular path of a planet.  
<sup>156</sup> Transit, the passing of one heavenly body before another.  
<sup>41</sup> Aspects, the relative position of heavenly bodies.

- <sup>1057</sup> **Ootant**, the aspect of two bodies,  $45^{\circ}$  apart,  
<sup>1054</sup> **Sextile**, do. do. do.  $60^{\circ}$  do.  
<sup>782</sup> **Quadrature**, do. do. do.  $90^{\circ}$  do.  
<sup>44</sup> **Asteroid**, a very small planet.  
**Culmination**, the transit of a planet over the meridian.  
<sup>372</sup> **Perigee**, the nearest point of the moon's orbit to the earth.  
**Apogee**, the farthest point of the moon's orbit from the earth.  
<sup>486</sup> **Perihelion**, the nearest position of a planet to the sun.  
**Aphelion**, the farthest position of a planet from the sun.  
**Apsis**, (*pl. Ap'sides*); *G.*, the common term for the last four points;  
<sup>797</sup> **Node**, the point where a planet's orbit cuts the ecliptic.  
**Ze'nith**, *Ar.*, the point overhead, **Nadir**, *Ar.*, that beneath us.  
**Bor'eas**, *G.*, the old name for the North wind.  
<sup>792</sup> **Hori'zon**, the circle which *bounds* our view.  
<sup>451</sup> **Empyre'an**, the highest heaven.  
<sup>162</sup> **Antip'od-es** the people at opposite points of the globe.

## LXVIII.—THE SUN.

- <sup>487</sup> **Sol'stices**,<sup>182</sup> the points where ecliptic touches the tropics.  
<sup>1010</sup> **Ecliptic**, the circle marking the sun's path in the heavens.  
**Eclipse**, a darkening of the sun or moon.  
**Occultation**, the duration of an eclipse. *L. occultere*, to hide.  
<sup>794</sup> **Meridian**,<sup>1192</sup> a circle from pole to pole crossed by the sun at noon.  
<sup>132</sup> **Tropics**, the circles marking the sun's greatest declination.  
<sup>126</sup> **Declination**, the distance of the sun from the equator.  
<sup>450</sup> **Helioscope**,<sup>45</sup> a glass for viewing the sun.  
<sup>782</sup> **Quadrant**, **Sextant**, instruments for taking altitude,  
<sup>1137</sup> **Altitude**—in astronomy, elevation above the horizon.

## LXIX.—THE MOON.

- <sup>488</sup> **Lunation**, a revolution of the moon.  
**Lunatic**, a madman—because affected by the moon.  
<sup>1313</sup> **Phases**, the different appearances of the moon: appearances generally.  
<sup>320</sup> **Crescent**, the moon in her first quarter: the symbol of Moham-medanism.  
**Gibbous**, the moon's shape when nearly full. *L. gibbus*, a hump.  
**Sublunary**, lying under the moon, i. e. terrestrial.

## LX.—THE STARS.

- <sup>489</sup> **Side/real**, belonging to the stars.  
<sup>490</sup> **Constellation**, a cluster of fixed stars.  
<sup>270</sup> **Gal'axy**, a multitude of stars—"the milky way."  
**Neb'ula**, *L.*, a cluster of stars so close as to be indistinguishable,  
<sup>125</sup> **Pole-star**, the star marking the direction of the earth's pole.  
<sup>1275</sup> **Observatory**, a building for astronomical observations.  
<sup>491</sup> **Astrology**, false astronomy in the infancy of the science.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY:

## LXXI.—MAN.

- <sup>541</sup> **Ethnology**, the science treating of the varieties of mankind.  
<sup>1334</sup> **Mis'anthrope**.<sup>506</sup> a man hater.  
<sup>513</sup> **Miscogynist** (*ôj'*), a woman hater.  
**Cannibal**, a man who eats human flesh. See p. 158.  
<sup>822</sup> **Patriarch**,<sup>790</sup> <sup>17</sup>**Chieftain** (*ē*), a ruler over a clan or large family;  
**Bachelor**, an unmarried man, a young man.

## LXXII.—WOMAN.

- <sup>511</sup> **Effem'inate**, woman like, unmanly.  
<sup>534</sup> **Matron**, an elderly married woman.  
**Coquette'**, *F.*, a vain selfish woman.  
<sup>503</sup> **Virago**,<sup>527</sup> a bold turbulent woman.  
**Sphinx**, *G.*, a fabulous Egyptian monster, with a woman's face.  
**Hysterics**, fits peculiar to women.

## LXXIII.—MARRIAGE.

- Marriage**, *F.*, the lawful union of man and woman for life.  
<sup>984</sup> **Dowry**, a wife's portion at marriage.  
**Paraphernalia**, household treasures. *G.* *phernē*, a dowry.  
<sup>516</sup> **Celibacy**, the unmarried state.  
<sup>515</sup> **Big'amy**, the crime of having two wives or husbands.  
<sup>1085</sup> **Polyg'amy**, the crime of having <sup>928</sup> several wives or husbands.  
<sup>514</sup> **Nubile**, adult, <sup>321</sup> grown up, marriageable.  
**Hymene'al**, belonging to marriage. See p. 158.  
**Seraglio**, *L.*, the abode of a Mohammedan's wives.

## lxxiv.—CHILD.

- <sup>65</sup> Infantile, belonging to or like an infant.  
<sup>629</sup> Puerile, childish. **Gewgaw**, a gaudy worthless toy.  
**Mamma**, *F.*, a child's word for *mother*.  
<sup>629</sup> Filial, belonging to or befitting a son.  
**Nephew**, (*v*) a brother's or sister's son. *L. nepos*, a grandchild.  
<sup>521</sup> Orphan, one bereft of parents.  
<sup>321</sup> Adoles'cence, the prime of youth.

## lxxv.—OTHER RELATIONS.

- Cadet'**, *F.*, a younger brother, a volunteer.  
<sup>1076</sup> **Minion**, a favorite, (*gen. in a bad sense*). *F. mignon*.  
**Etiquette**, *F.*, the forms of society.  
**Elite'** (*cel*), *F.*, the *select* of society.  
**Chaperon**, *F.*, an escort to a young lady in society.  
<sup>54</sup> **Duenna**, *Sp.*, the nurse or governess of a young Spanish lady.  
**Canaille**, *F.*, the mob.  
<sup>688</sup> **Rendezvous**, (*rongdavoo*), a meeting.  
<sup>841</sup> **Col'league**, an associate in office.  
<sup>1325</sup> **Aj'mour'**, *F.*, a love affair.  
<sup>522</sup> **Patron**, a protector,<sup>976</sup> a friend of rank and influence.

## lxxvi.—AMUSEMENTS.

- Charade**, *F.*, an acted riddle.  
**Bagatelle**, *F.*, a trifle, a game.  
**Masquerade**, *F.*, a masked ball.  
**Coryphe'us**, *G.*, the leader in a *ballot* or chorus dance.  
**Pirouette'**, *F.*, a turn on the toes in dancing.  
<sup>182</sup> **Quadrille**, a *square* dance.  
**Soiree**, an evening party. *F. soir*, the evening.  
**Ca'ssino**, *I.*, a game at cards. **Casi'no**, a low theatre.  
<sup>1396</sup> **Orgies**, frantic revels, boozing.  
<sup>113</sup> **Gymnastic**, relating to feats of strength and agility.  
**Quoit** (*koit*), a disc for throwing at a mark.  
**Harlequin**, *F.*, an agile performer in pantomimes.  
**Buffoon**, a jester, a fool: *fr. F.*

## WORDS RELATING TO THE STATE.

## lxxvii.—COUNTRY.

- <sup>375</sup> Rural, Rustic, belonging to the country.  
<sup>377</sup> Pa'triot, one who loves his country and family.  
<sup>376</sup> Peasantry, the country people.  
 Compatriot, one of the same country.  
 Vernac'ular, our native tongue. *L. verna*, a maid.  
<sup>2</sup> <sup>202</sup> Naturalise, to bestow the political privileges of a country.  
<sup>1276</sup> Census, *L.*, an official numbering of the population.  
<sup>542</sup> Depopulate, to destroy the population of a region.

## lxxviii.—PEOPLE.

- Nom'ads, people who lead a wandering life: *fr. G.*  
<sup>1171</sup> Alien, a foreigner, a stranger.  
<sup>820</sup> Foreigner, a person from another country than our own.  
<sup>547</sup> Demagogue,<sup>938</sup> a factious leader of the mob.  
 Pu'issance, *F.*, power, especially in war.  
<sup>21</sup> Frontier', the line dividing countries.  
 Clique, *F.*, a set or party, (*generally in a bad sense*).

lxxix.—GOVERNMENT.<sup>579</sup>

- <sup>483</sup> Political, belonging to civil government.  
 Politics, Polity, the science of government.  
<sup>182</sup> Constitution, the established form of government.  
 Tory, one who is opposed to any changes in government.  
 Envoy, a messenger sent by one government to another. *F. en-voyé*, sent.  
 Ambassador, *Sp.*, one who represents a government at a foreign court.  
<sup>1109</sup> Plenipotentiary,<sup>2C4</sup> an ambassador with *full* powers to make treaties.  
<sup>841</sup> Legation, the person attached to an em'bassy.  
<sup>1086</sup> Ultima'tum, *L.*, the final proposition of a government in treaties.  
<sup>1359</sup> Si'ncure, an office to which no duties are attached.  
<sup>1031</sup> Monarchy,<sup>790</sup> government by one, called the sovereign.  
<sup>1655</sup> Oligarcay, government in the hands of a few.

- <sup>1268</sup> Republic, <sup>542</sup> <sup>547</sup> Democracy, <sup>581</sup> government by the representatives of the people.
- <sup>1165</sup> Aristocracy, government by the nobles; the nobility.
- <sup>1035</sup> Heptarchy, a seven-fold government, as in England from A. D. 450 to 827.
- <sup>1245</sup> Hierarchy, government by the priests. <sup>1109</sup>
- <sup>1210</sup> Theocracy, government directed by God, as that of the Jews.
- <sup>790</sup> Anarchy, political confusion; want of government.  
 Conge', *F.*, the bow of dismissal.  
 Bulletin, *F.*, an official statement, a proclamation.  
 Gazette, an official journal. *I. gazetta*, a farthing - the price of those first issued.
- Espi'onage, *F.*, secret watch on the conduct.
- Pa'geant, a gorgeous show or procession: *fr. G.*
- <sup>851</sup> Pursuivant, a state messenger.
- <sup>180</sup> Revenue, income, especially of government.  
 Myrmidon, a rude or ruffianly follower.
- Exchequer, *F.*, a law court. <sup>1307</sup> Foalty, loyalty, <sup>601</sup> fidelity.
- <sup>1120</sup> Malcontent, <sup>651</sup> a discontented person.  
 Jacobins, the extreme party of the French republicans.  
 Liege, *F.*, trusty: *n.* a subject, a sovereign.  
 Partisan, a zealous or unscrupulous adherent.

lxxx. — SOVEREIGN. *I. Supremus.*

- <sup>682</sup> Dyn'asty, a race or line of sovereigns.
- <sup>577</sup> Regent, <sup>1176</sup> Viceroy, <sup>552</sup> one who rules instead of the sovereign.
- Manifesto, a proclamation. *L. manifestus*, plain, clear.
- <sup>105</sup> Concordat, a treaty between a sovereign and the Pope. <sup>523</sup>
- <sup>662</sup> Despot, Autocrat, <sup>1165</sup> an absolute ruler.  
 Czar, the emperor of Russia. *Russian*—or from *Cæsar*.  
 Kaiser, the emperor of Germany or Austria. From *Cæsar*.  
 Sultan, Padishah, the ruler of the Turkish Empire.  
 Pasha' (*aw*), a Turkish viceroy.  
 Sheikh, the prince of an Arab tribe.
- <sup>1030</sup> Tetrarch, the king of a fourth part.  
 Cacique (*S. Am.*), Sachem (*N. Am.*), chiefs of the Amer. Indians.
- <sup>577</sup> Interregnum, a period while the throne is vacant.
- <sup>652</sup> Realm, the dominions of a sovereign.

581 **Ret'inue, Suite**,<sup>581</sup> a train of attendants.

561 **Tyrant**, a cruel ruler.

lxxxi.—**CROWN, &c.**

558 **Coronation**, the crowning of a sovereign.

**Coronet**, a crown worn by peers.

551 **Regalia**, signs of royalty, as the crown, sceptre, &c.

**Sceptre**, a staff, as a symbol of authority. *G. skeptrōn.*

lxxxii.—**TITLES.**

719 **Tit'ular**, existing only in title, nominal.

1069 **Majesty**, the title of rulers. *L. majestas.*

**Highness**, the title of a prince.

965 **Duke**, the highest title of nobility,

**Dauphin, F.**, the former name of the heir to the French crown.

**Czarowitz**, the Czar's eldest son. *Rus.*

965 **Doge**, the chief magistrate of a mediæval<sup>1183</sup> Italian republic.

**Lan'damman**, the president of the Swiss republic.

**Stadt'holder**, the president of Holland when it was a republic.

**Emir**, a Turkish title, meaning prince.

**Vizier**, the chief minister in the Turkish empire.

1033 **Premier**, the leader of the English cabinet.

177 **Consul, L.**, the chief magistrate in republican Rome; an official who protects commerce at foreign ports.

790 **Archon**, the ruler of the ancient Athenian state.

999 **Eminence**, a title given to cardinals.

1000 **Excellency**, a title given to ambassadors and colonial governors.

**Caliph**, a priest ruler, descended from Mohammed.

678 **Mandarin**, a Chinese noble or officer.

**Marquess, Marquis**, the title next to a duke, formerly the governor of a *march* or frontier.

**Palatine**, belonging to or denoting office in *palace*.

1176 **Viscount**<sup>585</sup> (*v̄c.*), the title below an earl.

1201 **Seneschal, F.**, a steward.

**Scutcheon**, a shield or coat of arms. *L. scutum.*

1202 **Seignior, Signor**, a lord or noble.

730 **Insignia**, marks of office or honor.

lxxxiii.—PARLIAMENT.<sup>69</sup>

- Speaker, the president of a legislative assembly.<sup>1197</sup>  
<sup>393</sup> Opposition, the party in parliament opposing the existing  
<sup>186</sup>government.  
<sup>926</sup> Division, the separation of the members present in voting on  
a bill.  
<sup>1296</sup> Prorogation, the adjournment<sup>1193</sup> of parliament.  
<sup>919</sup> Dissolution, the breaking up of parliament.

lxxxiv.—VOTING.<sup>1236</sup>

- <sup>571</sup> Franchise, the privilege of voting for a member of parliament.  
Freeholder, one who has a vote from possessing property.  
Freeman, one who has a vote in respect of personal rights.  
<sup>182</sup> Constit'uency, the whole body of voters.  
<sup>199</sup> Representative, the person elected by a constituency.  
<sup>411</sup> Eligible, fit to be chosen or elected.

## lxxxv.—CITY, STATE

- <sup>596</sup> Citizen, an inhabitant of a city.  
<sup>373</sup> Municipal, belonging to a corporation or municipality. *L. mu-*  
*nicipium.*  
<sup>492</sup> Suburbs, buildings or houses in the vicinity of a city.  
Environs, *F.*, the parts or places which surround a city.  
Alderman, *S.*, a magistrate, next in rank to a mayor.  
<sup>607</sup> Portreeve, formerly the chief magistrate of a port.  
<sup>652</sup> Burgess, a freeman, magistrate, or representative of a borough.  
<sup>1070</sup> Mayoralty, the office of mayor.

## lxxxvi.—CONTRACT.

- <sup>117</sup> Subsidy, a sum of money paid by one state to another.  
<sup>665</sup> Confederacy, nations united by a treaty.  
<sup>1097</sup> Neutrality, the taking no active part in national disputes.  
<sup>665</sup> Federal, belonging to a contract or league.  
<sup>925</sup> Compact, a contract or verbal agreement between individuals.<sup>926</sup>  
<sup>971</sup> Treaty, League,<sup>916</sup> a contract between nations.  
<sup>1307</sup> Affiance, a marriage contract.  
<sup>1072</sup> Protocol, the first copy of a contract or any writing: *fr. F.*



## WORDS RELATING TO WAR.

lxxxvii.—WAR. *F. guerre.*

- <sup>528</sup> **Belligerent**, <sup>528</sup> carrying on war.  
<sup>539</sup> **Armistice**, <sup>152</sup> a temporary cessation of hostilities.  
<sup>718</sup> **Cartel**, an agreement for the exchange of prisoners.  
<sup>779</sup> **Crusades**, religious wars in the middle ages.  
<sup>1035</sup> **Van**, the front of an army,  
<sup>402</sup> **Campaign**, the time that an army keeps the field.  
**Arsenal**, *F.*, a depot of warlike stores.  
<sup>782</sup> **Squadron**, a troop, a square of soldiers, a division of the fleet  
<sup>645</sup> **Militia**, the able bodied men of a district under training.  
**Picquet**, *F.*, a scout or outer guard.  
**Bivouac**, *F.*, a night watch round the camp fires.  
<sup>1278</sup> **Reconnoitre**, *F.*, to spy out in war, to examine generally  
<sup>16</sup> **Capitulate**, to surrender <sup>988</sup> on conditions.

## lxxxviii.—A SIEGE.

- <sup>117</sup> **Siege**, the blockade of a fortified city.  
<sup>467</sup> **Glacis**, *F.*, a sloping bank.  
<sup>400</sup> **Esplanade**, an open space before the walls.  
<sup>817</sup> **Escalade**, <sup>177</sup> **Assault**, the attack on the walls.  
<sup>1036</sup> **Postern**, <sup>177</sup> **Sallyport**, gates in the walls of a fort.  
**Sally**, **Sortie**, *F.*, a sudden rush out by the besieged.  
**Fascine**, a fagot used in fortification. *L. fascies.*  
**Portcullis**, *F.*, a grated doorway at the drawbridge.  
<sup>821</sup> **Платок**, a flat boat for making military bridges.  
<sup>313</sup> **Palisade**, **Stockade**, <sup>922</sup> a row of stakes for defence, &c.  
<sup>736</sup> **Barricade**, a breastwork hastily thrown up.  
**Barbacan**, *F.*, a fort at the outer end of a drawbridge.  
**Coverway**, *F.*, a covered passage round a fort.  
<sup>103</sup> **Parapet**, a wall or fort breast high.  
<sup>965</sup> **Redoubt**, a small fort in <sup>936</sup> trenches, &c.  
**Bastion**, *F.*, a mass of earth standing out from a fort.  
**Citadel**, the chief fortification of a city. Those of Quebec and Halifax are fine examples. *From It.*

- <sup>258</sup> **Circumvallation**, fortification round a camp.  
**Garrison**, the troops defending a fort. See war, lxxxvii.

lxxxix.—A BATTLE.<sup>916</sup>

- Manceu'vres** (*oo*), *F.*, <sup>900</sup>**Tactics**, military management; plans generally.  
**Battle array**, the order of battle: *fr. F.*  
**Rencountre**, *F.*, a sudden and unexpected contest or meeting.  
<sup>224</sup> **Discomfiture**, defeat. **Rescue**, help, relief: *fr. Norman F.*  
<sup>317</sup> **Ambush**, a lying in wait. <sup>846</sup>**Com'bat** (*âm*), a battle, a fight.  
<sup>890</sup> **Melee**, *F.*, a confused crowded fight.  
<sup>972</sup> **Revolt**, a rising against authority.  
<sup>132</sup> **Tro'phy**, spoil, as a token of victory.  
<sup>644</sup> **Slaughter**, massacre, wholesale murder.  
<sup>637</sup> **Rapine** (*in*), ravage, plunder, violence.

## xc.—SOLDIER.

- Soldier**, a man paid and trained by his State to fight.  
<sup>1203</sup> **Veteran**, an old soldier.  
<sup>320</sup> **Recruit**, a soldier newly enlisted.  
**Infantry**, foot soldiers, "foot."  
<sup>277</sup> **Cavalry**, horse soldiers, "horse."  
<sup>1010</sup> **Mercenary**, a soldier fighting for a foreign state.  
<sup>303</sup> **Renegade**, one fighting for a state at war with his own.  
<sup>673</sup> **Rations** (*d*), an allowance of provisions.  
**Mess**, the number eating together—also a dish of food: *fr. F.*  
**Furlough**, leave of absence from one's post.  
<sup>69</sup> **Parole' F.**, a password; word of honor in war.  
**Pha'lanx**, *G.*, a solid body of troops.  
**Patrol'**, a guard going the rounds to see all right: *fr. F.*  
**Hussars**, light cavalry. *Hungarian.*  
<sup>277</sup> **Cavalier, Chevalier**, a horseman, a knight.  
<sup>278</sup> **Chivalry**, knighthood, gallantry.  
**Pioneer**, one preceding an army to make a road: *fr. F.*

## xci.—OFFICERS, NAVAL AND MILITARY.

- <sup>242</sup> **Generalissimo**, *I.*, the commander of allied armies.  
**Marshal**, *F.*, the highest military officer in France.

General, the commander of an army or division.

Aide de camp (*cong*), *F.*, the officer conveying the general's orders.

Colonel, *F.*, the commander of a regiment.

<sup>1070</sup> Major, the second officer of a regiment.

<sup>1400</sup> Adjutant, the officer below a major.

<sup>16</sup> Captain, the commander of a ship or a company<sup>566</sup> of soldiers.

<sup>899</sup> Lieuten'ant<sup>981</sup> (*lev*), the officer next below a captain.

<sup>720</sup> Ensign, <sup>264</sup> Cornet, the officer who carries the flag.

<sup>1129</sup> Brevet' a commission with rank above the pay.

<sup>973</sup> Commissary, Quarter master, the officers in charge of the stores and quarters.

Ep'aulet, a shoulder knot denoting rank. *F. epaule*, the shoulder.

Ad'miralty, the officers administering naval affairs.

#### xcii.—ARMOUR AND WEAPONS.

Helmet, *S.*, Casque, *F.*, armour for the head.

<sup>42</sup> Vis'or, the mask of a helmet. Bludgeon, a cudgel, a club.

<sup>265</sup> Cuirass, a breastplate. Gauntlet, *F.*, an iron glove.

Cuisse (*queece*), armour for the thighs.

<sup>1035</sup> Vant-brace,<sup>137</sup> the defence for the arms.

<sup>852</sup> Hauberk, a coat of mail without sleeves.

<sup>1093</sup> Panoply,<sup>660</sup> complete armour. Accoutrements, *F.*, equipments.

Crest, a plume, an ornament for the helmet: *fr. F.*

Falchion, Sabre, *F.*, a curved sword. <sup>661</sup> Gladiator, a sword player.

<sup>953</sup> Poignard, Stiletto, *I.*, names of daggers.

Javelin, *F.*, a dart to throw with the hand.

In cuerpo, *Sp.*, stripped for fighting.

Cutlass, a short bent sword used in the cavalry and navy.

<sup>637</sup> Rapier, a small sword for fencing.<sup>941</sup>

Scimeter, a curved oriental<sup>500</sup> sword.

Claymore, *Gael.*, a two handed Highland sword.

#### xciii.—ARTILLERY.

<sup>671</sup> Artillery, guns or cannon. <sup>726</sup> Ordnance, cannons and mortars.

Calibre, *F.*, the bore of a gun.

Callipers, round compasses<sup>494</sup> for measuring *calibre*.

<sup>159</sup> Grape shot,<sup>592</sup> small shot for cannon.

<sup>946</sup> Battery, a raised place for cannon.

- Embrazure, *F.*, an opening for pointing cannon.  
 718 Cartridge, the case containing the charge.  
 Target, (*g hard*), a mark for gun practice.  
 Rifle, a grooved gun: *fr. Ger.* Falconet, a small cannon.  
 893 Ammunition, powder, balls, shot, &c.  
 Bombard, to attack with bombs, &c. *G. bombos*, a buzz.  
 350 Grenade, a small hand-shell. Carabine, *F.*, a short gun.  
 718 Cartouche, a case for cartridges, charges, &c.  
 Fusilade, *F.*, a discharge of musketry.  
 775 Enfilade' to rake a line with shot.

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WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

xciv.—ART.

- 672 Technology, a description of arts and technical terms.  
 822 Artificer, a skilled workman.  
 Patent, an exclusive license, *L. patere*, to lie open.  
 680 Mechanic, 671 Artisan, a workman.  
 1102 Vacuum, *L.*, a place emptied of air artificially.  
 Syringe, to squirt. *G. surinx.* 992 Le'ver, a crowbar.  
 Jet d'eau (*jaydoc*), *F.*, a fountain.  
 Mallet, a heavy mallet. *L. malleus.*  
 829 Labor'atory, a place for making chemical experiments.  
 731 Groove, a furrow or hollow cut with a tool.  
 Dovetail, a joint in the shape of a dove's tail, outspread.

xcv.—CLOTH.

- 889 Draper, a seller of cloth. 1010 Mercer, a dealer in silk.  
 Shoddy, cloth made from woollen rags.  
 888 Tapestry, ornamental hangings for walls.  
 Camlet, cloth made chiefly of camel's hair.  
 Brocade', silk variegated with gold and silver.  
 754 Grisette, a Parisian shopwoman—tasteful and vivacious.<sup>188</sup>  
 296 Bombasin, a twilled stuff of silk and worsted.  
 Nankeen, strong cotton stuff left in its natural color. See p. 159  
 Bandana, a red spotted handkerchief.

- <sup>11</sup> **Pelisse'**, a robe, properly of *fur*. **Cravat**, a neck cloth. See p. 156.  
**Doublet**, *F.*, a former name for a waistcoat.  
<sup>978</sup> **Kerchief**,<sup>17</sup> a handkerchief worn on the head.  
<sup>911</sup> **Mantua**, a lady's shawl. **Verue**, *F.*, fashion.  
**Plaid**, *Gael.*, a Celtic shawl, in which the pattern marks the clan.  
**Dis'-habille**, *F.*, an undress or loose dress.  
**Moccassin**, an Indian shoe. *Amer.*  
**Mooron**, woollen stuff for curtains.  
<sup>887</sup> **Tissue**, *F.*, figured cloth; texture; a series.  
<sup>837</sup> **Laundress**, a washerwoman. **Skein**, a knot of thread.  
**Valet**, *F.*, a gentleman's personal attendant.

xcvi.—GLASS,<sup>407</sup> &c.

- <sup>875</sup> **Vitreous**, glassy, of glassy hardness.  
**Lens**, *L.*, a magnifying or diminishing glass.  
<sup>789</sup> **Telescope**,<sup>45</sup> a glass to make distant objects appear nearer.  
<sup>1075</sup> **Microscope**, a magnifying glass for minute objects.  
**Porcelain**,\* **China**, a fine earthenware of *kaolin* clay.  
<sup>810</sup> **Vase**, a deep ornamental cup. <sup>373</sup> **Tureen**, a large dish for soup.  
**Latho**, a turning machine. **Phial**, a small bottle: *fr. G.*

\*From its resemblance to the polished shell of the nautilus—called in *It.* *porcellana*, i. e., little hog.

## xcvii.—HARDWARE.

- Furnace**, a closed fireplace. *L. fornax*  
<sup>409</sup> **Plumber**, a worker in lead.  
<sup>931</sup> **Scissors**, two knives on a pivot opposing each other.  
<sup>1187</sup> **Solder**, cement for metals. **Lacquer**, to varnish or Japan.  
**Sieve** (*siv*), a sifting machine: *fr. S.*  
**Scythe**, a tool for cutting grass: *fr. S.*  
<sup>836</sup> **Coulter** (*cōl*), the blade or shears of the plough.

## xcviii.—WHEEL.

- <sup>764</sup> **Gyrate**, to wheel in circles. <sup>876</sup> **Rotary**, turning like a wheel.  
**Rotation**, the revolution of a wheel.  
<sup>134</sup> **Axle**, the bar on which a wheel turns.  
**Pulley**, a wheel pulled by a rope.

## xcix.—FURNITURE.

- Bu'reau, *F.*, a chest of drawers.  
 6 Veneer, to cover with a thin leaf of *veined* wood.  
 Canopy, an ornamental screen overhead: *fr. G.*  
 Cushion, a soft pad. <sup>152</sup> Tripod, a three legged stool.  
 669 Salver, a tray for saving fragments.  
 Epergne (*rn*), *F.*, an ornamental dish stand.  
 Cupboard, the *board* or niche for the cups, &c.

## c.—EATING, &amp;c.

- 454 Caldron, a boiler; hence *chaldron*.  
 Oven, a closed fireplace for baking: *fr. S.*  
 85 Victuals, food. Aro'ma, *G.*, fine scent.  
 Dearth, a scarcity, when things are *dear*.  
 283 Surfeit, a superabundance of food, sati'ety<sup>1388</sup>.  
 78 Edible, eatable. Mawkish, squeamish.  
 Abste'mious, sparing as to food, especially wine: *fr. L.*  
 43 Purveyor, Ca'terer (*F. acheter*. to buy), one who provides food.  
 Cu'linary, belonging to cooking. *L. culi'na*, a kitchen.  
 146 Re'cip-e, *L.*, a direction for compounding medicine, food, &c.

ci.—FOOD.<sup>843</sup>

- Breakfast, the meal when we *break* the last night's *fast*.  
 1042 Biscuit,<sup>863</sup> certain varieties of bread.  
 Chocolate, a preparation of cocoa.  
 Bohea, coarse black tea. Souchong, a variety of black tea.  
 Macaroni, *I.*, a preparation of wheat flour.  
 Fric'assee', *F.*, a stew of chicken, rabbit, &c.  
 Tapio'ca, a preparation of *cassava*, i. e. the meal of the *manioc* plant of *S. America*.  
 Olio, *I.*, a mixed dish. Ragout, *F.*, a highly seasoned dish.  
 Hash (from *hack*), *chopped* meat, &c.  
 415 Sausage, meat minced and *spiced*. Pasty (*ā*), a pie. *F. pâte*.  
 Vanilla, a Mexican spice. Molasses, the juice of the sugar cane.  
 295 Vermicelli (*tch*), *I.*, fine flour prepared in threads or strips.  
 Bouillon (*eelyong*), *F.*, broth.  
 Bouilli (*eeeye*), *F.*, meat stewed with vegetables.  
 486 Gelat'inous, of the nature of jelly or gelatine.

## cii.—WINE, &amp;c.

- <sup>364</sup> Vin'try, a place where they sell wine.  
 Alcohol, *Ar.*, spirits of wine. Nectar, *G.*, honey wine.  
 Cider, a weak wine from apples: *fr. F.*  
 Libation, an offering of wine in heathen sacrifices. *L. libatio.*  
 Champagne, a sparkling French wine.  
 Usquebagh, the Irish form of the word *whiskey*.  
<sup>90</sup> Beverage, a drink. <sup>223</sup>Intoxicate, to make drunk.  
 Wassail, *S.*, revelry, drunkenness. <sup>816</sup>Banquet, a rich feast.  
 Cabaret' (*ay*), *F.*, a small French tavern.  
<sup>458</sup> Frankincense, an aromatic resin.  
 Cigar, *Sp.*, a roll of tobacco leaves for smoking.  
 Narcotic, a drug producing <sup>305</sup>stupor—in *G. narke*.

ciii.—LOCOMOTION.<sup>895</sup>

- <sup>1380</sup> Vehicle, that in which any thing is carried.  
<sup>911</sup> Portmanteau, Valise, *F.*, a travelling bag.  
<sup>370</sup> Pommel, a knob on the saddle.  
<sup>278</sup> Eq'uiPAGE, furniture, accoutrements, retinue.  
 Cortege, *F.*, a procession on horseback.  
 Phæton, *G.*, a four wheeled coach.  
 Palanquin (*keen*), a covered litter borne by men.  
 Cabriolet' (*ay*), *F.*, a two wheeled vehicle, contracted *cab*.  
 Barouche' (*sh*), *F.*, a four wheeler with a hood.  
 Britzka, *Rus.*, a long carriage with a hood.  
<sup>271</sup> Pillion, a cushion saddle.  
<sup>291</sup> Balloon, a bag filled with hydrogen for rising in the air.  
 Parachute,\* a car to drop from a balloon in.  
 \* *F. chute*, a fall; used in Canada for cascade or rapid.

## WORDS RELATING TO NAVIGATION.

civ.—NAVIGATION.<sup>527</sup>

- <sup>719</sup> Chart (*tch*), a sea map.  
 Rhomb (*rumb*), an oblique parallelogram. *G. rhombos*.  
 Quarantine, detention to guard<sup>610</sup> against infection. *L. quaran-*  
*ta'nus, fortieth.*

- Wreck**, a damaged<sup>641</sup> vessel. **Helm**, the rudder: *fr. F.*  
**Embargo**, *Sp.*, prohibition to enter or leave port.  
<sup>123</sup> **Log**, a contrivance to measure the ship's rate.

## cv.—A SHIP.

- <sup>436</sup> **Naval**, belonging to ships of war.  
<sup>435</sup> **Nautical**, belonging to ships generally.  
<sup>432</sup> **Flotilla**, a number of small ships. <sup>659</sup> **Armada**, *Sp.*, a navy.  
**Ship**, a three masted square rigged vessel: any vessel,<sup>819</sup>  
**Frigate**, a man of war smaller than a ship of the line: *fr. F.*  
<sup>1166</sup> **Privateer**, a war vessel equipped by private parties.  
**Starboard**, the right side of a ship: *fr. I.*  
**Larboard**, the left side of a ship: *fr. I.*  
**Careen**, to lay a vessel on one side, to list her: *fr. L.*  
<sup>663</sup> **Salvage**, recompense<sup>999</sup> for saving ships.  
**Galleon** (*oon*), *Sp.*, a large Spanish merchantman.  
**Galiot**, a small Dutch craft: *fr. F.* **Corvette**, *F.*, a sloop of war.  
**Felucca**, *I.*, an Italian galley. **Tarpaulin**, tarred canvass.<sup>362</sup>  
**Brigantine**, *F.*, a vessel intermediate between a brig and a schooner.  
**Caboose**, a ship's galley or cook room.

## cvi.—SAILS.

- Rigging**, the sails and tackling or cordage.<sup>114</sup>  
**Square rigged**, having yards to the sails.  
<sup>206</sup> **Mainsail**, the *large* sail of the main mast.  
**Staysail**, a sail on a stay or *fixed* rope.  
**Windsail**, a canvass funnel for ventilation.

## cvii.—ROPE, ANCHOR, &amp;c.

- Ropery**, ropewalk, a place where ropes are made.  
**Strand**, one of the twists of a rope.  
<sup>797</sup> **Noose**, a slip knot. **Bowline**, a rope fastened to a sail.  
**Splice**, to weave the ends of rope together: *fr. D.*  
**Oakum**, old rope untwisted: *fr. S.*  
**Calk**, to stop leaks with oakum: *fr. S.*  
**Shrouds**, **Rattlins**, the ropes from the masts to the vessel's sides.  
*Halvyard* — **Halliard**, a rope for hauling sails or yards.



- Hawser* Halser, (*aws*) a rope between a cable and a bowline in thickness.  
 Lanyard, a short line for fasteniug.  
 Cable, a rope or chain for anchoring a ship: *fr. D.*  
 Tripping, loosing the anchor from the bottom.  
 Kedge, a small anchor used in port.  
<sup>150</sup> Grapnel, a small anchor with four or five claws.

## cviii.—MASTS. S.

- Foremast, the mast nearest the bow.  
 Mainmast, the principal or middle mast.  
 3 Mizzenmast, the mast next the stern: *fr. I.*  
<sup>1193</sup> Jnymast, a temporary mast.  
 Topmast, the mast above the lower mast.  
 Top-gallant-mast, a small mast above the topmast.

## cix.—BOATS.

- Boatswain (*bosen*), the officer in charge of the boats.  
 Yawl, a sail boat with four or six oars; a pinnace.  
 Coxswain, the officer of the *cock* boat.  
 Rowlock (*rullock*), the rest for the oar in *rowing*.  
 Regatta, *I.*, a rowing or sailing match.  
 Yacht (*yot*), *D.*, a pleasure sailing boat or vessel.  
 Gon'dola, *I.*, a Venetian covered barge.  
 Canoe, an Indian boat. Junk, a Chinese boat or ship.

## WORDS RELATING TO COMMERCE.

cx.—TRADE.<sup>941</sup>

- Bargain, an agreement in trade: *fr. F.*  
 s<sup>1010</sup> Merchandise, goods bought or sold.  
 Waif, goods found astray, as any thing cast ashore by the *waves*.  
<sup>827</sup> Agent, Broker, one commissioned to buy or sell.  
<sup>720</sup> Consignment, goods sent to an agent to sell.  
 Invoice, a list of merchandise. *F. envoyer*, to send.  
 Bazaar, a market. *Persian.* Business, trade: *fr. S.*  
 Freight, a load; transportation of goods; the price<sup>1014</sup> for it.  
<sup>229</sup> Mortgage,<sup>1305</sup> a pledge on real<sup>1269</sup> estate.

**Tariff**, a table of custom house duties.

**Contraband**, prohibited by law. *I. banda*, a proclamation.

<sup>156</sup> **Transit duty**, one paid on goods passing through a foreign country.

**Bill of lading**, a statement of goods shipped by one person.

**Bill of entry**,<sup>799</sup> a statement of goods imported.

**Bonded goods**, goods warehoused—the owner giving bonds for the duties.

**Net proceeds**, the amount of a sale after paying all expenses.

exi.—**MONEY.**

<sup>626</sup> **Avarice**, an undue wish to amass money.

<sup>267</sup> **Disbursement**, the payment of money.

<sup>904</sup> **Investment**, laying out money on property, or speculation.

<sup>827</sup> **Prodigality**, extravagance<sup>169</sup> in spending.

<sup>1306</sup> **Credit**, trust in the honor and solvency of a customer.

<sup>619</sup> **Solvency**, ability to pay. <sup>150</sup> **In/ventory**, a list of effects.

<sup>973</sup> **Remittance**, money sent to a distance.

**Premium**, *L.*, money given above the stated price.

<sup>681</sup> **Usury**, interest above the legal rate: in the Bible, simply interest.

**Bottomry**, money borrowed on the security of a ship.

**Defalcation**, stealing funds under one's charge, *def'icit*.

**Finance**, *F.*, the science of money transactions.

<sup>982</sup> **Cashier**, one who keeps the funds; *v.* to discharge from office.

**Croupier**, *F.*, the cashier at a gaming table: a vice chairman.

**Lucre**, gain, *L. lucrum*. <sup>614</sup> **Defaulter**, a cheat.

<sup>146</sup> **Receipt**, income, the act of receiving, a receipt, acknowledgment of payment.

cxii.—**COIN.\***

**Numismatology**, † the science of coins and medals.

**Bullion**, uncoined metal. *F. billon*.

**Specie**, cash, distinguished from *paper* money.

**Coinage**, the money of a country, the act of coining.

<sup>129</sup> **Obverse**, the principal face of a coin.

<sup>841</sup> **Le'gend**, the words round its border or *exergue*.<sup>831</sup>

<sup>701</sup> **Inscription**, the words on the middle of a coin.

<sup>965</sup> **Duc'at**, a European *ducal* coin.

<sup>1039</sup> **Doubloon**, a *double* pistole, worth about \$8.

<sup>873</sup> **Rouveau**, *F.*, a roll of coins in paper.

\**G. leuws*, a wedge. †*G. numisma*, a coin.

## exiii.—DEBTS.

- Attachment**, a writ to seize a debtor or his goods. *F. attacher*, to attach.
- <sup>420</sup> **Liquidation**, the settlement of a debt.
- <sup>720</sup> **Assignee**, one to whom property is assigned or made over.
- <sup>676</sup> **Security**, property pledged to secure payment.
- <sup>919</sup> **Insolvent**, *a.* bankrupt: *n.* one who fails to pay his debts.
- Instalments**, *F.* part payment of a debt at different periods.<sup>683</sup>
- Assets**, goods to meet debts or liabilities. *F. assez*, enough.
- <sup>670</sup> **Surety**, one who becomes security for another.
- Sequestration**, holding property until its revenue pays a debt. *L. sequester*, an umpire.
- <sup>893</sup> **Composition**, an agreement between a bankrupt and his creditors.
- Set-off**, a debt owed by the creditor to the debtor.
- Guarantee**, a security, a voucher, a warranty. *F. garantie*.

exiv.—BILLS. *F. billets.*

- Bill of Exchange**, a bill drawn in one country for the payment of money in another.
- Drawee**, the person on whom a bill is drawn.
- <sup>146</sup> **Acceptance**, a promise to pay another's bill when due.
- <sup>343</sup> **Maturity**, the date when a bill is due.
- <sup>116</sup> **Endorsement**, an instalment; backing up another's promissory note; support.
- <sup>1267</sup> **Account**, a reckoning, also a narrative.
- To honor**, *L.* to accept a bill and pay it when due.
- To dishonor**, to decline to do this. **Payee**, the person paid.
- <sup>609</sup> **Prot'est**, a written declaration that a bill has been dishonored.
- Days of grace**, three days allowed after a bill is due.
- <sup>1065</sup> **At par**, stock or bills at the nominal value; when worth more, they are said to be at a *premium*, when less, at a *discount*.

exv.—COMMERCIAL<sup>1010</sup> ALLOWANCES.

- <sup>946</sup> **Abatement**, allowance for damage to goods.
- Commission**, the allowance made to an agent.
- <sup>1106</sup> **Bonus**, *L.* an allowance for a privilege, loan, &c.
- Discount**, allowance made for ready money.
- <sup>1297</sup> **Forquisite**, the fee or allowance above a stated salary.
- Demurrage**, the allowance for detention of ships. *L. mora*, delay.

- Wharfage, money paid for the use of a wharf. S.  
 Taro, *F.*, <sup>961</sup>Tret, an allowance for the package, or for leakage, &c.  
 Lay days, the time allowed a ship to discharge and reload.

## QUANTITY, <sup>1021</sup> NUMBER, AND FORM.

### cxvi.—WEIGHT.

- <sup>1004</sup> Imponderous, not having sensible weight. Light, caloric, <sup>454</sup>electricity, <sup>414</sup>and magnetism, are called the *imponderables* in chemistry.  
<sup>1006</sup> Equilibrium, *L.*, equality of weight, eq'nipoise, <sup>1042</sup>balance. <sup>1008</sup>  
<sup>154</sup> Statics, the science of weight.  
<sup>1003</sup> Avoirdupois, *F.*, the weight used for general purposes.  
 Drachma, *G.*, a Greek coin worth 18 cents. A Greek weight equal about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dwts.

### cxvii.—MEASURES.

- <sup>004</sup> Preponderate, to outweigh, to exceed in power.  
<sup>996</sup> Gravitate, to tend or weigh toward the centre—properly the centre of the earth,  
<sup>1005</sup> Counterpoise, to counterbalance. Metre, a measure.  
<sup>17</sup> Bushel, four pecks dry measure.  
 Hogshead, any large cask, properly 63 gallons.  
<sup>1048</sup> Tierce, a *third* of a pipe, 43 gallons.  
<sup>953</sup> Puncheon, a cask of 84 gallons.  
<sup>1013</sup> Mensuration, the art of measurement.  
<sup>372</sup> Geometry, <sup>1012</sup>the science treating of form and bulk.  
<sup>46</sup> Theodolite, an instrument to measure heights and distances.  
<sup>43</sup> Surveyor, a measurer, or overseer.  
<sup>1012</sup> Metrology, the science of weights and measures.

### cxviii.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION.

- <sup>145</sup> Integer, a whole number, distinguished from a fraction.  
<sup>1023</sup> Numeration, the art of numbering.  
<sup>705</sup> Notation, the art of writing numbers.  
<sup>142</sup> Digit, any number under ten.  
 Supernumerary, above the required number.

- <sup>1070</sup> **Majority**, the greater number of votes, &c.  
<sup>1076</sup> **Minority**, the lesser number.  
<sup>1083</sup> **Multiple**,<sup>885</sup> a number exactly divisible by another.  
**Quorum**, *L.*, the number of a committee requisite to conduct business.  
<sup>1025</sup> **Quota**, *L.*, the part assigned to each.  
<sup>673</sup> **Ratio**, comparison of number or bulk.  
<sup>794</sup> **Medium**, *L.*, the mean proportion, a means.  
**Commensurable**, reducible to some proportion.  
<sup>1012</sup> **Symmetry**, the due proportion of the parts of a body to one another.  
<sup>1113</sup> **Average**, the mean or middle between extremes.  
<sup>710</sup> **Logarithms**,<sup>1022</sup> an artificial series of numbers.  
<sup>1025</sup> **Quotient**, the result of division.  
**Iota**, the smallest Greek letter: hence a trifle, a particle.

cxix.—FORM.

- <sup>1119</sup> **Oblique**, slanting. <sup>182</sup>**Inter'stice**, a chink.  
**Ac-me**, *G.*, the top. <sup>1170</sup>**Parallel**, running side by side.  
<sup>1047</sup> **Triangle**,<sup>777</sup> a figure with three angles.  
<sup>1064</sup> **Isosceles**<sup>151</sup> **triangle**, a triangle with two equal sides.  
<sup>752</sup> **Quadrilateral**,<sup>784</sup> a four-sided figure.  
<sup>782</sup> **Square**, a quadrilateral with right angles and equal sides.  
<sup>703</sup> **Parallelogram**, a quadrilateral with parallel sides.  
<sup>577</sup> **Rectangle**, a parallelogram with right angles.  
<sup>1045</sup> **Polygon**,<sup>778</sup> a figure of many angles.  
<sup>1378</sup> **Periphery**, the measure round a curvilinear figure.  
<sup>1012</sup> **Perimeter**, the measure round a rectilinear figure.  
**Lozenge**, a diamond, or rhombus; also a sweetmeat: *fr. F.*

cxx.—CURVED FIGURES.

- <sup>156</sup> **Circuit** (*kit*), the measure or course round.  
**Detour**, *P.*, a journey round. <sup>874</sup>**Cylinder**, a roller.  
<sup>352</sup> **Cone**, a solid on a circular base, tapering to a point at the top.  
<sup>770</sup> **Sphere**, a globe,<sup>569</sup> or ball. **Spheroid**, an imperfectly shaped sphere.  
<sup>1012</sup> **Diameter**, the line which bisects a circle.  
<sup>768</sup> **Radius**, half the diameter, the line from centre to circumference.  
<sup>1374</sup> **Circumference**, the measure round a circle.

- <sup>132</sup> **Tropics of Cancer**<sup>292</sup> and **Capricorn**,<sup>298</sup> the circles which enclose the <sup>460</sup>torrid zone.
- <sup>290</sup> **Arctic and Antarctic circles.** Those bounding the frigid zone.<sup>908</sup>
- <sup>485</sup> **Lunette**, the figure of a *crescent* or growing moon.
- <sup>765</sup> **Centrifugal**<sup>178</sup> **force**, the *inertia* or tendency of the planets to continue their course and thus avoid the attraction of the sun.
- <sup>1291</sup> **Centrip'etal force**, the attraction of the sun as the centre of the solar system.<sup>183</sup>
- <sup>372</sup> **Geocentric**,<sup>786</sup> having the same centre as the earth.
- <sup>486</sup> **Heliocentric**, having the same centre as the sun.

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### WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

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#### cxxi.—DAY.

- <sup>1192</sup> **Diurnal**, daily; hence *journal*,<sup>1193</sup> a daily paper.
- <sup>1194</sup> **Ephemeral**, lasting only a day; short lived.
- Almanac**, *Ar.*, a calendar. **Diary**, a daily account of events.
- <sup>1043</sup> **Tertian**, occurring every third day; as, a tertian fever.
- <sup>1066</sup> **Equinox**,<sup>1195</sup> the time when the days and nights are equal.
- Se'n night**, a week (now little used).
- <sup>1191</sup> **Hebdom'adal**, a weekly newspaper: *a.* weekly.

#### cxxii.—HISTORY.

- <sup>1189</sup> **Annals**, accounts of events in the order of time, chronicles.<sup>1189</sup>
- <sup>64</sup> **Narrative**, an account of an event.
- <sup>986</sup> **Anecdote**, the history of a single incident.
- <sup>190</sup> **Biography**, the life of an individual. <sup>1200</sup> **Archives**, records laid up.
- <sup>1165</sup> **Autobiography**, one's history written by himself.
- <sup>241</sup> **Genealogy**, a history of descent.
- Cromlech**. *C.*, a stone resting on others in Druidical remains.
- Heji'ra**, the Mahometan era, A. D. 622, being the date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca.
- <sup>987</sup> **Tradition**, oral<sup>51</sup> history handed down from father to son.

## cxxxiii.—MONTH.

- <sup>60</sup> **Calends**, the first day of each month among the Romans.  
**Calendar month**, a month as it stands in almanacs.  
**Lunar month**, the time of one revolution of the moon (27 days, 43 min. and 45 sec.)  
<sup>182</sup> **Instant**, the present month, **proximo**, the next, **ultimo**, the last.

## cxxxiv.—TIME.

- <sup>1179</sup> **Temporary**, lasting for a short time.  
<sup>1034</sup> **Priority**, being first in time. <sup>1204</sup> **Antiquity**, ancient times.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Synchronous**, **Contemporaneous**, existing at the same time.  
**Contemporary**, one who lives at the same time.  
<sup>1179</sup> **Timeous**, **timely**, in proper time.  
<sup>1197</sup> **Simultaneous**, happening at the same time.  
<sup>1196</sup> **Procrastinate**, to put off. <sup>199</sup> **Futurity**, time to come.  
<sup>403</sup> **Interval**, the time or space between.  
**Ep'och**, *fr. G.*, **Era**, *L.*, a fixed period of time to date from.  
<sup>858</sup> **Antediluvian**, existing before the flood.  
<sup>1181</sup> **Eternity**, all time past and to come.  
**Pread'amite**, anterior to Adam.  
<sup>653</sup> **Periodical**, happening<sup>1384</sup> at regular periods.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Anach'ronism**, an error in chronology.  
**Chronometer**, an instrument for measuring time.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Chronology**, the science of dates. **In'terim**, *L.*, the meantime.  
<sup>322</sup> **Autumn**, the third quarter of the year.  
**Chaos**, *G.*, primeval confusion. <sup>1033</sup> **Primeval**,<sup>1183</sup> most ancient.  
<sup>1205</sup> **Ancient**, **Pristine**, (*L. pristinus*), <sup>1033</sup> **Primitive**, **Antiquo**, belonging to antiquity.  
**So'journ**, to stay a while. *F. sojourn.*  
<sup>668</sup> **Leisure**, idle time. **Livelong**, (*t*) lasting long.  
<sup>1201</sup> **Senile**, belonging to old age.  
<sup>1001</sup> **Occasion**, the time, opportunity, cause: *v. to* cause.  
<sup>1183</sup> **Coeval**, of the same time or age.

## cxxxv.—YEAR.

- <sup>1189</sup> **Annual**, happening every year, lasting a year.  
<sup>1042</sup> **Biennial**, lasting two years, happening every second year.  
<sup>1047</sup> **Triennial**, lasting three years, happening every third year.

- <sup>1056</sup> **Septennial**, lasting seven years, happening every seventh year.  
<sup>1061</sup> **Century**, one hundred years. <sup>1180</sup> **Perennial**, lasting, perpetual.  
**Olympiad**, a period of four years in Grecian history, lasting from one Olympic game to another.  
<sup>491</sup> **Lustrum**, *L.*, a space of five years in Roman history.  
<sup>762</sup> **Cycle**, a periodical space of time.  
**Jubilee**, *II.*, the 50th year among the Jews; a season<sup>173</sup> of joy.  
<sup>1062</sup> **Millennium**, a thousand years. <sup>1054</sup> **Bissextole**, (*il*) leap year.

cxv. — **PRIORITY.**

- <sup>157</sup> **Antecedent**, going before in time or place.  
**Anterior**, *L.*, going before in time.  
<sup>604</sup> **Prej'udice**, an opinion *before* knowledge of the facts.  
<sup>954</sup> **Antedate**, to date an event too early.  
<sup>173</sup> **Precursor**, a herald, a forerunner.  
<sup>862</sup> **Preccocious**, prematurely wise or forward.  
<sup>1416</sup> **Premonitory**, giving notice or warning beforehand.  
<sup>344</sup> **Premature**, happening before the proper time.  
**Preliminary**, a preparation. *L. limen*, a threshold.  
<sup>1271</sup> **Presentiment**, a foreboding.  
**Predestinate**, to determine beforehand. *L. destinare*, to resolve.  
<sup>1271</sup> **Premeditate**, to think over or contrive beforehand.

cxvii. — **BEGINNING.**

- <sup>156</sup> **Initial**, placed at the commencement.  
<sup>146</sup> **Incipient**, beginning, arising.  
**Embryo**, *G.*, the small beginning of any thing.  
<sup>1127</sup> **Rudiments**, the first principles of a science.

WORDS RELATING TO THE ARTS.

cxviii. — **BUILDING.**

- <sup>802</sup> **Domicile**, a house, an abode.  
**Boudoir**, *F.*, a lady's private room. <sup>876</sup> **Rotunda**, a circular building  
**Messuage**, a house, outbuildings, and yards. *F. maison*, a house.  
<sup>790</sup> **Architect**,<sup>672</sup> a master builder, who makes the plans.



- <sup>1040</sup> **Amphitheatre**, <sup>46</sup> a round building with an arena for shows.  
**Gable**, the triangular end of a house rising from the eaves upwards.  
**Vestibule**, the porch or entrance. *L. vestibulum.*  
**Buttress**, a support or abutment. *F. bout*, the end.  
**Pyramid**, a solid on an angular base, rising to a point. *Egyptian.*  
**Pagoda**, an oriental temple. <sup>1340</sup> **Festoon**, a wreath.  
**Pavilion**, **Marquee**, a large tent. *L. papilio*, a butterfly.  
<sup>80</sup> **Mortise**, the space which holds the tenon in a joint.  
**Wainscot**, a grained facing for walls, to resemble oak.  
**Demesne** (*ain*), a house and the adjacent land: *fr. F.*  
<sup>261</sup> **Cornice**, an embossed corner or ceiling.  
**Gallery**, a covered walk, a half floor on pillars or brackets: *fr. F.*

## cxxx.—A PILLAR.

- <sup>811</sup> **Column**, a pillar, a row.  
**Colonnade**, a line of pillars. *L. columna.*  
**Piazza**, *I.*, a covered walk supported by pillars.  
**Obelisk**, a square tapering column or tower. *G. Obelos*, a spit.  
<sup>195</sup> **Flute**, a groove in the shaft, also a wind instrument.  
<sup>16</sup> **Capital**, the head of a column, generally ornamental.  
**Architrave**, the part just above the shaft. *L. trabs*, a beam.  
<sup>814</sup> **Entablature**, the part resting on the capital, including architrave, frieze, and cornice.

## cxxx.—A WINDOW.

- Lattice**, a window of crossed laths or bars, (from *lath*).  
**Mullion**, a division of a window frame: *fr. F.*  
<sup>982</sup> **Casement**, a window on hinges.  
**Balcony**, a frame or gallery before a window. *S. balc*, a beam.  
**Loophole**, a narrow window in a castle wall.  
<sup>213</sup> **Bormer windows**, windows in the roof.

## cxxx.—SCULPTURE.

- <sup>732</sup> **Sculpture**, statues or carved images. <sup>733</sup>  
<sup>992</sup> **Relief**, figures raised above the surface.  
**High relief**, the figures much raised: *alto rilievo, I.*  
**Low relief**, the figures little raised, *bas relief, F., or basso rilievo, I.*

- Embossed, having raised figures, or bosses. *F. bossé.*  
 Contour, *F.*, outline.  
 Bust, a figure of the head, shoulders, and breast. *I. busto.*  
 Intaglio (*tahyo*), *I.*, an engraving on a gem.  
 Cameo, *I.*, a figure embossed on a gem.  
 Niche, *F.*, a hollow place in a wall for a statue.  
 Colossus, *G.*, an ancient statue of vast size at Rhodes.  
<sup>912</sup> Nudities, the naked parts of a statue.  
 Marquetry, inlaid patterns in wood, ivory, &c. : *fr. F.*  
 Vertu, *I.*, taste, luxury.

## cxxxii.—PAINTING.

- <sup>497</sup> Limning, drawing or painting in water colors.  
<sup>1297</sup> Studio, *I.*, an artist's study. Crayon, *F.*, prepared chalk.  
<sup>702</sup> Graphic, life-like, picturesque.  
 Connoisseur, *F.*, an art critic.  
<sup>717</sup> Pictorial, belonging to or containing pictures.  
 Portrait, *F.*, a picture from life.  
<sup>718</sup> Cartoon, the design of a large picture on paper.  
<sup>1093</sup> Panorama,<sup>47</sup> a large circular painting.  
<sup>727</sup> Cosmorama, a picture of the world, or of a country.  
 Picturesque, like a picture.  
 Caricature, a comical exaggerated picture or description.  
 Nimbus (*L.* = a rain cloud), Glory, rays of light in old paintings surrounding figures of saints.  
<sup>822</sup> Fac simile,<sup>1151</sup> *L.*, an exact copy.  
<sup>701</sup> Diagram, a drawing for illustration<sup>495</sup> with references.  
 Miniature, a very small picture. *L., minim, vermilion.*  
 Ochre, *G.*, an earth used as a pigment.  
<sup>364</sup> Vignette (*ny*), a title page illustration, often with a scroll border.  
<sup>1177</sup> Variegate, to mark with various colors.  
 Brunette, *F.*, a swarthy woman.

## cxxxiii.—ENGRAVING.

- Etching, engraving on metal by means of nitric acid: *fr. Ger.*  
 Stipple, to engrave by dots. Burin, *F.*, an engraving tool.  
<sup>498</sup> Photographic, engraving or fixing images by the sun's rays.

- <sup>499</sup> **Photog'raphy**, engraving or fixing images by the sun's rays.  
<sup>398</sup> **Lithog'raphy**, engraving on stone and transferring the impression to paper.  
**Burnisher**, the instrument for polishing engravings.  
**Arabesque**, *l.* scroll work—the Mahometans having no paintings.  
<sup>794</sup> **Mezzotint**, *l.* imitation of Indian ink drawing in engravings.  
**Cam'era, l.**, a closed box used in photography.

cxix.—**MUSIC.**<sup>697</sup>

- <sup>696</sup> **Melody**, <sup>695</sup> a pleasing strain or air.  
<sup>695</sup> **Consonance**, harmonic agreement: agreement generally.  
<sup>108</sup> **Discord**, the unpleasant effect when sounds do not chord.  
<sup>686</sup> **In tonation**, sounding the notes of the scale.  
**Accompaniment**, instrumental music accompanying the voice: *fr. F*  
**Seraphine**, an organ sounding by vibrating metallic reeds.  
<sup>1235</sup> **Oratorio, l.**, a sacred musical drama.  
<sup>830</sup> **Opera, l.**, a play set to music and acted.  
**Orchestra, G.**, a gallery for musicians.  
<sup>50</sup> **Clarion**, a clear-sounding trumpet.  
<sup>195</sup> **Flageolet** (*uj'l*), a flute blown at the end.  
**Guitar, Sp.**, a stringed instrument resembling a violin, but played with the fingers.  
**Violoncello, l.**, the bass viol. **Fantasia, l.**, a fanciful strain.  
**Tambour**, a small Basque drum: a frame for embroidery.  
**Tambourine**, a half drum with bells.  
<sup>113</sup> **Harpichord**, the original of the piano..  
<sup>787</sup> **Finale**, the end of a piece of music.  
**Quaver**, half a crotchet; *v.* to shake: *fr. Sp.*  
<sup>790</sup> **Crochet**, a quarter note: a whim. <sup>692</sup> **Canorous**, <sup>688</sup> **Sonorous**, tuneful.  
<sup>994</sup> **Alle'gro, l.**, a brisk movement in music.  
**Encore, F.**, to ask for a performance *again*.

cxix.—**SINGING.**

- <sup>728</sup> **Choristar**, a singer in a choir. <sup>692</sup> **Precentor**, the leader of a choir.  
<sup>695</sup> **Chant**, to repeat words in a singing tone.  
<sup>1385</sup> **Recitativo**, a kind of singing resembling ordinary speaking.  
**Glee, Madrigal, F.**, a song sung in parts.  
**Carol**, a joyful song; *fr. l.*

*Cavat'na, L.*, a short air without a second division.

<sup>694</sup> *Psalm*, a sacred song, but generally applied to David's.  
*Psalter*, the book of Psalms: a tune book.

*Medley*, a mixture of musical airs. *F. meler*, to mix.

<sup>681</sup> *Tenor*, meaning: the higher male<sup>608</sup> voice in harmony.

<sup>1301</sup> *Troubadour*, a knightly minstrel in the Middle Ages. *Provençal*.

#### cxxxvi.—THE DRAMA.

<sup>721</sup> *Drama*, a poem or composition intended to be acted.

<sup>710</sup> *Prol'ogue*, a speech before the play.

*Ep'ilogue*,<sup>62</sup> a speech after the play.

<sup>1099</sup> *Soliloquy*, a speech or part performed by one person.

*Comedy*, a cheerful representation of events of common life: *fr. G.*

<sup>286</sup> *Tragedy*,<sup>695</sup> a play representing some mournful event.

<sup>1099</sup> *Farce*,<sup>167</sup> *Extravaganza*, a low comedy, with ridiculous<sup>1947</sup> incidents.

<sup>696</sup> *Melodrama*, a play with songs interspersed.<sup>839</sup>

<sup>620</sup> *Interlude*, an entertainment between the acts.

*Puppet show*, a play acted by figures moved by wires.

*Dram'atis perso'næ*,<sup>510</sup> all the characters in a play.

<sup>66</sup> *Le'gend*, a strange tale. *Dramatist*, a play writer.

*Burlesque*, to ridicule, to caricature: *fr. boor*.

*Pasquinade*, a malicious witticism.

*Ballet* (*u. l.*), a theatrical chorus-dance.

### WORDS RELATING TO LANGUAGE.

#### cxxxvii.—POETRY.

<sup>686</sup> *Prosody*, the science of poetry and pronunciation.

<sup>1012</sup> *Met'rical*, in the form of metre or verse.

<sup>924</sup> *Poesy*, the art of composing poetry.

<sup>710</sup> *Eclogue*, a pastoral poem. <sup>824</sup> *Poetaster*, a bad poet.

<sup>544</sup> *Pastoral*, a poem descriptive of shepherd life.

<sup>129</sup> *Verse*, a line or a stanza: poetry itself.

*Blank verse*, poetry without rhyme.

\**Couplet, Distich (ck)*, two lines rhyming and complete in sense.

\**fr. Cop'ula*, a tie, a coupler,

- <sup>695</sup> **Hemistich** (*ct*), half a line.  
 Triplet, three lines rhyming, or making complete sense.
- <sup>1051</sup> **Pentam'eter**, a line of five feet. <sup>1053</sup> **Hexam'eter**, a line of six.  
 Satire, a poem censuring folly or vice: *fr. L.*
- <sup>372</sup> **Georgic**, <sup>531</sup> a rural <sup>375</sup> poem. <sup>1083</sup> **Panegyric**, <sup>549</sup> high praise.
- <sup>700</sup> **Epigram**, a short witty poem or sentiment.
- <sup>700</sup> **Lyrics**, songs fit to be sung to the lyre.
- <sup>709</sup> **Epic**, an <sup>509</sup> heroic poem of some length, with a regular plot.
- <sup>1286</sup> **Didactic**, meant to give moral instruction.
- <sup>683</sup> **Episode**, a separate incident in a composition.
- <sup>1031</sup> **Monody**, a poem to be sung by only one.
- <sup>695</sup> **Parody**, to play on the words of another's composition.
- <sup>1140</sup> **Acrostic**, a poem in which the first letters of the lines spell a word.
- <sup>704</sup> **Alliteration**, beginning successive words with the same letter, as  
 "Let lovely lilies line Lee's lonely lane."
- <sup>364</sup> **Poet-laureate**, a poet honored by the court with this title and a pension. <sup>929</sup>
- Catachre'sis**, the abuse of a figure of speech. *G. chi ēsthai*, to use.
- <sup>814</sup> **Rhapsody**, excited incoherent diction.
- <sup>131</sup> **Stro-pher**, *G.*, the first part of a song or dance round a Greek altar—the return was called the *antis'trophe*.
- Hiatus**, an awkward break in a word or rhythm <sup>692</sup>. *L. hiare*, to gape.
- Pamphlet**, a *stitched* tract in paper cover. *F. par un filet*, by a thread.
- Doggerel**, rude or low verse. <sup>904</sup> **Travesty**, a burlesque.
- <sup>1313</sup> **Emphasis**, stress in pronunciation.
- <sup>943</sup> **Pla'giarism**, a literary theft, *L. plagiarius*, a kidnapper.
- <sup>403</sup> **Critique'**, a criticism or learned judgment.

## cxxxviii.—PRINTING.

- <sup>958</sup> **Imprint**, to impress a mark. <sup>893</sup> **Compositor**, a type setter.  
**Imprima'tur**, *L.*, a license <sup>1334</sup> to print.
- <sup>702</sup> **Paragraph**, a solid body of type: a division of a theme.
- <sup>707</sup> **Type**, the leaden forms of the letters, &c.
- <sup>1183</sup> **Ster'eotype**, a plate of fixed printing type.  
**Typegraphy**, the art of printing. <sup>1129</sup> **Brevier**, a small class of type.
- <sup>457</sup> **Font**, a full assortment <sup>1218</sup> of types.
- <sup>477</sup> **Type founder**, a maker of type.

## cxxxix.—BOOKS.

- <sup>446</sup> Folio, a book in which the sheets are doubled once.  
<sup>1049</sup> Quarto, one with four leaves to a sheet.  
<sup>1057</sup> Octavo, one with eight leaves to a sheet.  
<sup>1059</sup> Duodecimo,<sup>1059</sup> one with twelve leaves to a sheet.  
<sup>713</sup> Library, a set of books. Bookworm, an ardent <sup>1327</sup> student.  
<sup>715</sup> Bible, *the book* of books. <sup>973</sup> Missal, the Catholic mass book.  
<sup>730</sup> Album, a manuscript book for friends' autographs, &c.  
<sup>1352</sup> Bibliomania, a passion<sup>1352</sup> for books.  
<sup>1319</sup> Memoir, *F.*, an account or biography from memory.  
<sup>880</sup> Miscellany, Magazine, a periodical publication of varied contents.

## cx.—WRITING.

- <sup>893</sup> Diæresis, a mark denoting the separation of vowels, as *reinforce*.  
<sup>701</sup> Escritore, *F.*, a chest of writing drawers.  
<sup>45</sup> Calligraphy, beautiful writing.  
<sup>1163</sup> Autograph, one's own signature.  
<sup>234</sup> Epitaph, an inscription on a tomb.  
<sup>1123</sup> Cacog'raphy, bad writing, scribbling.  
 Cipher, writing in secret characters. See *saffron*. lxiv.  
<sup>1130</sup> Stenography, short hand. <sup>1113</sup> Orthography, the art of spelling.  
<sup>672</sup> Voluminous, long, occupying many volumes.

cxli.—LANGUAGE.<sup>55</sup>

- <sup>55</sup> Lingual, belonging to the tongue.  
 Linguist, one learned in the languages.  
<sup>1327</sup> Philology, the critical knowledge of languages.  
<sup>66</sup> Dialect, the speech of a limited district.  
<sup>1167</sup> Idiom, a form of speech peculiar to one nation.  
 Solecism, a barbarism in speech, a literary blunder.  
 Jargon, Gibberish, speech without sense.  
 Hellenist, a Jew speaking Greek,\* a man learned in Greek.  
 Sanscrit,\* the sacred language of the Brahmins.  
 Slavonic\*, the speech of Russia, Poland, Hungary, &c.  
 Zend,\* the ancient language of Persia. See cxliii.  
 Meso-gothic, one of the earliest forms of the Gothic\* tongues;  
 spoken in Mæsia, (now Servia and Bulgaria).  
 Patois, *F.*, Brogue, low dialect.

\* These, with the Celtic and Latin, form the Indo-European family of languages.

## cxlii.—SPEAKING.

- <sup>695</sup> **Accost**, to address. <sup>712</sup> **Apothegm**, a pithy saying.  
<sup>1350</sup> **Invective**, to rail against, or accuse.  
<sup>62</sup> **Loquacious**, **Garrulous**, *fr. L.*, fond of many words.  
**Laconic**, brief and blunt in speech. See p. 106.  
<sup>921</sup> **Prolix**, <sup>705</sup> **Verbose**, apt to multiply words needlessly.  
**Harangue**, *F.*, a labored speech.  
**Colloquy**, **Dialogue**, a conversation.  
<sup>427</sup> **Amba'gos**, *L.*, a round about expression, circumlocution.  
<sup>653</sup> **Catechism**, instruction by question and answer.  
<sup>900</sup> **Syntax**, the science which investigates the relation of words in sentences.  
<sup>895</sup> **Parenthesis**, an explanatory clause inserted in a sentence.

## cxliii.—A SPEECH.

- <sup>442</sup> **Rhetoric**, the art of elegant and persuasive speech.  
<sup>823</sup> **Gesticulate**, to use <sup>1103</sup> appropriate postures in speech.  
<sup>50</sup> **Declamation**, forcible, exciting oratory.  
<sup>207</sup> **Valedictory**, <sup>61</sup> a farewell address by one in office.  
<sup>726</sup> **Exordium**, the opening of a speech,. <sup>69</sup> **Peroration**, its close.  
<sup>711</sup> **Phraseology**, the choice of words and phrases.

## cxliv.—WORDS.

- <sup>1098</sup> **Pleonasm**, using more words than is necessary to the sense.  
<sup>1165</sup> **Tautology**, a repeating the same idea in other words.  
<sup>66</sup> **Ineffable**, unspeakable, inexpressible.  
<sup>1114</sup> **Etymology**, the classification, inflexion, and derivation of words.  
<sup>127</sup> **Inflexion**, a bending—especially a grammatical change of a word, as *man, men, man's*.  
<sup>56</sup> **Glossary**, a dictionary, especially of obsolete or local terms.  
<sup>66</sup> **Lexicon**, a dictionary, especially of a foreign tongue.  
<sup>708</sup> **Verba'tim**, *L.*, word for word.  
<sup>709</sup> **Ortho'epy**, the art of pronunciation.  
<sup>1019</sup> **Ellipsis**, the omission of words that are understood.  
<sup>55</sup> **Vocabulary**, **Dictionary**, a collection of the words of a language.  
<sup>281</sup> **Obsolete**, gone out of use. <sup>710</sup> **Catalogue**, a list.  
<sup>1109</sup> **Purist**, one particularly fastidious in choosing words.  
<sup>1086</sup> **Eq'uivocal**, <sup>54</sup> a word of double meaning (*generally in a bad sense*).

- <sup>892</sup> **In apposition**, placed near, with the same meaning.  
<sup>322</sup> **Auxiliary, Ancillary**, the verbs by the help of which the others are conjugated, as *can, may, &c.* *L. ancilla*, a maid.  
<sup>126</sup> **Declension**, a change of termination in nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

## cxlv.—NAMES.

- <sup>1293</sup> **Nominal**, in name only. <sup>1292</sup> **Anonymous**, without name.  
**Surname, Cognomen**, an additional name, a family name.  
<sup>622</sup> **Patronymic**, a name derived from ancestors.  
<sup>894</sup> **Epithot, Agnomen**, a name given for some very remarkable pre-eminence; as Alfred the *Great*, John the *Precursor*.  
<sup>1267</sup> **Reputation**, public name or character.  
<sup>631</sup> **Pseudonym**, a false or fictitious name.  
<sup>295</sup> **Nom de plume, F.**, a name assumed by an author.  
<sup>1293</sup> **Renown**, fame, public celebrity.  
<sup>60</sup> **No'menclature**, the terms used in a science or art.

## cxlvi.—TEACHING.

- <sup>1235</sup> **Docile** (*dossil*), obedient, manageable.  
<sup>1288</sup> **Discipline**, rule, punishment. <sup>893</sup> **Hypothesis**, a supposition.  
<sup>1127</sup> **Rudiments**, the elements of learning.  
<sup>39</sup> **Synopsis**, a condensed<sup>1141</sup> account in one view.  
<sup>800</sup> **Con'strued**, to translate or explain. <sup>627</sup> **Pedagogue**,<sup>896</sup> a schoolmaster.  
**\*Quandary**, a doubt, a difficulty.  
**Incho'ative**, <sup>156</sup> **Initial**, <sup>246</sup> **Inceptive**, belonging to the beginning.  
<sup>787</sup> **Indefinite**, not clear, uncertain. **Scholium, G.**, a comment or remark.  
<sup>1150</sup> **Homologous**, being of like nature. <sup>651</sup> **Peruse**, to read through.  
<sup>1333</sup> **Licentiate**, one holding a college license to teach.  
<sup>1072</sup> **O'mega**, the last letter in Greek, hence the last of any thing.  
**Hyphen**, a dash to divide syllables. *G. hen*, one.  
**Cedilla, fr. F.**, a mark softening *c* contrary to rule, as *façade*.  
<sup>1152</sup> **Anomalous**, not coming under any rule or species.



\* *P. qu'on dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?



## WORDS RELATING TO LAW.

## cxlvii.—LAWs.

- <sup>717</sup> **Schedule** (*sedyl*) a tabular statement.  
<sup>600</sup> **Legislate**, to make laws. <sup>150</sup> **Covenant**, an agreement.  
<sup>603</sup> **Jurisprudence**,<sup>42</sup> the science of law.  
<sup>619</sup> **Default**, failure to appear in court.  
<sup>42</sup> **Proviso**, a stipulation, a condition.  
<sup>149</sup> **Apprentice**, a youth bound to a trade by indentures.  
<sup>551</sup> **Nonsuit**, the stoppage of a case.  
<sup>941</sup> **Defendant**, the one against whom a suit is brought.  
**Chicanery**, *Norm. F.*, trickery in law practice.  
**Disseisin**, *F.*, unlawfully seizing another's property.

## cxlviii.—LAWYERS.

- <sup>796</sup> **Barrister**, one admitted to plead law cases.  
<sup>130</sup> **Attorney**, *F.*, a legal agent.  
**Attorney General**, the public prosecutor.  
<sup>705</sup> **Notary public**, a lawyer who sees legal accounts witnessed.  
**Client**, one who engages a lawyer. *L. cliens*.  
<sup>1123</sup> **Brief**, the statement of the case in legal form.  
**Sergeant**, *F.*, the highest grade of lawyer, a noncommissioned army officer.

## cxlix.—LAW OFFICERS.

- <sup>607</sup> **Sheriff**,<sup>957</sup> the chief executive officer in a county.  
**Posse**, *L.*, a band of Sheriff's officers, a number.  
<sup>965</sup> **Constable**, a law officer. *L. stabulum*, a stable.  
**Alguazil**, *Ar.*, a Spanish policeman.  
**Gens d' armes**, *F.*, the soldiers in France employed as police.  
**\*Puisne Judges**, those of more recent creation. Pron. *pany*.  
**Bailiff**, a constable who makes arrests, &c.  
<sup>555</sup> **Cor'oner**, a law officer to enquire into cases of violent death.  
*\*F. puis*, since, and *ne* (from *naitre*<sup>201</sup>) born.

## cl.—LAW COURTS.

- <sup>803</sup> **Litig'ious**, fond of going to law.  
**Affidavit**, *L.*, a statement upon oath.

- <sup>893</sup> **Deposition**, evidence in court: dethronement<sup>857</sup> of a king.  
<sup>889</sup> **Purlieu**, the environs of a court, a place generally.  
<sup>216</sup> **Subpœna L.**, a summons into court.  
<sup>805</sup> **Court martial**, a naval or military court.  
**Court of Chancery**, a court administering the laws of equity.  
**High court of Justiciary**, the supreme criminal court in Scotland.  
<sup>518</sup> **Forensic**, adapted to legal pleading.  
**Arraign**, to bring a prisoner into court for trial: *fr. F.*  
<sup>324</sup> **Con'tumacy**, refusal to obey a summons into court.  
<sup>156</sup> **Circuits**, the stated tours of the Judges for holding courts.  
<sup>820</sup> **Forum. L.**, the place in ancient Rome where courts were held and orations delivered.  
<sup>395</sup> **Areop'agus**, the general assembly of ancient Greece, held at Athens, on *Mars' Hill*. *G. Arēs.* = *L. Mars.*

eli. — **JURIES.**

- <sup>1239</sup> **Jury**, the judges of evidence in a law case.  
<sup>1067</sup> **Grand Jury**, the jury which decides whether a case shall go before a court.  
**\*Talesman**, a man to supply the place of an absent or challenged juror.  
**Challenge**, *fr. F.*, to object to a juror, as partial or incompetent.  
<sup>763</sup> **Pannel**, the roll of the jury. **Empannel**, to enrol the jury.  
<sup>71</sup> **Indictment**, the accusation of the Grand Jury.  
 \* From *L. talis*, such, as—the c. relative of *qualis*.

elii. — **WILLS AND HEIRS.**

- A will**, the disposal of one's property after death.  
<sup>603</sup> **Testamen'tary**, belonging to wills.  
**Intestate**, dying without a will. <sup>971</sup> **Legacy**, a sum left by will.  
**Testator**, the one who makes a will or testament.  
**Old and New Testaments**, the Bible, as revealing God's will to man.  
<sup>714</sup> **Cod'icil**, something appended to a will.  
<sup>42</sup> **Devise**, **Bequeath**, to leave by will.  
<sup>525</sup> **Herod'itary**, descending by heirship.  
<sup>1314</sup> **Heir apparent**, the rightful heir, especially to the crown.  
<sup>147</sup> **Heir presumptive**, one who will be heir, unless in case of the birth of a nearer heir.

<sup>525</sup> **Entail**, to limit inheritance to certain persons.

<sup>522</sup> **Patrimony**, an ancestral estate.

**Heirloom**, movable property which goes to the heir.

cliii.—**MURDER.**

<sup>504</sup> **Homicide**,<sup>612</sup> the killing of one person by another.

**Manslaughter**,<sup>644</sup> the killing of a person without malice.

**Chance-medley**, killing accidentally. See *medley*, cxxxv.

<sup>2</sup> **Carnage**, wholesale slaughter in battle.

**Massacre**, the murder of many persons. *F. masse.*

<sup>1059</sup> **Decimate**, to kill in largo numbers.

**Assassinate**, to murder secretly. See p. 157.

<sup>1161</sup> **Suicide**,<sup>642</sup> one who kills himself, self murder.

<sup>551</sup> **Regicide**, a murderer of a king.

<sup>65</sup> **Infanticide**, child murder, or one who commits it.

<sup>522</sup> **Parricide**, the murder of a father, or one who commits it.

<sup>534</sup> **Matricide**, the murder of a mother, do. do.

<sup>531</sup> **Fratricide**, the murder of a brother, do. do.

cliv.—**CRIME AND CRIMINALS.**<sup>612</sup>

<sup>964</sup> **Misdemeanour**, a minor offence against the law.

**Embezzle**, to take for one's own use property entrusted to him.

<sup>713</sup> **Libel**, to speak or write against another's good name.

<sup>1397</sup> **Arson**.<sup>459</sup> **Incendiarism**, burning another's property maliciously.

\* **Peculation**, embezzlement of public funds.

**Mutiny**, *f. F.*, rebellion on board ship, or in the army.

<sup>1339</sup> **Perjury**, false swearing. **Fracas**, *F.*, a noisy quarrel.

**Garrotte**, *Sp.*, to strangle a man in order to rob him.

<sup>087</sup> **Treason**, endeavouring to overthrow the government.

<sup>523</sup> **Counterfeit**, to imitate writing or coin fraudulently.

\* *L. peculium*, private property.

clv.—**PUNISHMENTS.**

<sup>216</sup> **Pe'nal**, belonging to punishment, or inflicting it.

<sup>713</sup> **Im punity**, safe, immunity.<sup>573</sup>

<sup>739</sup> **Attainder**, the penalty of death and disgrace<sup>1332</sup> of the family for high treason.

**Guillotine**, an instrument for beheading.

- <sup>16</sup> **Capital punishment**, the punishment of death.  
**Pillory**, a wooden frame in which criminals were formerly exposed.  
**Knout**, a Russian wire-tipped scourge.  
**Bastinado**, *L.* beating the soles of the feet—practised in the East.  
<sup>1184</sup> **Duresse**, durance, imprisonment.  
**Dungeon**, a prison. <sup>1112</sup> **Condign**, deserved.  
<sup>820</sup> **Forfeit**, <sup>823</sup> *v.* to pay a fine; *n.* a fine.  
\***Confis'cate**, to require a forfeit by authority.  
<sup>149</sup> **Reprieve** to suspend an execution. <sup>621</sup> **Chas'tisement**, punishment.  
**Res'pite**, the delaying punishment; cessation. *F. répit.*  
<sup>1176</sup> **Commute'**, to change to a milder sentence.  
\* *L. fiscus*, the treasury.

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## WORDS RELATING TO MEDICINE.

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### clvi.—PHYSICIANS.

- <sup>203</sup> **Physician**, a doctor of medicine. <sup>916</sup> **Lig'ature**, a bandage.  
**Diplo'ma**, *G.*, a medical certificate or license.  
**Quack**, **Charlatan**, *F.*, a false pretender, especially in medicine.  
<sup>1390</sup> **Em'piric**, one practising without a regular medical training.  
**Chemist**, one practising chemical analysis.  
<sup>139</sup> **Surgeon**, <sup>139</sup> a doctor who practises the manual operations, as amputating, bleeding, &c. Formerly *chirurgion*.  
<sup>1267</sup> **Amputate**, to cut off a diseased or injured member.  
<sup>130</sup> **Tourniquet** (*ûr*), a bandage used in bleeding.  
<sup>669</sup> **Poultice**, a soft application for a wound.  
<sup>871</sup> **Plaster**, a healing application for the skin.  
<sup>891</sup> **Apothecary**, a druggist, a preparer and seller of medicines.

### clvii.—MEDICAL TERMS.

- <sup>203</sup> **Physic**, medicine. <sup>418</sup> **Hydron'athy**, the water cure.  
<sup>226</sup> **Medic'inal**, having healing properties.  
**Medical**, belonging to medicine.  
<sup>97</sup> **Emetic**, a drug which causes vomiting.  
<sup>626</sup> **Tonic**, causing a sound *tone* or state of an organ.  
<sup>41</sup> **Specific**, a remedy <sup>226</sup> for a particular disease.

- <sup>388</sup> **Antidote**, that which counteracts a poison.<sup>91</sup>
- <sup>1150</sup> **Homoeopathy**,<sup>1292</sup> the theory that "like cures like," when given infinitesimal doses.
- Hyge'ian**, relating to health. **Hygiene'**, rules for health.
- <sup>228</sup> **Pharmacy**, the preparation of medical remedies.
- <sup>680</sup> **Cathartic**, purgative. **Nostrum. L.**, a patent medicine.
- <sup>461</sup> **Cauteriz'**, to burn with caustic.<sup>461</sup>
- <sup>217</sup> **Antalgic**, destroying pain, soothing.
- <sup>1172</sup> **Alterative**, gradually changing the habit or constitution.
- <sup>106</sup> **Costive, constipated**, bound in the bowels.
- Alkaline**, being of the nature of an alkali (*Ar.*); antagonistic to an acid.
- <sup>917</sup> **Astringent**, binding—the opposite of laxative.<sup>921</sup>

clviii.—DRUGS,<sup>393</sup> **MEDICAMENTS.**

- <sup>659</sup> **Unguent, Salve**, an ointment.<sup>559</sup>
- <sup>113</sup> **Diach'ylon**, a plaster of oil and oxide of lead.
- <sup>1243</sup> **Laudanum**, an anodyne prepared from opium.
- <sup>100</sup> **Licorice**,<sup>331</sup> a root useful for coughs.
- Ptisan', F.**, a drink prepared from barley.
- <sup>1159</sup> **Prussic acid**, a poison obtained from bitter almonds.
- Strychnine**, a violent poison. *G. struchnos*, the deadly nightshade.
- Quinine, F.**, **Peruvian Bark, Cinchona**, a remedy for intermittent fever.
- Ipecacuanha**, an emetic obtained from *Cacuanha*, (Peru).
- Acetous**, of the nature of vinegar: in *L. acetum*.
- Acetic acid**, pure vinegar, (equal parts of carbon and oxygen.)
- Alcohol, Ar.**, a pure spirit, obtained by distillation.<sup>421</sup>
- Aconite**, wolf's bane, (a deadly poison); *fr. G.*
- Asafœtida**, a bitter drug. See fetid, vi.
- Chlorine, fr. G.**, a gas (got from *salt*) used for bleaching and disinfecting.
- Iodine**, a chemical element obtained from sea weed. *G. ion*, violet.
- Guaiacum**, a resin from the American *lignum vite*.
- Elixir, Ar.**, a chemical extract.
- Croosote**, a preservative from putrefaction, distilled from tar.
- Therapeutics**, the application of remedies to disease.

## WORDS RELATING TO RELIGION.

## clix.—RELIGION.

- <sup>841</sup> Tenet, the doctrine or belief *held* or maintained.  
<sup>1255</sup> Doctrinal, belonging to doctrine or belief.  
<sup>1279</sup> Conscience, the instinctive sense of right and wrong.  
<sup>570</sup> Libertine (*in*), one *free* from restraints of conscience.  
<sup>1223</sup> Piety, duty towards God. *Filial piety*, dutifulness to parents.  
 Righteous, just, acting with probity.<sup>1215</sup>  
<sup>1115</sup> Orthodox,<sup>1263</sup> correct as to creed. <sup>1169</sup> Heterodox, the opposite of this.  
<sup>993</sup> Heretic, one who holds wrong views in religion.  
<sup>673</sup> Missionary, one sent to preach to the heathen.  
<sup>605</sup> Hypocrite, one who falsely pretends to be religious.  
 Proselyto, a convert, originally a con. to the Jewish church.  
<sup>184</sup> Apostate,<sup>1303</sup> Renegade, one who forsakes his religion for another.  
<sup>1135</sup> Latitudinarian, an advocate of great freedom in religious views.  
<sup>610</sup> Martyr, one who suffers death rather than relinquish his creed.

## clx.—GOD.

- <sup>1103</sup> God, the Deity, the supreme ruler of all.  
 Ubiquity, omnipresence. *L. ubi'que*, everywhere.  
<sup>1211</sup> Deify, to make a god, or rank as a god.  
 Deist, one who believes in God, but denies revelation.  
<sup>1210</sup> Atheist, one who denies the existence of God.  
<sup>1028</sup> Unitarian, Socinian, one who ascribes divinity<sup>1212</sup> to God the Father only.  
<sup>1017</sup> Trinitarian,<sup>1028</sup> one who believes in "three persons in one God."  
<sup>1055</sup> Polytheism, a belief in the plurality of gods.  
<sup>1003</sup> Pantheism, the belief that the universe is God.  
 Materialism, the disbelief in any thing (as a spirit) which is not *material*. *L. materia*, matter.  
 Brahma, *Sanscrit*, the chief god of the Hindoos.  
 Buddha, the chief god of the Chinese.  
 Jove, the chief god of the Greeks and Romans.  
 Woden, Odin, the chief god of the ancient Gothic nations.  
<sup>122</sup> Mythology, a collection of fables about the heathen deities.

## clxi. PRAYERS, &amp;c.

- <sup>1235</sup> Orison, a prayer. <sup>901</sup> Contrite, sorry for sin, penitent.  
<sup>850</sup> Ejaculation, a short prayer, an exclamation.  
<sup>816</sup> Liturgy, <sup>831</sup> a set form of public prayer.  
 Litany, *fr. G.*, a long form of prayer, with responses.  
 Matins, *fr. L.*, morning prayers in R. Catholic church.  
 Vespers, *L.*, evening prayers in the R. C. church.  
 Deprecation, a prayer to ward off evil.  
<sup>1232</sup> Imprecate, <sup>65</sup> Blaspheme, to pray for evil to some one else.  
<sup>906</sup> Anath'ema, a curse, properly authoritative.  
 Hallelujah (*y*), praise the Lord. *II.*

## clxii.—SECTS.

- <sup>930</sup> Sectarian, belonging to a sect or denomination.  
<sup>609</sup> Protestants, Christians who disavow <sup>1236</sup> the Pope's authority.  
<sup>45</sup> Episcopalians, believers in church government by bishops: as the Church of England.  
<sup>1100</sup> Presbyterians, Protestants who disapprove of the government of the church by bishops.  
<sup>737</sup> Nonconformists, persons who dissent from the established church.  
<sup>1109</sup> Puritans, the name first given to the Dissenters.  
<sup>627</sup> Polem'ic, belonging to angry religious disputes  
 Huguenot, a French Protestant.  
 Mahomet, Moham'med, the founder of the Mahometan religion.  
<sup>932</sup> Schism, separation from the church.

## clxiii.—BIBLE.

- <sup>701</sup> Scriptures, writings, but generally applied to the *Holy Scriptures*.  
<sup>1210</sup> Theology, divinity, the science of divine things.  
<sup>676</sup> Canonical, generally accepted as of divine authority.  
<sup>1051</sup> Pentatouch, <sup>716</sup> the first five books of the Bible.  
 Apocalypse, another name for the Revelation of St. John.  
*G. kabu,stein*, to hide.  
<sup>1056</sup> Septuagint Version, the Greek translation of the O. Test.\*  
<sup>544</sup> Vulgate, the common Latin translation of the Bible, made at Bethlehem by Jerome, one of the *Latin Fathers*.  
 Targum, a free version of the O. Test. in Chaldee.

\*Made by 70 Jews under the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, B. C. 285.

**Hagiog'rapha**, the books of the Old Testament from Judges to Esther. *G. haggios*, sacred.

**Vedas**, the sacred Hindoo books, written in *Sanscrit*.

**Zendavesta**, the sacred books of ancient Persia, written by *Zo'roaster*: whence that language is called *Zend*.

clxiv.—**SACRIFICES.**

<sup>1245</sup> **Sacrifice**, to offer to God or consume in honor of God.

<sup>1090</sup> **Hol'ocaust**,<sup>1681</sup> a whole burnt offering.

<sup>1060</sup> **Hee'atomb**,<sup>280</sup> the sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

<sup>769</sup> **Immolate** to kill a sacrificial victim.

**Suttee**, the Hindoo practice of burning widows on their husband's funeral pyre.

<sup>451</sup> **Pyre**, a funeral pile for burning.

<sup>1176</sup> **Vicarious**, instead of another, as 'Christ's vicarious sacrifice.'

clxv.—**THE SACRAMENTS.**

<sup>1111</sup> **Eucharist**,<sup>1329</sup> the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

<sup>740</sup> **Baptism**, the Christian rite of admission into the Church.

<sup>1301</sup> **Sponsor, Godfather**, a surety for the Christian education of a child when baptized.

<sup>827</sup> **Pædobaptist**, one who believes in infant baptism.

**Baptist**, a believer in adult baptism by immersion.

<sup>680</sup> **Christen** (*ss*), to baptize—hence to name. <sup>92</sup>**Chalice**, a cup.

clxvi.—**SPIRIT.**<sup>186</sup>

**Spectre**,<sup>1313</sup>**Phantom, Ghost**, a preternatural sight.

<sup>106</sup> **Transmigration**, the supposed removal of a soul from one body to another.

<sup>601</sup> **Fiend**,<sup>1213</sup>**Demon**, an evil spirit.

<sup>63</sup> **Angel**, a spirit, (*generally in a good sense*).

**Nereid, G.**, a supposed water spirit among the ancients.

<sup>618</sup> **Nymph**, formerly a goddess; now, a young woman.

**Saba'oth, H.**, hosts, i. e. the heavenly host.

clxvii.—**CHURCH.**<sup>803</sup>\*

<sup>850</sup> **Eclesiastical**, relating to a church, or to the clergy <sup>1220</sup>

<sup>360</sup> **Synagogue**, a Jewish church. **Mosque**, a Mahometan church.

\*The Scotch term *kirch* is nearer the original (*kuri'oth'os'os*) than the English.



- <sup>118</sup> **Cathedral**, the chief church of a diocese.  
**Chancel**, the part where the Communion Table stands in church.  
<sup>1090</sup> **Catholic, Oecumenical**,\* universal, general.  
<sup>689</sup> **Excommunication**, expulsion from a church.  
**Glebe**, *fr. L.*, the land belonging to a parish church.  
<sup>1245</sup> **Sacrilege**, *fr. L.*, church robbery—applying sacred things to profane<sup>1226</sup> uses.  
<sup>1168</sup> **Improprate**, to put church property into lay hands.  
**Benefice**, a clergyman's living or parish <sup>804</sup>  
 \* Applied to the early councils of the Christian church.

clxviii.—**CHURCH FEASTS.**

- Yule**, the old name for Christmas: *fr. S.*  
<sup>1249</sup> **Paschal**, belonging to the *pasch* or passover.  
<sup>1313</sup> **Epiph'any**, the *manifestation* of Christ to the Gentiles. Matt. ii, 1.  
**Easter**, an annual festival commemorating Christ's resurrection  
**Whitsunday**, the commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost. (Acts ii, 2-4.)  
<sup>1051</sup> **Pentecost**, the Jewish feast held on the 50th day after the Passover: Whitsuntide.<sup>1178</sup>  
**Michaelmas**, the feast of Michael and all angels.  
**Lady Day**, the feast of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary.

clxix.—**CLERGY.**

- <sup>840</sup> **Laity**, the people, as distinguished from the clergy.  
<sup>1377</sup> **Collate**, to present to a benefice: to compare passages in books  
**Canonicals**, the officiating clerical robes.  
<sup>569</sup> **Deacon**, the lowest rank of the Episcopal clergy: a church officer.  
<sup>1359</sup> **Curate**, a clergyman serving under a rector.  
<sup>120</sup> **Incumbent**, <sup>1176</sup> **Vicar**, the clergyman who is over a parish.  
**Preb'endary**, *fr. L.*, a clergyman officiating in a cathedral.  
<sup>1099</sup> **Dean**, the rank below a bishop.  
**Cardinals**, the high dignitaries in the R. Catholic church from whom a Pope is chosen: *fr. L.*, root meaning chief.  
<sup>81</sup> **Conclave**, the assembly or college of Cardinals.  
<sup>173</sup> **Apostolic**, belonging to the apostles.  
**Acolyte**,\* an attendant on a priest during Mass.

\* Like *proscolyte* from a G. root = to follow.

- An'chorite**, *fr. G.*, **Hermit**,<sup>298</sup> a religious recluse.  
<sup>1631</sup> **Monk**, a man in a monastery under vows.  
<sup>1210</sup> **Confessor**, one who receives confessions among Catholics.  
**Ascetic**, *fr. G.*, one who is strict in religious exercises.  
**Dervise**, a Mahometan monk.

clxx. — BISHOPS.<sup>45</sup>

- <sup>1248</sup> **Hierarchy**, the priesthood, especially the prelates.  
<sup>45</sup> **Episcopal**, belonging to a bishop.  
<sup>1377</sup> **Prelate**, a bishop, or archbishop.  
<sup>803</sup> **Diocese**, a bishopric or bishop's see.  
**Mitre**, a bishop's crown; **Rochet** (*k*), his surplice: **Crozier**,<sup>750</sup>  
 his *crook*.  
<sup>186</sup> **Consistory**, a bishop's court for church causes.  
**Pri'mate**, the chief archbishop in a country.

## THE MIND AND CHARACTER.

## clxxi.—THE MIND.

- <sup>203</sup> **Metaphysics**, the science of mind, mental science.  
<sup>195</sup> **Psychology**, a treatise on the mind or soul.  
<sup>209</sup> **Insane**, unsound of mind. **Im'becile'**, weak in mind or body.  
<sup>1259</sup> **Phrensy**, raving madness. <sup>1167</sup> **Idiot**, a person without sense.  
**Delirium**, *L.*, a wandering of the wits.  
<sup>1352</sup> **Maniac**, a madman. *Adj. mani acal.*  
**Do'tard**, one who has outlived his faculties.  
<sup>1069</sup> **Magnanimous**,<sup>1238</sup> noble minded.  
<sup>841</sup> **Intellect**, the understanding.  
<sup>825</sup> **Suggest**, **Prompt**, to hint, to put into the mind.  
**Versatility**, ability to turn to any new task.

## clxxii.—KNOWLEDGE.

- <sup>1275</sup> **Cognizance**, knowledge, notice. <sup>1279</sup> **Prescience**, foreknowledge.  
<sup>1092</sup> **Omniscient**, knowing all things.  
<sup>670</sup> **Assurance**, certain knowledge, also boldness.  
<sup>1127</sup> **Erudition**, learning. <sup>1279</sup> **Sciologist**, a smatterer.  
<sup>1327</sup> **Philosopher**,<sup>1232</sup> a deep thinker and learned person.  
<sup>704</sup> **Literati**,<sup>1209</sup> **Javans**, the learned, the philosophers.

- 1291 **Pedant**, one vain of his knowledge.  
 1158 **Acu'men, Shrewdness, Sagacity**, keenness of perception.  
 1309 **Ascertain**, to gain knowledge.  
 1274 **Discern**, <sup>140</sup> **Perceive**, to ascertain either by the mind or senses.  
 1004 **Ponder**, to think deeply, or *weigh* in the mind.

clxxiii.—**ARGUMENT.**

- 710 **Logic**, scientific reasoning, the art of reasoning.  
 710 **Syllogism**, a formal argument consisting of *premises* and *conclusion*.  
 Ex.—*Major Pr.*, All men are mortal. *Minor Pr.*, I am a man.  
*Con.*, Therefore I am mortal.  
 1292 **Soph'istry**, <sup>619</sup> **Fallacy**, a deceitful argument, an error.  
 1322 **Suasion**, the influence of reason. It is **persuasion**, when effectual.  
 893 **Hypothesis**, a supposition for the purpose of argument.  
 658 **Cor'ollary**, an inference or conclusion.  
 1293 **Postulate**, something assumed without proof.  
 1265 **Reason**, *n.* the intellect, a cause; *v.* to use the intellect.  
 1172 **Altercate**, to dispute angrily.

clxxiv.—**WISDOM.** <sup>1281</sup>

- 42 **Prudence**, practical wisdom, foresight.  
 604 **Judicious**, having sound or good judgment.  
 1279 **Omniscience**, infinite wisdom, all knowledge.  
**Magi**, the ancient eastern philosophers, especially of Persia.  
**Nestor**, an old man, wise from his experience.  
**Prejudice**, judgment formed before the knowledge of the facts.

clxxv.—**EXAMINATION,** <sup>1007</sup> **PROOF.**

- 1206 **Interrogate**, to question. <sup>852</sup> **Investigate**, to look carefully into.  
 925 **Analyze**, to examine a thing by separating it into its simplest elements.  
 1363 **Explore**, to examine an unknown place.  
 1297 **Inquest**, legal inquiry into the causes of violent death.  
 895 **On the Tapis**, (*ee*) under consideration, literally "on the carpet."  
 1173 **Identify**, to ascertain the identity.  
 134 **Axiom**, a truth too obvious to need proof.  
 129 **Incontrovertible**, not to be disputed.

## clxxvi.—ANSWER, DECLARE.

<sup>882</sup> Rejoinder, a reply to an answer.

<sup>1083</sup> Repartee, a witty reply. <sup>875</sup> Retort, a rude reply.

Asseverate, to declare most solemnly : *fr. L.*

<sup>692</sup> Recant, to recall a former declaration.

## clxxvii.—DOUBT.

<sup>1267</sup> Dis'putable, doubtful, liable to dispute.

Demur, to hesitate, to doubt. <sup>1310</sup> See cxv.

Fastidious, over nice, *fr. L.* <sup>70</sup> Quer'ulous, fretful, peevish.

<sup>282</sup> Cynic, a snarler, a scoffer.

<sup>1322</sup> Dissuasive, tending to dissuade against.

Dilemma, *G.*, a vexatious alternative.

## clxxviii.—REMEMBER.

<sup>1319</sup> Memorable, worthy to be remembered.

Memorial, Souvenir, *F.*, that which reminds one of something.

Memorandum, *L.*, a note to aid the memory.

Memorabilia, *L.*, things worthy of remembrance.

<sup>1318</sup> Reminis'cence, recollection.

<sup>1317</sup> Mnemonics, artificial aids to the memory.

<sup>1317</sup> Amnesty, forgiveness for political offences.

<sup>1278</sup> Ignore, to pass a thing over as if *unnoticed*.

clxxix.—DUTY. <sup>1017</sup>

<sup>1017</sup> Dev'oir, duty. <sup>895</sup> Implicit, unquestioning.

<sup>572</sup> Obeisance, (*ā*) an act of respect.

Behoove, to become one, or be to one's  *behoof* or advantage.

Decorous, decent, proper. Deco'rum. *L.*, propriety.

<sup>1136</sup> Exem'plary, worthy of imitation.

Chastity, purity of thought, word, and action. *L.*, *castus*, chaste.

## clxxx.—GUILT.

<sup>62</sup> Obloquy, reproach, disgrace. <sup>1355</sup> Heinous, *hateful*, enormous.

<sup>821</sup> Lache, *F.*, an omission of duty, a fault.

<sup>1236</sup> Covetous, greedy. Invidious, *fr. L.*, envious, unfair.

<sup>17</sup> Mischief, malice, damage. Adj. *mis't-hierous*.

Atrocious. *L.* *atrox*, bloody, fierce. <sup>1184</sup> Obdurate, stubborn.

<sup>6430</sup> Malign, <sup>226</sup> tending to evil. <sup>7</sup> Inimical, unfriendly.

## clxxxi.—FALSE.

- <sup>570</sup> **Ficti'tious**, imaginary. **Spurious**, *fr. L.*, not genuine.  
<sup>622</sup> **Mondacity**, falsehood. **Equivocation**, deceit without actual falsehood.  
<sup>369</sup> **Sycophant**,<sup>1313</sup> one who carries favor by talebearing.\*  
<sup>620</sup> **Illusion**, a deceptive appearance, an error.  
<sup>178</sup> **Subterfuge**, a trick or feint.  
**Disguise**, *fr. F.*, a dress assumed for deception.  
<sup>522</sup> **Factitious**, artificial. **Ad'ula'tor**, *L.*, a flatterer.  
**Inveigle**, (*ā*) to decoy into a snare. *F.*, *aveugler*, to blind.  
<sup>862</sup> **Concoct**, to prepare: to make a dish.  
<sup>787</sup> **Finesse**, *F.*, artifice, nice management.

\*Because the Greek sycophants informed on those who smuggled figs.

## clxxxii.—FEAR AND COURAGE.

- Awe**, dread of a superior being.  
**Aghast**, terror struck, as if one had seen a *ghost*.  
<sup>850</sup> **Obsequious**, over respectful. <sup>537</sup> **Pusillanimous**,<sup>1258</sup> cowardly.  
**Chim'e'ra**, *G.*, an idle bugbear. **Harebrained**, giddy, wild.  
**Daunt**, to frighten off. **Poltroon**, a coward: *fr. F.*  
<sup>951</sup> **Pertinacity**, perseverance, stubbornness.  
<sup>648</sup> **Expugn**, to drive out a foe, to take by assault.

## clxxxiii.—PRIDE.

- <sup>146</sup> **Conceit**, too high a sense of one's own merits or importance.  
**Egotism** (*L. ego*, *I.*) continual thoughts of one's *self*.  
<sup>1137</sup> **Haughty**, proud, high minded. **Hauteur**, haughtiness.  
**Nonchalance**, *F.*, indifference, coolness.  
<sup>324</sup> **Con'tum-e-ly**, reproach, insult. **Brasque**, *F.*, rudely blunt.  
**Eclat** (*aw*) *F.*, **Prestige**, *F.*, showy public success.  
<sup>1346</sup> **Contemn**, to despise.  
<sup>147</sup> **Presumption**, taking too much on one's self.  
<sup>1262</sup> **Opinionativo**, too much set on one's own opinion.  
**Supercilious**, disdainful.<sup>1112</sup> *L. supercilia*, the eyebrow

clxxxiv.—COURTESY.<sup>805</sup>

- <sup>99</sup> **Saavity**, sweetness of manner.  
**Solicit**, to court, to beg a favor: *fr. L.*  
<sup>1337</sup> **Complia'cent**, pleased with one's self and others.

Com'plaisant, *F.*, obliging.

Courteous, (*àr*) polite. Deb'onair'*l*, *F.* genteel, elegant.

<sup>1255</sup> Demure, more innocent in appearance than in reality.

<sup>65</sup> Affable, conversable, <sup>129</sup> frank—willing to converse freely.

clxxxv.—APPROVAL, PLEASURE.

<sup>666</sup> Acquiesce, to consent by silence.

<sup>146</sup> Ac'ceptable, agreeable, <sup>159</sup> worthy of acceptance.

<sup>1015</sup> Appreciate, to value duly.

<sup>1297</sup> Ex'quisite, choice, select. <sup>195</sup> Ecstasy, excessive joy.

<sup>416</sup> Halcyon, calm and pleasant: also the kingfisher.

clxxxvi.—PITY.

<sup>1371</sup> Sol'ace, to comfort. <sup>1383</sup> Sympathy, fellow feeling, compassion. <sup>1382</sup>

<sup>1327</sup> Philan'thropist, <sup>506</sup> one loving all mankind.

Alms,\* aid given to the poor and wretched.

<sup>1106</sup> Benef'icence, good deeds.

<sup>836</sup> Benign, kind, gracious, favorable.

\**G. elemos'una*, through the French *almses*.

clxxxvii.—LAUGHTER.

Gayety, *fr. F.*, light heartedness, mirth.

Facetiae, *L.* witticisms. <sup>867</sup> Farrago, a nonsensical medley.

Exhilarate, *fr. L.*, to raise the spirits. Grotesque, quaint, strange.

Raillery, (*ral*) *fr. F.*, satirical wit.

Cocagne, an imaginary place of idleness and delight: hence (with its derivative, *Cockney*) applied to London.

ACTIONS AND QUALITIES. <sup>1153</sup>

clxxxviii.—TO UNITE.

Incorporate to unite as part of a body.

<sup>923</sup> Cohere, to be united with by the attraction of cohesion.

<sup>918</sup> Annex, to unite to or add at the end.

<sup>1187</sup> Consolidate, Coalesce (*L. al'scere*, to grow), to become solidly joined to.

<sup>182</sup> Constit uent joined inseparably.

- <sup>976</sup> **Contiguous**, joined at the borders, touching.  
<sup>555</sup> **Concomitant**, associated with, united. **Melange**, *F.*, a mixture.

clxxxix.—**TO STRIKE, TO BREAK.**

- <sup>27</sup> **Efface**, to erase, <sup>845</sup> to strike out. **Expunge**, <sup>297</sup> to wipe out.  
<sup>948</sup> **Infringe**, to break a law or an agreement.  
<sup>925</sup> **Dissever**, to separate, or break off.  
<sup>634</sup> **Inviolable**, not to be broken.  
**Frangible**, easily broken, *fragile, frail*.  
<sup>919</sup> **Disruption**, breaking off from a church.

cx.—**TO SEND, TO ORDER.**

- Despatch**, to send off in haste. *F. dépêcher*.  
<sup>974</sup> **Delegate**, to send on an embassy.  
<sup>578</sup> **Remand**, to order a messenger back, or recall an order.  
<sup>973</sup> **Transmit**, to send from one place to another.  
**Dim'issory**, dismissing, granting leave to depart.  
<sup>1014</sup> **Per'emptory**, impatient and positive in command.  
**Seria'tum**, *L.*, in regular order or *series*.  
**Informal**, done out of order.  
**Bespeak**, to order goods beforehand.  
<sup>876</sup> **Routine**, *F.* a stated order of proceeding.

cxci.—**TO DRIVE.**

- <sup>19</sup> **Precip'itate**, to throw headlong.  
<sup>934</sup> **Repulse**, to repel a charge in battle.  
**Drift**, to be driven by wind or tide.  
<sup>954</sup> **Dispel**, to scatter or drive away.  
**Goad**, to urge forward by desire or fear.  
<sup>959</sup> **Intrude**, to push in uninvited. **Protrude**, to thrust forward.

cxcii.—**FORCE.**<sup>635</sup>

- <sup>207</sup> **Invalidate**, to weaken an argument. **Valid**, strong to convince.  
<sup>935</sup> **Coerce**, to restrain by moral or legal force.  
<sup>1291</sup> **Im'petus**, *L.*, the force derived from quick motion.  
<sup>168</sup> **Momentum**, *L.*, the force of impact, the product of the weight of a body multiplied by its rate of motion.  
**Impact**, *f. L.*, collision or striking together.  
<sup>1350</sup> **Vehemenée**, force of motion, or intensity of feeling.

Recoil, the rebound when a force is removed: *fr. J.*  
 In abeyance, not at present in force.

exciii.—**POWER.** *F., pouvoir*

- <sup>146</sup> Incapacitate, to make incompetent. **Paramount**, *F.*, sovereign.  
<sup>534</sup> Predominate, to have a superior power, to be in greater numbers.  
<sup>201</sup> Omnipotent, almighty, all-powerful.  
<sup>822</sup> Efficacious, having power to produce a desired effect.  
<sup>920</sup> Paralyze, to loosen the control of the nerves, and therefore the power of action, and sense of feeling.

exciv.—**TO FALL.**

- <sup>1002</sup> Relapse, to fall back into sickness or error.  
<sup>840</sup> Prostrate, to fall down in worship, to throw down.  
 Collapse, to shrivel up when not distended by air.  
 Drizzle, to fall like mist. <sup>117</sup>Subside, to sink to the bottom.  
<sup>1141</sup> Attenuated, thin, "falling away." <sup>1001</sup>Cadence, a fall of the voice.

excv.—**TO GO, TO MOVE.**

- Re* <sup>159</sup> Retrogade, *v.* to go back: *a.* backward.  
<sup>694</sup> Abscond, to run away or hide from justice.  
<sup>159</sup> Transgress, **Trespass**, *fr. F.*, to go over the bounds of duty.  
<sup>158</sup> Invade, to go into a country as an enemy.  
<sup>682</sup> Deviate, to go out of the way.  
 Permeate, *fr. L.*, to enter through the pores of the skin.  
<sup>156</sup> Transitory, passing away, not lasting, *transient*.  
<sup>671</sup> Inert, sluggish, motionless. <sup>1377</sup>Dilatory, slow, sluggish.  
 Chattels, movable property. See *caterer*, *c.*  
<sup>1163</sup> Automaton, <sup>169</sup>a self moving machine.  
<sup>182</sup> Stagnant, motionless—applied only to liquids.  
<sup>168</sup> Motive, *a.* causing motion; *n.* an incitement.  
<sup>827</sup> Agitate, to move forcibly.  
<sup>168</sup> Immobility, resistance to motion, coolness of temper.

excvi.—**TO WALK, TO RUN.**

- <sup>172</sup> Perambulate, to walk about. <sup>824</sup>Transfix, to run through or pierce.  
 Promenade, *F.*, a place for walking about in.  
 Elope, to run away from parental or marriage control.  
<sup>1530</sup> Collision, a running together of two hard bodies.



excvii.—TO TURN.<sup>130</sup>

- <sup>135</sup> **Diverge**, to turn from a central point.  
**Converge**, to tend towards a central point.  
<sup>129</sup> **Divert**, to turn out of the course.  
**Reciprocate**, to act mutually,<sup>1175</sup> to return favors. *L., recip rocus,*  
 mutual.  
<sup>1301</sup> **Retrieve**, to turn failure into success.

excviii.—TO STRIP, TO COVER.<sup>978</sup>

- <sup>912</sup> **Denude**, to strip off the clothes.  
<sup>904</sup> **Divest**, to strip off, to take away.  
<sup>265</sup> **Excortiate**, **Flay**, to strip off the skin.  
<sup>910</sup> **Palliate**, to excuse. Compare the old word "to cloke."  
<sup>909</sup> **Envelop**, to cover with a wrapping.  
<sup>739</sup> **Immerse**, to plunge into the water.  
<sup>428</sup> **Inundate**, to overwhelm with water.  
 — **Enconce**, to take shelter behind: *fr. Ger.*  
<sup>976</sup> **Integument**, the natural covering of an animal or vegetable.

## excix.—TO GIVE, TO LEAVE.

- <sup>1018</sup> **Reinquinsh**, to give up an undertaking or claim.  
<sup>988</sup> **Surrender**, **succumb**,<sup>120</sup> to yield to a victor.  
<sup>984</sup> **Donation**, a gift. **Guerdon**, *F.*, a reward, a gift.  
**Douceur**, *F.*, a bribe. **Indue**, to furnish: *fr. L.*  
 — **Eschew**, *fr. Ger.*, to leave off, from a sense of disapproval.  
 — **Des'uetude** (*ve*), disuse: *fr. L.*  
**Adieu**, i. e. I commend you to God, in *F.*, à Dieu.\*

\*So good bye is *God be w' ye.*

## cc.—TO TAKE.

- <sup>1171</sup> **Alienate**, to take away the affections.  
<sup>641</sup> **Bereave**, to take away children or friends.  
<sup>1296</sup> **Arrogant**, apt to take too much on one's self.  
**Mesh**, to take game in a net: *fr. Ger.*  
<sup>911</sup> **Dismantle**, to disarm a fort or a ship of war.

## cci.—TO SET, TO PUT.

- <sup>1168</sup> **Appropriate**, to set apart for a special purpose.  
<sup>1245</sup> **Consecrate**, to devote to sacred uses.

- 1<sup>82</sup> **Constitute**, to give existence to.  
 9<sup>21</sup> **Releaso**, to set free from captivity. *P.*, *relaisser*.  
 9<sup>01</sup> **Invest**, to put in office by giving the appropriate dress.  
 Instal, to put in office by putting into the *place* of office.  
 Transpose, to put each in the room of the other.  
 11<sup>93</sup> **Adjourn**, to put off to a future day.  
 11<sup>96</sup> **Procrastinate**, to delay from day to day.  
 13<sup>70</sup> **Repudiate**, to put away and disown.

## ecii.—TO DRAW.

- 11<sup>32</sup> **Elongate**, to lengthen out.  
 9<sup>71</sup> **Protract**, to prolong the time.  
 Inhale, *fr. L.*, to draw in breath.  
 7<sup>74</sup> **Delineate**, to draw or pourtray.  
 8<sup>78</sup> **Extort**, to draw or drag out by force.  
 Cajole, *fr. F.*, to draw on by flattery.  
 Shrivel, to be drawn together, to wither.  
 9<sup>09</sup> **Develop**, to grow or unfold, to draw out.

## eciii.—TO CUT.

- 9<sup>31</sup> **Rescind**, to repeal, to cut off.  
 9<sup>33</sup> **Epit'ome**, a compression, an abridgement. 11<sup>29</sup>  
 Lacerate, to tear or cut to pieces. : *fr. L.*  
 Mutilate, to cut off so as to render imperfect: *fr. L.*  
 4<sup>80</sup> **Excavate**, to cut out hollows in the earth.  
 3<sup>32</sup> **Eradicate**, to cut or pull up by the roots.  
 11<sup>31</sup> **Curtail**,<sup>935</sup> to cut short, retrench.<sup>936</sup>  
 Dalfcate, to cut off or subtract from. *L.*, *fale*, a sickle.

## eciv.—TO CHANGE.

- 1<sup>29</sup> **Convertible**, able to be changed into something else.  
 Conversion, change into another state or creed.  
 11<sup>75</sup> **Mutable**, liable to change.  
 11<sup>76</sup> **Vicissitude**, a change of fortune or of the seasons.  
 Transmute, to change into another substance.  
 12<sup>08</sup> **Innovation**, the introduction of a novelty.  
 8<sup>72</sup> **Revolution**, an entire and radical change, a turning round.  
 6<sup>03</sup> **Crisis**, *G.* the time when an <sup>1360</sup>excitement or fever has reached its height and time of change.

- <sup>618</sup> **Emendation**, a correction of an error in books.  
<sup>616</sup> **Amendment**, a change for the better in morals.  
<sup>129</sup> **Diversity**, variety, <sup>1177</sup> change.  
<sup>590</sup> **In lieu of**, in place of, instead of.

ce v.—**TO DESTROY**,<sup>800</sup>

- Quash**, *fr. S.*, to destroy or crush. <sup>131</sup> **Catas'trophe**, a sad accident.  
<sup>461</sup> **Extinguish**, to put out a flame.  
<sup>387</sup> **Dilapidate**, to pull down a building.  
<sup>333</sup> **Extirpate**, to root out or exterminate.  
<sup>1081</sup> **Anni'hilate**, to destroy entirely. **Jeopardy**, *fr. F.*, risk, hazard.  
**Devas'tate**, (*L. vastare*) to cause ruin and destruction.  
<sup>800</sup> **Indestructible**, not to be destroyed. **Impair**, to damage.

ce vi.—**EFFORT**,<sup>635</sup>

- <sup>823</sup> **Feasible**, that may be done. <sup>177</sup> **Desultory**, by fits and starts.  
**Herculean**, very difficult, vast, or strong. See p. 158.  
<sup>1301</sup> **Irretrievable**, not to be retrieved.  
<sup>500</sup> **Abortive**, **Futile**, *fr. L.*, vain, ineffectual.

ce vii.—**CLEAR, OPEN.**

- <sup>50</sup> **Clarify**, to clear from sediment. **Explicit**, clear, plain.  
**Filter**, to purify water, &c., by straining: *fr. S. filter*, cloth.  
<sup>855</sup> **Exp'licate**, to clear away difficulties, to explain.  
<sup>613</sup> **Excul'pate**, to clear from a charge of crime.  
<sup>682</sup> **Obvious**, clear to the eye or mind.  
**Obscuro**, *fr. L.*, the opposite of obvious.  
<sup>1314</sup> **Transparent**, clear, so as to admit light.  
**Limpid**, *fr. L.*, clear as running water.  
<sup>41</sup> **Perspicuous**, clear to the understanding.  
<sup>970</sup> **Disclose**, <sup>544</sup> **Divulge**, to make public what was secret.  
<sup>588</sup> **Communicable**, not reserved.  
<sup>929</sup> **Fissure**, an opening in rock, wood, &c.  
<sup>612</sup> **Incisure**, an opening made by cutting.

ce viii.—**SHUT, SECRET.**

- <sup>870</sup> **Exclude**, to shut out. **Incarcerate**, *fr. L.*, to imprison.  
**Immure**, to shut up within walls (*L. muri*). <sup>070</sup> **Cloister**, a convent

- Recluse**, one who shuts himself up for study or retirement.<sup>972</sup>  
<sup>983</sup> **Clandos'tine**, secret, from fear of public censure.  
<sup>1307</sup> **Confidant**, one to whom another's secrets are told.  
<sup>594</sup> **Rec'ondite**, hid from the common mass of mankind.  
**Em'issary**, a secret political agent, a spy.  
<sup>180</sup> **Conventicle**, a secret meeting in time of religious persecution.  
**Perdu, P'**, hidden, lost.

ccix.—**EQUAL.**

- <sup>1066</sup> **Equivalent**, equal in value. **Tantamount**,<sup>391</sup> equal in meaning.  
<sup>1294</sup> **Competent**, able to do the work undertaken.  
<sup>1066</sup> **Equitable**, just, fair. <sup>1063</sup> **Nonpareil, P'**, having no equal.  
**Adequate**, equal to or sufficient for.

ccx.—**FREE.**

- <sup>110</sup> **Emancipate**,<sup>146</sup> <sup>140</sup> **Manumit**, to free from slavery.  
<sup>1381</sup> **Exonerate**, <sup>1020</sup> **Acquit**, to declare free from guilt.  
<sup>919</sup> **Absolve**, to loosen from an obligation.  
<sup>1443</sup> **Spontaneous**, <sup>1312</sup> **Voluntary**, proceeding from free will or one's own accord.<sup>105</sup>  
<sup>573</sup> **Munificent**, generous, free in giving.  
<sup>120</sup> **Unencumbered**, free from obstacles or encumbrances.  
<sup>796</sup> **Unembarrassed**, free from debt, or from diffidence.<sup>1307</sup>

ccxi.—**HARD.**

- <sup>829</sup> **Laborious**, hard to do: willing to work hard.  
<sup>959</sup> **Abstruse**, hard to understand.  
<sup>1381</sup> **Onerous**, hard, burdensome. <sup>682</sup> **Impervious**, not to be pierced.  
<sup>89</sup> **Remorseless**, without pity. <sup>1203</sup> **Inveterate**, hardened by time.  
<sup>1235</sup> **Inex'orable**, not to be moved by entreaty.

ccxii.—**SOFT, LOOSE.**

- Bland, fr. L.**, soft, gentle, pleasant. **Mellow**, soft with ripeness.  
**Flaccid, fr. L.**, soft from wilting or decay.  
<sup>1148</sup> **Mitigate**, to alleviate, to be less severe.  
<sup>923</sup> **Incoherent**, loose and unconnected in sense.  
<sup>923</sup> **Incompact**, not firmly united in the parts.  
<sup>919</sup> **Dissolute**, loose and careless in morals.  
**Undo**, to loosen, also to ruin.  
**Dis solubil'ity**, liability to be dissolved,

ccxiii.—FULL.

- 1100 **Plenteous**, full, abundant. <sup>1302</sup>**Roper'tory**, a storehouse.  
**Thorough**, complete, perfect. <sup>320</sup>**Accrue**, to be added to.  
428 **Redound**, to conduce to. **Redundant**, superabundant.  
1098 **Satiety**, a sense of disgust from over fulness.  
**Cloy**, to disgust by repletion.<sup>1097</sup>  
827 **Exaggerate**, to go beyond the truth.  
**Ennui**, *F.*, disgust from satiety or idleness.

ccxiv.—REMARKABLE.

- 1029 **Unique**, alone of its kind, *sui gen eris*.<sup>212</sup>  
**Phœnix**, a phenomenon, the only one of the kind. See p. 157.  
214 **Egregious**, extraordinary, uncommon.  
766 **Eccentric**, whimsical, odd. **Gorgeous**, remarkably splendid.  
**Piquant**, *F.*, full of zest. **Poignant**, *F.*, sharp.  
1067 **Grandeur**, *F.*, greatness, magnificence.

ccv.—MEAN.

- Squalor**, *L.*, filth, sordidness. <sup>565</sup>**Ignoble**, of low origin.  
791 **Mediocre**, **Ordinary**, average, middling.  
**Puny**, pitifully small or weak. See *puisne*, *cliv*.  
**Paltry**,\* <sup>1346</sup>**Contemptible**, <sup>41</sup>**Des'picable**, mean, worthy of contempt.  
**Minute**, of small size. <sup>1021</sup>**Parsimony**, meanness, **penuriousness**.†  
**Menial**, low in condition, servile: *fr. F.*  
850 **Obsequious**, meanly submissive in manner.  
**Malversation**, a mean breach of trust.

\* This, and *patter*, from *pottroun* (*F.*)—a wretch who has cut off his thumb (*L. polter*), to avoid serving in war. † *L. penuria*, poverty.

WORDS DERIVED FROM PROPER NOUNS.

I.—PLACES.

- Artesian wells, those of } **Albertite coal**, } Albert Co., N.B.  
very great depth, } Artois. **Albertine oil**, }  
agate, a jewel, R. Acha'tes, Sicily. **babble**,<sup>1</sup> senseless talk, Babel.  
arabesque, see cxxxiii, Arabia. **bayonet**, Bayonne.

<sup>1</sup> Or from *labe*.

billingsgate, foul abuse, } <sup>2</sup> Billingsgate.	gin,	Geneva.
calico,	Calicut.	Guinea.
canary bird, canary wine, } Canary Is.	gamboge, yellow,	Cambodia.
chestnut,	Kas'tanon ( <i>A. Min.</i> )	gingham, a cotton, Guineamp ( <i>Fr</i> )
copper, cypress, crapo,	Cyprus.	gantlet, or gantlope, <sup>5</sup>
cretaceous, clulky,	Crete.	Ghent.
chalcedony, a gem,	<sup>3</sup> Chalcedon.	gasconado, boasting,
china, see xevi,	China.	Gascony.
cravat, a neck cloth,	Croatia.	hock wine,
cambric, a cloth,	Cambray.	Hochheim.
cantor, a moderate gallop, } Canterbury.		hollands gin, } holland linen, }
caraway seed,	Curia ( <i>A. Min.</i> )	Holland.
cayenne pepper,	Guiana.	Huronian rocks,
champagne,	Champagne.	L. Huron.
cherry,	Cer'asus ( <i>A. Minor</i> ).	indigo,
chocolate,	Choco ( <i>Ynez</i> ).	India,
Corinthian architecture,	Corinth.	jean, twilled cotton,
currant,	do.	Jaen ( <i>Sp</i> ).
cordwainer, a shoe- maker, } Cor'dova.		jet, a mineral, R. Gagates ( <i>A. M</i> ).
cordovan leather,		Jalap, see xlii,
damask, damascene, } Damascus.		Xalapa ( <i>Mex</i> ).
damson,		Jurassic rocks,
Doric architecture,	Doris ( <i>Greece</i> ).	Mt. Jura.
diaper, figured linen, <sup>4</sup>	Ypres, <i>Bel</i> .	Laurentian rocks, R. St. Lawrence.
delf, earthenware,	Delft.	laconio, brief in speech, } Laconia ( <i>Gr</i> ).
ermine,	Armenia.	madeira wine,
flannel?	Llanillo ( <i>Wales</i> ).	Madeira.
gypsey?	Egypt.	magnet, magnesia,
		Magnesia ( <i>A. M</i> ).
		malmsey wine,
		Malvasia ( <i>Gr</i> ).
		meander, to wind about, } R. Meander ( <i>A. M.</i> )
		milliner,
		Milan.
		morocco leather,
		Morocco.
		muslin,
		Mosoul ( <i>A. Turk.</i> )
		nankeen cloth,
		Nankin.
		port wine,
		Oporto.
		pistol.
		Pistoja ( <i>It</i> ).
		peëeb, fairy ?
		Persia.

<sup>2</sup> A fish market in London, notorious for the scurrility of the saleswomen.

<sup>3</sup> In *A. Minor*, noted as the scene of one of the first four Ecclesiastical Councils. See *Arian*, below.

<sup>4</sup> Pronounced *Esper*. Diaper is "cloth of Ypres"—In *F. drap d'ypres*.

<sup>5</sup> Not the glove, but a military punishment—the victim having to pass between two files of men, who struck at him as he passed.

Geneva.	phoenix, cexiv,	Phœnicia.	spa, a mineral spring, Spa ( <i>Belg.</i> ).
Guinea.	polka,	Poland.	sardonyx, <sup>14</sup> a jewel, Sardis.
Cambodia.	pheasant,	R. Phasis. <sup>6</sup>	sardine, a fish, } Sardinia.
Siemp (Fr)	Permian rocks.	Perm ( <i>Rus.</i> )	sardonio, feigned } Xeres.
Ghent,	prussic acid, prussiate } Prussin.		sherry wine,
Gascony.	of potash. spruce }		silesia, a linen stuff, Silesia.
Hochheim.	paduasoy, a silk,	Padua.	spaniel, Hispaniola.
Holland.	romance, romantic,	Rome.	tariff, a rate of duties, Tariff.
L. Huron.	rhubarb,	Rha. <sup>7</sup>	Tokay, a wine, Tokay ( <i>Aust.</i> )
India.	Rhen'ish wine,	Rhine.	topaz, a jewel, <sup>9</sup> To'pazos.
Jaen ( <i>Sp.</i> ).	Scallion, an onion, } Ascalon.		tripoli, a mineral, Tripoli.
Antes ( <i>A. M.</i> ).	shalott, do. }		turkey, <sup>10</sup> turquoise, Ili, Turkey.
Alapa ( <i>Mex.</i> ).	sarconet silk,	Saracens.	tuscan, straw plat, Tuscany.
Mt. Jura.	Syenite rocks,	<sup>8</sup> Syene ( <i>Egypt.</i> )	worsted, <sup>11</sup> Worstend ( <i>Norw.</i> ).

## II.—PERSONS.

academy.	Acade mos, an Athenian, in whose grounds Plato taught.
assassin. see eliii.	Hassan, an Oriental prince in 12th Cent., whose followers murdered at his bidding: or <i>hasheesh</i> , hemp.
Arian, a Unitarian. see c <sup>15</sup> .	Arius, the heresiarch and opponent of Athanasius at the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.
Arminians, Socinians.	followers of Arminius and Socinius, opponents of Calvin.
August, the month.	Augustus Cæsar—called before <i>sextilis</i> , i. e. sixth.
blanket.	Thomas Blanket, one of the Flemings who settled at Worsted. <sup>11</sup>
burke, to smother.	Burke, the murderer.
bacchanalian, drunken; debauch.	Bacchus, the ancient god of wine,

<sup>6</sup> E. of the Black Sea.<sup>7</sup> The ancient name of the Volga—and from *barbaros*, savage.<sup>8</sup> Now Assouan.<sup>9</sup> An island in the Red Sea.<sup>10</sup> This fowl being popularly supposed to come from the East instead of from America. Its French name, *indie*, perpetuates the same error.<sup>11</sup> See Coiller, Hen. I. Some derive blanket from *blanc*, white, &c.

cannibals, lxxx.	The Caribs of the W. Indies.
camellia.	Camelli, a Spaniard, who brought them from the East.
ceremony. cereal crops.	Ceres, the ancient goddess of corn.
colossal, huge.	the Colossus at Rhodes, see cxxxi.
cicerone. <sup>12</sup>	Cicero, the Roman orator.
chemistry. <sup>13</sup>	Cham, i. e. Ham, used in this case for Egypt.
dahlia. xliii	Prof. Dahl, a Swedish botanist, its discoverer.
daguerre'-otype ( <i>air</i> ).	Mons. Daguerre, a Frenchman, who invented it.
dolomite, a form of limestone,	M. Dolomien, a French geologist.
davy-lamp, for miners.	Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist.
dunce, a blockhead.	Duns Scotus, one of the "Schoolmen" of the 13th Cent.
epicure'an, self indulgent.	Epicu'rus, a Greek philosopher.
Easter, a church feast.	Eostre, a Saxon goddess, perhaps the same as <i>Hertha</i> , the earth.
Friday.	Freya or Friga, the Gothic <i>Venus</i> .
fuchsia, a flower.	Prof. Fuchs, a German botanist, its discoverer.
frank, franchise, franklin. <sup>14</sup>	the Franks.
galvanism. lxy,	Signor Galvani, an Italian who discovered it.
hercu'lean, vast, laborious.	Hercules, a classic demigod of unequalled strength.
hygiene, see clvii.	Hyge'ia, the Greek goddess of health.
hermetical, chemical, close.	Hermes, the Greek name of Mercury.
hector, to bully.	Hector, the Trojan champion in the Iliad.
hymene'al, belonging to marriage.	Hymen, the Latin god of marriage.
January.	Janus, the first king of Italy.

<sup>12</sup> Pron. *cheer-wor-by*: it means a loquacious guide in Italy.

<sup>13</sup> The Egyptians were among the most ancient of philosophers. Others give it from the Arabic, *kimia*, the secret art, or the Greek *chymos* juice.

<sup>14</sup> See Collier, *Social Coal. of Nations*.



- Jesuit.** a member of the "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola.
- jovial, jolly.** Jove.
- July.** Julius Cæsar—called before *quintilis*, i. e. fifth.
- June.** Juno, Jove's wife, or from *juniores*, see May.
- lazar-house, lazaretto.** Lazarus, the leper.
- Lutherans, German episcopalians.** Martin Luther, who began the German Reformation.
- magnolia, a blooming tree of N. A.** Magnol, a French botanist.
- morphia, the principle of opium.** Morpheus, the god of sleep.
- macadamized roads.** M'Adam, a Scotchman, who originated the plan.
- Machiavelian, crafty.** Machiavelli, an Italian statesman and writer.
- Mahometan.** a believer in Mahomet.
- Manichean.** a follower of Manes, a Persian heretic of the 3rd Cent.
- maudlin, foolishly sentimental.** Mary Magdalen, who is generally painted as being in tears.
- mausoleum, a costly tomb.** Mausolus, a Carian king whose tomb was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- May.** Maia, the mother of Mercury—or from *majoribus*—the month being dedicated to the *older* men, as the next month was to the younger.
- martial, warlike: March.** Mars, the god of war.
- mercurial, active, sprightly.** Mercury, the messenger of the Gods.
- Michaelmas.** Sep. 29th, the feast of St. Michael and all angels.
- morris dance.** i. e. *moresque* dance—from the Moors.
- Mosaic law.** Moses, "the lawgiver."
- nicotine, the principle of tobacco.** M. Nicot, a French politician, who introduced the plant into France.
- orrory, an astronomical toy.** Boyle, Earl of Orrery, the patron of its inventor, Rowley.

panic, a general fright.	Pan, the god of shepherds, who spread terror by his monstrous shape and voice.
philippic, an invective speech.	Philip of Macedon, denounced by the great orator Demosthenes.
platonic, calmly philosophical.	Plato, a great Greek philosopher.
sterling, English money.	the Easterlings or Baltic traders.
salic law.	the Salian Franks, who disallowed female heirs to the crown.
simony. <sup>13</sup>	Simon Magus, see Acts viii, 18-24.
slave.	the Selavi, made bondsmen by the Germans.
Saturday: saturnine, grave.	Saturn, Jupiter's father, or Scater, a Saxon god of similar repute.
Sarracenia, the pitcher plants.	Dr. Sarrazin, of Quebec, who sent the first specimens to the French botanist, Tournefort.
Socratic reasoning.	Reasoning by questions, after the manner of Socrates, the greatest of Grecian philosophers.
tantalize, to tease.	Tan'talus, a criminal in the Greek myths, condemned to endless hunger and thirst, with food and drink ever just beyond his reach.
Thursday.	Thor, "the hammerer," the Gothic Hercules.
tontine, a table of life annuities.	Cardinal Tonti, its inventor.
vandalism, wanton destruction.	the Vandals, who ruthlessly ransacked the Italian palaces and churches.
volcano, see l.	Vulcan, the ancient god of fire and of emiths.
Wednesday.	Wodin, see clx.

<sup>13</sup> The sin of trading in Church preferment.

OUNS.

shepherds, who  
his monstrous

, denounced by  
emosthenes.

ek philosopher.

Baltic traders.

who disallow  
the crown.

Acts viii, 18-24.

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