

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1998**

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached / Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough / Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- ☐ Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x		14x		18x		22x		26x		30x	
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>							
12x	16x	20x	24x	28x	32x						

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

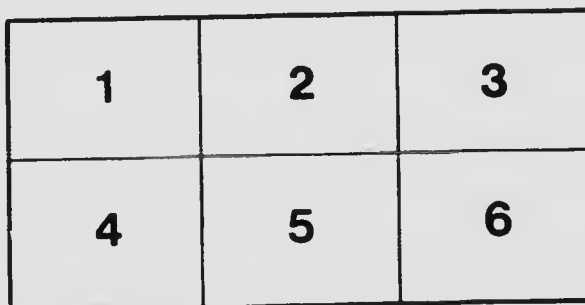
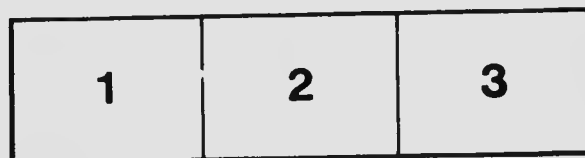
Saint John Regional Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

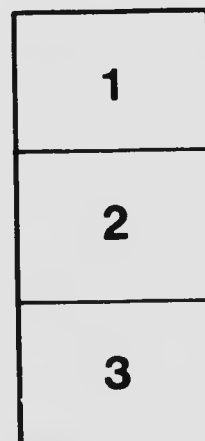
Saint John Regional Library

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

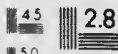
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5969 - Fax

New Brunswick School Series.

---

MANNINGS'  
CLASSIFIED SPELLER

BY

EDWARD MANNING, A.M.

---

PRESCRIBED BY THE  
BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

---

ELEVENTH EDITION

REVISED AND IMPROVED. *EX. 11001*  
RA/.....

—Regional Library, N.B.  
Bibliothèque Régional

SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
BAFNES & CO., 84 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET  
1906

# ABBREVIATIONS USED.

<i>S.</i> = Saxon.	<i>H.</i> = Hebrew	<i>gen.</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.</i> = Italian.	<i>prep.</i> = preposition.	<i>pr</i> = pronounced.
<i>Dan.</i> = Danish.	<i>a.</i> = adjective.	" comparative.
<i>D.</i> = Dutch.	<i>ad.</i> = adverb.	superlative.
<i>A.</i> = Arabic.	<i>dis.</i> = distinguish.	<i>der.</i> = derivative.

N.B.—The small figures refer to the Roots on pp. 66–81.

## EDUCATION OFFICE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. }

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 Nine Hundred and Five,

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>1005</sup> does add.

**Adze**, a kind of axe.

**All**, 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

**Air**, open to the air.

the nest of a bird of prey.

**Ad**, the whole: *ad.* entirely.

**Aw**, 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>663</sup> a curve.

**Ark**, a ship, a chest.

**Ascent**,<sup>151</sup> a rise.

**Assent**,<sup>1273</sup> agreement.

**Ate**, did eat.

**Eight**, twice four.

**Aught**, any thing.

**Ought**, is bound in duty.

**Auger**, a carpenter's boring tool.

**Augur**, *L.*, a prophet, a sooth-sayer.

**Bad**, wicked, not good.

**Bade**, past tense of *bid*.

**Ball**, security.

**Bale**, a bundle.

**Bait**, a lure.

**Bate**,<sup>915</sup> to lessen.

**Baize**, a coarse woollen cloth.

**Bays**, bay trees, a wreath.

**Ball**, a globe.

**Bawl**, to cry out.

**Bard**, *C.*, a poet.

**Barred**, secured by a bar.

**Bawled**, did bawl.

**Bald**, without hair.

**Bare**,<sup>1372</sup> *v.* did bear: *a.* naked.

**Bear**, a wild animal.

**Base**,<sup>786</sup> mean, low.

**Bass**, the lowest part in music.

**Bay**,<sup>124</sup> an arm of the sea.

**Bey**, a Turkish governor.

- Be**, to exist.  
**Bee**, an insect.
- Beach**, the sea shore.  
**Beech**, <sup>716</sup> a tree.
- Beat**, <sup>915</sup> to strike.  
**Beet**, a vegetable.
- Beau**, <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 fermented liquor.  
**Bier**, <sup>1372</sup> a frame for carrying a coffin.
- Bell**, *S.*, 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**, a place to sleep in.
- Bite**, to seize with the teeth.  
**Bight**, <sup>121</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.
- Bole**, 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>124</sup> an act of reverence.
- Brake**, <sup>917</sup> a thicket.  
**Break**, <sup>917</sup> to force asunder.
- Breach**, <sup>917</sup> a breaking, a gap.  
**Breech**, the hinder part.
- Bread**, <sup>917</sup> food.  
**Bred**, brought up.
- Brews**, does brew.  
**Bruise**, to crush or hurt.
- Broach**, a spit; to tap a cask.  
**Brooch**, an ornamental pin.
- Browse**, to crop herbage.  
**Brows**, <sup>947</sup> the eyebrows.
- Brute**, <sup>303</sup> an animal.  
**Bruit**, *F.*, a report.
- Burrow**, <sup>622</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.  
**Bye**, indirectly, not immediately.
- Braid**, <sup>1133</sup> to plait.  
**Brayed**, <sup>947</sup> pounded, broken up.
- Bridal**, a wedding.  
**Bridle**, a rein, etc., for guiding a horse.  
**Calendar**, <sup>60</sup> an almanac.  
**Calender**, <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.



# PARONYMS.

- Cannon**, a big gun.  
**Canon**, *G.*, a rule.
- Canvas**, <sup>362</sup> hempen cloth.  
**Canvass**, <sup>362</sup> 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.
- Celling**, <sup>482</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, etc.
- 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**, <sup>883</sup> forming a series.
- Cession**, <sup>15</sup> the act of yielding.  
**Session**, <sup>107</sup> a sitting.
- Chagrin**, *F.*, vexation.  
**Shagreen**, a sort of leather.
- Choir**, <sup>724</sup> a band of singers.  
**Quire**, 24 sheets of paper.
- Choose**, <sup>812</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>1365</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 moveable seat.  
**Char**,\* to work by the day.
- Clause**, <sup>979</sup> a part of a sentence.  
**Claws**, talons of a bird, etc.
- Climb**, to ascend, to mount.  
**Clime**, <sup>818</sup> climate, region.
- Cole**, a name for cabbage, *kale*.  
**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>1007</sup> a full quantity.  
**Compliment, *F.***, praise.

**Coral**, <sup>588</sup> a hard substance found in the ocean.  
**Corol**, <sup>558</sup> the inner covering of a flower, the corolla.  
**Corral, *Sp.***, a cattle-fold (in *S.W. of U. States*).

**Cord**, a small rope.  
**Chord**, <sup>111</sup> the string of a musical instrument.

**Core**, <sup>108</sup> the inner part: the heart.  
**Corps, *F.***, a *body* of troops.

**Coin**, money.  
**Colgne**, 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>781</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.

**Cygnnet**, <sup>280</sup> a young swan.  
**Signet**, <sup>730</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 eod.

**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>803</sup> to forsake.  
**Dessert**, <sup>568</sup> fruit after dinner.

**Dew**, vapor falling at night.  
**Due**, <sup>1017</sup> owing.

**Die**, to expire.  
**Dye**, color, tinge.

**Discreet**, <sup>1274</sup> prudent, cautious.  
**Discrete**, <sup>1274</sup> distinct.

**Divisor**, <sup>926</sup> a term in arithmetic.  
**Devisor**, <sup>42</sup> an inventor.

**Doe**, the female deer.  
**Dough**, unbaked bread.

**Does**, the plural of *doe*.  
**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**, *S.*, a dull brown.<sup>426</sup>  
**Done**, past participle of *do*.

**Dust**, *S.*, 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>102</sup> the price of passage.  
**Fair**, beautiful.

**Fain**, *ad.* gladly; *a.* willing.  
**Fane**, <sup>1236</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.  
**Fest**, 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>432</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**, *S.*, first forward.  
**Four**, twice two.

**Fort**, <sup>635</sup> a fortified place.  
**Forte**, <sup>635</sup> what one excels in

**Forth**, *S.*, forward, out.  
**Fourth**, next after third

**Foul**, *S.*, di  
**Fowl**, a domestic bird.

**Frove**, quarrels.  
**Phrase**, <sup>57</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.  
**Grown**, increased in size; become.

**Grocer**, a dealer in tea, sugar, etc.  
**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**, *S.*, 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.

**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>507</sup>one's house or country.  
**Holm**, the evergreen oak

**Hoop**, *S.*, a band round a cask.  
**Whoop**, a loud cry, a shout.

**Hour**, <sup>792</sup> the 24th part of a day.  
**Our**, belonging to us.

**In**, not without.  
**Inn**, *S.*, a tavern.

**Indict**, <sup>61</sup> to charge with an offence.  
**Indite**, <sup>61</sup> to compose, to dictate.

**Invade**, <sup>158</sup> to enter as a foe.  
**Inveighed**, <sup>1380</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>801</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>235</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**, *S.*, an interjection.  
**Law**, <sup>123</sup> a rule of action.

**Lac**, *A.*, 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**, a bed or stratum.

**Lane**, a narrow street.  
**Lain**, past participle 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**, *S.*, 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>992</sup> a morning assemblage,  
an embankment.  
**Levy**, to raise, to collect.
- Lie**, a falsehood.  
**Lye**, a solution of potash.
- Limb**, a branch, a member.  
**Limn**, <sup>497</sup> to paint.
- Links**, the plural of *link*.  
**Lynx**, *L.*, an animal of the cat kind.
- Lion**, <sup>288</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, etc.
- Lone**, solitary.  
**Loan**, something lent.
- Made**, formed.  
**Mald**, an unmarried woman.
- Male**, <sup>558</sup> masculine.  
**Mail**, a bag of letters, armour.
- Mall**, a mallet. See *liii*.  
**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**, *S.*, a reward.  
**Mead**, a meadow.
- Mean**, base, contemptible.  
**Mien**, air, look, manner.
- Metal**, <sup>408</sup> a mineral; as gold, etc.  
**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.
- Miner**, <sup>406</sup> a worker in mines.  
**Minor**, <sup>1076</sup> less; one under age.
- Mist**, *S.*, fog.  
**Missed**, did miss.
- Mite**, *S.*, 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**, *F.*, 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 honour.

**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>665</sup> a poem suited for music.  
**Owed**, did owe.

**One**, single : a unit.  
**Won**, did win, gained.

**O**, or **Oh**, an interjection.  
**Owe**, to be indebted.

**Otter**, a quadruped that preys on fish.  
**Ottar**, or **Attar**, oil of roses.

**Packed**, pressed together.  
**Pact**, <sup>925</sup> an agreement.

**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.  
**Pall**, a vessel for water.

**Pain**, <sup>216</sup> distress, suffering.  
**Pane**, <sup>783</sup> a square of glass.

**Pair**, <sup>1065</sup> two of a kind.  
**Pare**, <sup>856</sup> to peel.  
**Pear**, a fruit.

**Pause**, <sup>795</sup> to stop.  
**Paws**, the feet of a beast.

**Peace**, <sup>634</sup> tranquility, rest.  
**Piece**, *F.*, a portion.

**Peak**, <sup>767</sup> a point.  
**Pique**, *F.*, a grudge.

**Peel**, <sup>11</sup> 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>988</sup> a jewel for the ear.  
**Pendent**, <sup>988</sup> hanging.

**Place**, *F.*, a situation.  
**Plaice**, <sup>1134</sup> a sort of flat fish.

**Plane**, <sup>400</sup> level, even.  
**Plain**, <sup>420</sup> clear, evident : a flat country.

**Plate**, <sup>1131</sup> a flat dish.  
**Plait**, <sup>885</sup> a fold or braid.

**Plum**, a fruit.

**Plumb**, <sup>469</sup> perpendicular.

**Pole**, <sup>313</sup> a long stake.

**Poll**, the head; a voting place.

**Populous**, <sup>542</sup> full of people.

**Populace**, 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**, 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.

**Prize**, <sup>149</sup> a reward

**Pries**, does pry, inspects.

**Prophet**, <sup>68</sup> one who foretells.

**Profit**, <sup>200</sup> gain, advantage.

**Quarts**, <sup>1049</sup> the plural of *quart*.

**Quartz**, *Ger.*, rock-crystal.

**Rabbit**, a rodent <sup>89</sup> animal.

**Rabbet**, a groove in the edge of a board.

**Rack**, to torture.

**Wrack**, ruin : a sort of seaweed.

**Rain**, water from the clouds.

**Rein**, <sup>961</sup> 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.

**Rheum**, <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>470</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**, *S.*, part of a plant.

**Route**, *F.*, way, road.

**Rose**, <sup>355</sup> a flower.

**Roes**, the plural of *roc*.

**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>804</sup> a place, a view.

**Seen**, beheld.

**Seine**, *F.*, 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**, *S.*, a line joined by sewing.

**Seem**, to appear.

**Sees**, does see.

**Seize**, to lay hold on.

**Seignior**, <sup>1322</sup> a title.

**Senior**, older : *sen* older person.

**Serf**, <sup>568</sup> a slave.

**Surf**, the swell of the sea.

**Surge**, <sup>522</sup> a great wave.

**Serge**, a woollen stuff.

**Sheer**, *v.* to turn aside; *a.* pure.

**Shear**, <sup>937</sup> to cut with shears.

**Shock**, concussion.

**Shough**, a shaggy dog.

**Side**, *S.*, the edge.

**Sighed**, did sigh.

**Sine**, <sup>42</sup> a geometrical line.

**Sign**, <sup>720</sup> a symbol, an omen.

**Sit**, to rest.

**Cit**, <sup>596</sup> a citizen.

**Slay**, <sup>601</sup> to kill, to butcher.

**Sleigh**, a vehicle with runners.

**Sley**, <sup>644</sup> a weaver's reed.

**Slight**, inconsiderable, slender.

**Sleight**, a trick by the hand.

**Slow**, not quick.

**Sloe**, a small plum.

**Slue**, to turn.

**Slew**, did slay.

**So**, to such a degree : thus.

**Sow**, to scatter seed.

**Sew**, to join by the needle.

**Soar**, to fly aloft.

**Sore**, tender or pained.

- 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>1091</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**, 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>922</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.
- Strait**, <sup>917</sup> 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>175</sup> help.
- Suite**, *F.*, a train of followers.  
**Sweet**, *S.*, 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 South American animal.  
**Taper**, *S.*, a candle.
- Tare**, an allowance in weight; a weed.  
**Tear**, to pull to pieces.
- Teem**, to be full.  
**Team**, horses or oxen drawing the same load.
- Tear**, *S.*, 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**, east, flung.
- Tide**, the ebb and flow of the sea.  
**Tied**, did tie, united.

**Time**, <sup>1179</sup> the measure of duration.  
**Thyme**, a plant.

**Too**, over much ; also.  
**To**, *prep.*, towards.  
**Two**, <sup>1028</sup> twice one.

**Toe**, a part of the foot.  
**Tow**, *S.* the material of rope.

**Tole**, to draw or allure.  
**Toll**, to sound a bell.

**Tolled**, did toll.  
**Told**, informed.

**Ton**, 20 hundred-weights.  
**Tun**, a large cask.

**Tract**, <sup>971</sup> a region, a pamphlet.  
**Tracked**, did track.

**Travel**, <sup>832</sup> to journey.  
**Travail**, <sup>832</sup> hard work, labor.

**Tray**, a dish.  
**Trait**, *F.*, a characteristic.

**Treaties**, <sup>971</sup> the plural of *treaty*.  
**Treatise**, <sup>971</sup> a book.

**Vain**, <sup>1126</sup> fruitless.  
**Vane**, a weather-cock.  
**Vein**, <sup>6</sup> a blood vessel.

**Vale**, <sup>403</sup> a space between hills.  
**Vell**, <sup>909</sup> a cover or screen.

**Vial**, a small bottle.  
**Viol**, a stringed instrument.

**Wade**, to walk through water.  
**Weighed**, did weigh.

**Wane**, to grow less.  
**Wain**, a waggon.

**Waist**, a part of the body.  
**Waste**, to spend lavishly.

**Wait**, to stay.  
**Weight**, heaviness.

**Ware**, goods.  
**Wear**, to put on, to use.  
**Wear, Weir**, a fence to catch fish.

**Wave**, a billow.  
**Waive**, to put off.

**Way**, a road.  
**Weigh**, to balance.

**Week**, seven days.  
**Weak**, feeble.

**Ween**, to think.  
**Wean**, to withdraw from.

**Wether**, *S.*, i. sheep.  
**Weather**, the state of the air.

**Whirl**, a turning.  
**Whorl**, a ring of petals or leaves.

**Wood**, a forest.  
**Would**, an auxiliary verb.

**Wretch**, a base or wretched person  
**Retch**, to try to vomit.

**Yoke**, a frame to join working animals.  
**Yolk, Yelk**, <sup>755</sup> the *yellow* part of an egg.

**Your**, belonging to you.  
**Ewer**, a vessel for water.

## CLASS II.—PARONYMS.

*The first of each pair being a proper noun.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Ann</b> , or <b>Anne</b> , a woman's name.   | <b>an</b> , <sup>127</sup> the indefinite article.        |
| <b>Abel</b> , a man's name in Scripture.  | <b>able</b> , powerful, sufficient.                       |
| <b>Ammonite</b> , one of the children of Ammon.   | <b>ammonite</b> , a fossil curved shell.                  |
| <b>Aar</b> , a Swiss river.   | <b>are</b> , part of the verb <i>to be</i> .              |
| <b>Ayr</b> , a Scotch town.   | <b>air</b> , the atmosphere.                              |
| <b>Ate</b> , the ancient goddess of mischief.   | <b>eighty</b> , eight tens.                               |
| <b>Amoor</b> , an Asiatic river.  | <b>amour</b> , a love affair.                             |
| <b>Basque</b> , belonging to Biscay.  | <b>bask</b> , to lie in the sun.                          |
| <b>Berne</b> , the capital of Switzerland.  | <b>burn</b> , <sup>456</sup> to consume by fire.          |
| <b>Brest</b> , a French naval port.   | <b>breast</b> , the chest.                                |
| <b>Bede</b> , a Saxon church writer.  | <b>bead</b> , <sup>1234</sup> a small ornament.           |
| <b>Burleigh</b> , Queen Elizabeth's chief adviser.  | <b>burly</b> , big, lusty, boisterous.                    |
| <b>Bury</b> , an English town.  | <b>berry</b> , a small fruit.                             |
| <b>Bann</b> , an Irish river.   | <b>ban</b> , <sup>580</sup> a curse, a prohibition.       |
| <b>Boyle</b> , an Irish river and title.  | <b>boil</b> , to effervesce <sup>1398</sup> with heat.    |
| <b>Brahe</b> , a Danish astronomer.   | <b>bray</b> , to cry out like an ass.                     |
| <b>Brighton</b> , an English watering place.  | <b>brighten</b> , to make bright.                         |
| <b>Barbary</b> , a country in Africa.   | <b>barberry</b> , a small wild fruit.                     |
| <b>Caesar</b> , a great Roman conqueror.  | <b>seizer</b> , one who seizes.                           |
| <b>Champagne</b> , a part of N.E. France.   | <b>champaign</b> , <sup>402</sup> a flat, open country.   |
| <b>Chili</b> , a country of South America.  | <b>chilly</b> , cold.                                     |
| <b>Capitol</b> , the ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome; the legislative buildings at Washington, U.S. } | <b>capital</b> , chief; the chief city of a country.      |
| <b>Ceres</b> , the ancient goddess of corn.   | <b>series</b> , <sup>583</sup> a number or row of things. |

- \***Cavan**, an Irish county.
- Cain**, Abel's brother
- (Du) **Quesne**, a French Canadian governor. }
- \***Cyprus**, a Mediterranean island.
- Cher**, a French river.
- Cowes**, a town in the I. of Wight.
- Cortez**, the conqueror of Mexico.
- Dane**, a man of Denmark.
- Doubs**, a French river.
- Erne**, an Irish lake and river.
- Ernest**, a man's name.
- Eyder**, a Danish river.
- Forth**, a Scotch river.
- Foyle**, an Irish estuary.
- Finn**, a native of Finland.
- Frise**, belonging to Friesland in Holland.
- Gael**, a Highlander.
- Gaul**, the old name of France ; a Frenchman.
- (St.) **Goar**, a Swiss city.
- Gibbon**, an English historian.
- Greece**, a country in Europe.
- (De) **Grasse**, a French admiral.
- Handel**, a great German musician.
- Hawke**, an English admiral.
- Hyde**, an English surname.
- Holy I.**, an island off Northumberland ; also one off Anglesea.
- Hartz**, a German mountain range.
- Hugh**, a man's name.
- Jane**, a woman's name.
- Jewry**, Judah : a Jewish quarter of a town.
- cavern**, <sup>460</sup> a cave.
- cane**, <sup>344</sup> a reed.
- cypress**, a tree named from this island.
- share**, <sup>937</sup> a part allotted.
- cows**, the plural of *cow*.
- cortes**, the Spanish parliament.
- deign**, <sup>1112</sup> to condescend.
- do**, to perform.
- earn**, to work for.
- earnest**, serious—from *yearn*.
- elder**, a kind of duck.
- fourth**, next after the third.
- foil**, to baffle or defeat. <sup>823</sup>
- fin**, *S.*, an organ of motion in fish.
- freeze**, to congeal <sup>466</sup> with cold.
- gale**, a storm.
- gall**, bile, bitterness.
- gore**, clotted with blood.
- gibbon**, the long-armed Malay ape.
- grease**, <sup>1073</sup> fat.
- grass**, the herbage of the field.
- handle**, to take in the hand.
- hawk**, a bird of prey.
- hide**, to conceal.
- holly**, <sup>1247</sup> a shrub long connected with Christmas festivities.
- hearts**, the plural of heart.
- hew**, to cut down.
- jean**, a cotton stuff. See p. 156.
- jury**, <sup>1230</sup> the judges of evidence in a law case.

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

**Juvenal**, a Latin author.  
**Kiel**, a Prussian port.  
**Knox**, the great Scotch reformer.  
**Kant**, a German philosopher.  
**Lyons, Lyon**, 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.  
**Neagh**, a large Irish lake.  
**Ney**, one of Napoleon's marshals. }  
**Nice**, a port in South France.  
  
**Oder**, a Prussian river.  
**Origen**, one of the Greek fathers.  
**Ouse**, an English river.  
**Paine**, an English infidel writer.  
**Pesth**, a Hungarian city.  
**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 Pennsylvania.  
**Pitt**, a great English statesman.

**juvenile**, <sup>1206</sup> young; a youth.  
**keel**, the bottom of a ship.  
**knocks**, the plural of *knock*.  
**cant**, <sup>602</sup> 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>107</sup> to think, to meditate.  
**main**, <sup>88</sup> principal.  
  
**mace**, the wrapping of the nutmeg.  
**mead** a meadow.  
**many**, not few.  
  
**nay**, no.  
  
**niece**, *F.*, 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 *saltpetre*.  
**paschal**, <sup>1249</sup> belonging to the pass-over.  
**poll**, the head.  
**pen**, <sup>254</sup> a writing instrument.  
**pit**, a hole.

**Philip**, <sup>127</sup> a man's name.

**Pilate**, the Roman governor who delivered our Lord to be crucified.

**Platte**, a tributary of the Missouri.

**Porte**, the Turkish Court.

**Paul**, a man's name.

**Ryde**, a port in the Isle of Wight.

**Rhodes**, <sup>326</sup> a Mediterranean Island.

**Rome**, an Italian city.

**Rennes**, a French city.

**Ree**, or **Rea**, an Irish lake.

**Rooke**, an English admiral.

**Rhone**, a French river.

**Save**, a tributary of the Danube.

**Skye**, a Scottish island.

**Scilly Islands**, off Cornwall.

**Scinde**, a province of India.

**Suir**, an Irish river.

**Stirling**, a Scotch fortress and town.

**Spre**, the river of Berlin.

**Styx**, a fabled river of hell.

**Seine**, a French river.

**Sion**, a Scripture mountain.

**\*Severn**, a Welsh river.

**Tyne**, an English river.

**Tees**, an English river.

**Tighe**, an English surname.

**Tyre**, a town in Syria.

**Uist**, a Scottish island.

**Venus**, the ancient goddess of beauty.

**Wales**, a part of Great Britain.

**Weter**, a Swedish lake

**Wey**, an English river.

**flip**, a jerk with finger and thumb.

**pilot**, one who directs a ship's course : *fr. F'*.

**plat**, <sup>665</sup> to weave or braid; a *plot* of ground.

**port**, a harbor.

**pall**, to cloy; a mantle.

**ride**, to go on horseback.

**roads**, paths.

**roam**, to wander.

**wren**, a small bird.

**ray**, <sup>765</sup> a beam of light.

**rook**, a bird.

**roan**, brownish red.

**salve**, <sup>660</sup> ointment.

**sky**, the heaven.

**silly**, foolish.

**sinned**, did sin, erred.

**sure**, <sup>670</sup> certain.

**sterling**, *n.* English money : a genuine, real.

**spray**, sea-mist, a twig.

**sticks**, pieces of wood.

**sane**, <sup>2,9</sup> sound in mind.

**scion**, *F.*, a shoot.

**seven**, a number.

**tine**, the prong of a fork.

**tease**, to vex.

**tie**, to fasten.

**tire**, to weary.

**wist**, <sup>1281</sup> to know.

**venous**, <sup>6</sup> belonging to the *veins*.

**walls**, laments, cries.

**wetter**, the comparative of *wet*.

**way**, method, direction.

**Wolfe**, the conqueror of Quebec.

**Weald**,<sup>315</sup> the upland S.E. of London.

\***Wye**, a beautiful Welsh river.

**Watt**, the inventor of the steam engine.

**wolf**, a beast of prey.

**wield**, to manage, to govern.

**why**, because.

**wot**, to know (*now disused*).

## CLASS III.—IMPERFECT PARONYMS.

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

**Ay** or **Aye**, (*eye*), yes.

**Aye**, (*a*) ever, forever, (*poetic*).

**Accidence**,<sup>1001</sup> the rudiments of grammar.

**Accidents**, casualties, chances.

**Accept**,<sup>116</sup> to receive.

**Except**, to leave out.

**Access**,<sup>157</sup> admission.

**Excess**, superfluity.

**Accede**,<sup>157</sup> to agree with.

**Exceed**, to go beyond.

**Adherence**,<sup>927</sup> attachment to.

**Adherents**, followers.

**Addition**,<sup>1005</sup> something added.

**Edition**,<sup>994</sup> a publication.

**Affect**,<sup>522</sup> to act upon, to aim at.

**Effect**, to bring about.

**Alley**,<sup>163</sup> a passage.

**Ally**',<sup>864</sup> a confederate.

**Allusion**,<sup>620</sup> reference to.

**Illusion**, 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>160</sup> help.

**Assistants**, helpers.

**Attendance**,<sup>445</sup> service.

**Attendants**, servants.

**Bacon**, pig's flesh salted.

**Beacon**, S., a directing mark.

**Ballad**, a simple song. *F. ballade*

**Ballot**,<sup>821</sup> a ball in voting.

**Bared**, did bare.

**Beard**, S., 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>1133</sup> a plank, a table.  
**Bored**, did bore.

**Boy**, a male child.  
**Buoy**,<sup>317</sup> (*buoy*), a floating mark.

**Cease**,<sup>157</sup> to stop.  
**Seize**, to lay hold of.

**Chance** <sup>1001</sup> accident.  
**Chants**,<sup>603</sup> pieces of music for chanting.

**Cooly**, an Oriental laborer.  
**Coolly**, with coolness.

**Concert**,<sup>1303</sup> union.  
**Consort**,<sup>1219</sup> a husband or wife.

**Coral**,<sup>288</sup> the product of the coral insect.  
**Choral**,<sup>723</sup> belonging to a chorus.

**Creek**, a bay or nook.  
**Crick**, a stiffness in the neck.

**Currier**,<sup>811</sup> a leather dresser.  
**Courier**,<sup>175</sup> a messenger.

**Deference**,<sup>1731</sup> respect, submission.  
**Difference**, disagreement.

**Dissent**,<sup>1273</sup> difference of opinion.  
**Descent**,<sup>181</sup> a slope, parentage.

**Decease**,<sup>157</sup> death.  
**Disease**,<sup>667</sup> sickness.

**Decree**,<sup>174</sup> to ordain.  
**Degree**,<sup>130</sup> a step, a rank.

**Defer**,<sup>1734</sup> to put off.  
**Differ**,<sup>129</sup> to disagree.

**Divers**,<sup>928</sup> several.  
**Diverse**, different.

**Doze**, to slumber lightly.  
**Dose**,<sup>986</sup> the portion of medicine given at one time.

**Doom**, judgment, fate.  
**Dome**,<sup>812</sup> a cupola.

**East, S.**, where the sun rises.  
**Yeast**, leaven to raise bread.

**Either**, any one of a number.  
**Ether**,<sup>477</sup> a volatile gas.

**Elicit**,<sup>970</sup> to draw out.  
**Illicit**,<sup>1335</sup> unlawful.

**Elude**,<sup>620</sup> to dodge, to escape.  
**Ilude**, to mock, to deceive.

**Emerge**,<sup>730</sup> to rise from the water.  
**Immerge**, to plunge into it.

**Emigrant**,<sup>146</sup> one leaving a country  
**Immigrant**, one entering it.

**Eminent**,<sup>909</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>1237</sup> to cast out devils  
**Exercise**,<sup>955</sup> to work with

**Extant**, <sup>182</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**, *S.*, filled.

**Formally**, <sup>757</sup> in a formal manner.

**Formerly**, at a former time.

**Gamble**, to play at high stakes.

**Gambol**, to frisk, to frolic: *fr. I.*

**Gristly**, containing gristle.

**Grizzly**, <sup>754</sup> somewhat gray.

**Group**, <sup>130</sup> a cluster.

**Grope**, to feel one's way.

**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>803</sup> a cheat.

**Imposture**, cheating, deceit.

**Im'potent**, <sup>204</sup> powerless.

**Im'pudent**, <sup>1370</sup> shameless.

**Inge'nious**, <sup>1260</sup> clever.

**Ingen'uious**, <sup>1260</sup> frank, open.

**Jester**, one who jests.

**Gesture**, a motion of the limbs.

**Juggler**, <sup>1318</sup> one who juggles.

**Jugular**, belonging to the neck.

**Laud**, <sup>1243</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.

**Lineament**, <sup>774</sup> a feature.

**Liniment**, ointment. *L li'nere*,  
to anoint.

**Lose**, to suffer loss.

**Loose**, untied, slack.

**Larva**, *L.*, the grub of an insect.

**Lava**, <sup>857</sup> molten volcanic rock.

**Literal**, correct to the letter.

**Littoral**, belonging to the shore.

**Magnate**, a great man.

**Magnet**, a loadstone.

**Missal**, <sup>973</sup> the mass book.

**Missile**, a weapon which is thrown.

**Monetary**, <sup>1316</sup> relating to money.

**Monitory**, admonishing.

**Mode**, fashion.

**Mood**, frame of mind.

**Naughty**, bad.

**Knotty**, full of knots.

**Oracle**, <sup>51</sup> a source of advice.  
**Auricle**, <sup>53</sup> an ear, an opening.

**Of**, *S.*, belonging to.  
**Off**, away from.

**Ordinance**, <sup>726</sup> a command.  
**Ordnance**, cannon: *fr. F.*

**Offal**, the refuse of meat.  
**Awful**, dreadful.

**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**, *L.*, a shepherd, a clergyman.  
**Pasture**, <sup>844</sup> grazing ground, grass.

**Pillar**, 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>190</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>803</sup> a part of speech.  
**Proposition**, a proposal.

**Prop'hesy**, <sup>68</sup> (*ai*) to foretell.  
**Prophecy**, (*ci*) something foretold.

**Radish**, <sup>332</sup> a garden vegetable.  
**Reddish**, somewhat red.

**Racer**, a race horse.  
**Razor**, <sup>845</sup> an instrument for shaving.  
 ing.

**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**, (*v. tr.*), to cause to rise.

**Rot**, to putrefy.  
**Wrought**, worked.

**Route**, *F.*, direction, way.  
**Rout**, defeat.

**Ruse**, *F.*, a trick.  
**Rues**, does repent.

**Soot**, smoke deposited.  
**Sult**, to agree, to fit.

**Signal**, <sup>720</sup> to make signals.  
**Signalize**, to make celebrated.

**Shown**, (*o*) part. of show.  
**Shone**, (*o*) did shine.

**Salary**, <sup>415</sup> wages.  
**Celery**, a vegetable: *fr. F.*

**Sit**, (*v. int.*), to be in 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.

**Sower**, one who sows seed.

**Spacious**, <sup>1026</sup> roomy.

**Spe'ci'ous**, <sup>41</sup> plausible.

**Species**, *L.*, sort, kind.

**Sp'cie**, coined money.

**Statute**, <sup>182</sup> an established law.

**Statue**, an image set up.

**Stature**, height in standing.

**Stra'ta**, <sup>890</sup> beds of rock.

**Straighter**, less crooked.

**Surplice**, <sup>11</sup> a priest's white robe.

**Surplus**, <sup>1084</sup> something over.

**Sooth**, *n.*, truth; *a.* true, pleasing.

**Soothe**, to calm, flatter, or allay.

**Sexton**, a church servitor, p. 59.

**Sextant**, the sixth of a circle.

**Subtle**, sly, insinuating.

**Subtle**, rare, delicate, acute.

**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, worn out.

**Wicked**, sinful.

**Wicket**, a small gate.

**Were**, (*wer*), part of the verb *to be*.

**Ware**, merchandise.

**Where?** in what place?

**Weak**, feeble.

**Wick**, a part of a candle. <sup>458</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**, *S.*, 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 supernat-  
ural powers.

**Which?** which, one?

**With**, *S.*, (*th soft*), a preposition.

**Withe**, (*th hard*), a band of twigs.

**Wither**, to fade.

**Whither?** to what place?

**Whether**, a conjunction.

**Weather**, state of the atmosphere.

**Wen**, an excrescence of 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; and only leading definitions are given.*

## LIST I.

- Address**, <sup>903</sup> *v.* To speak to. *n.* Deportment. Cleverness. Superscription. A speech.
- Air**, <sup>470</sup> *n.* What we breathe. A tune. Carriage, or manner.
- Ash**, *n.* A kind of tree. That which remains of the fire.
- Ball**, <sup>891</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**, *n.* The noise of a dog. The covering of a tree.<sup>612</sup> A ship.
- Beam**, *n.* *S.*, 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. *v.* 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. *n.* A small piece, a *bite*. Part of a horse's harness.
- Board**, <sup>1133</sup> *v.* To have meals for a price. *n.* A thin plank.
- Boot**, *n.* A covering for the leg. Advantage.<sup>1344</sup>
- 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.
- Braxler**, *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 a cow. Calf skin. Part of the leg.
- Can**, <sup>296</sup> *v.* Is able. *n.* A metal vessel.
- Cape**, <sup>14</sup> *n.* A headland. A part of a garment which covers the head or neck.
- Caper**, <sup>285</sup> *v.* To leap and frisk. *n.* A pickle.
- Card**, <sup>718</sup> *v.* To comb wool. *n.* Stiff paper.

- Cast**, <sup>1001</sup> *v.* To throw, as in a mould. *n.* A moulded shape.
- Cataract**, <sup>950</sup> *n.* A cascade. A disease of the eye.
- Charge**, *F.*, *n.* Care or guidance. An accusation. Cost. Attack.
- Clove**, <sup>638</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>905</sup> 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>960</sup> *n.* The bark of the cork oak. A city in Ireland.
- Crow**, *n.* A bird. A crowbar. The note of a cock.
- Crop**, *v.* To cut short. *n.* The harvest. A bird's claw. *S.*
- Dear**, *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 portray.
- Drill**, <sup>951</sup> *v.* To bore. To exercise soldiers. *n.* A kind of baboon.
- Drug**, <sup>393</sup> *n.* A medicine. Anything hanging on the seller's hands.
- Duck**, *v.* To dive, or put under water. *n.* A bird. A linen fabric.
- Dun**, *v.* To ask payment often—from *din*. *a.* Dull brown. <sup>456</sup>
- Ear**, *n.* The organ of hearing. A stalk of wheat, &c. *S.*
- 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>981</sup> *v.* To keep (an idea, or a guest). To amuse.
- Exact**, <sup>827</sup> *v.* To force from an unwilling person. *a.* Correct.
- Express**, <sup>958</sup> *v.* To declare. To squeeze out. To send off speedily.
- 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.

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

- Fawn**, *v.* To hang about fondly or slavishly. *n.* The young of the deer.
- Fellow**, *n.* An associate, a match. A clown.
- Figure**, <sup>758</sup> *v.* To appear. To represent. *n.* A shape. A number.
- File**, <sup>77</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>909</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.<sup>585</sup>
- 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.<sup>755</sup> A vegetable excretion.
- Gloss**, *n.* Lustre. An explanatory note.
- Gore**, *v.* To tear with 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.
- Ground**, Past of *grind*. *n.* Earth. The foundation or reason. *S.*
- 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**, *n.* A husk. The body of a ship. A port in Yorkshire, Eng.
- Husband**, <sup>915</sup> *v.* To spend prudently. *n.* A married man.
- Instant**, <sup>182</sup> *a.* Urgent, immediate. *n.* The shortest space of time.
- Jar**, *n.* An earthen vessel. A discord, or jarring sound.

\* In the phrase hue and cry.

- Kind**, <sup>273</sup> *a.* Good natured. *n.* Sort or species.
- Kite**, *n.* A bird of prey. A toy (named from this bird).
- Lace**, *n.* A knitted or woollen fabric. A string.
- Lake**, *n.* Red color. A very large pond.
- Lap**, *v.* To lick up. To fold over. *n.* The space formed on the legs in sitting.
- Lean**, *v.* To incline. *a.* Thin. *n.* The fleshy part of meat.
- Leave**, *v.* To quit or stop. To put forth leaves. *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.
- Like**, *v.* 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.
- Mall**, *n.* Tribute. Armour of defence.<sup>617</sup> A post bag. *F.* *maille*.
- Mangle**, *v.* To smooth linen. To rend and bruise.
- Mast**, *n.* Part of a ship. Acorns<sup>558</sup> and beech nuts.
- Match**, *n.* A material for lighting with. An equal—wh. *mate*. A marriage. A contest.
- Matter**, <sup>334</sup> *v.* To be of importance. *n.* *material*. Subject of discourse.
- Mead**, *n.* A meadow. Honey wine.
- Meal**, <sup>868</sup> *h.* 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, *S.* A native of Morocco.
- Mortar**, *n.* A vessel in which things are pounded. Cement. A wide cannon. *F.* *mortier*.
- Must**, *v.* Is bound by necessity. *n.* Mould. Unfermented wine, *fr.* *L.*
- Madder**, *a.* Comparative of *mad*. *n.* A dye.
- Nail**, *n.* Part of the fingers and toes. A metal spike. 2½ 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>914</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**, <sup>1028</sup> *n.* A weight. A panther, a *lynx*.
- Partial**, <sup>1080</sup> *a.* Inclined to. Belonging to a *part* only.
- Paste**, *F.*, *n.* Dough. Mock jewellery.
- Patient**, <sup>1382</sup> *a.* Suffering, persevering. *n.* A *suffering* person.
- Peck**, <sup>767</sup> *v.* To *pick* at with the beak. *n.* A quarter of a bushel.
- Peer**, *v.* To peep. *n.* An equal. A nobleman. <sup>1305</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 pineapple.
- 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. See p. 58.
- Pollard**, *n.* A topped tree. A mixture of meal and bran.
- Post**, <sup>883</sup> *v.* To travel quickly, or send off quickly. To *cor* 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 running match: *fr.* *S.*
- Rail**, *v.* To scold violently. *n.* A paling. A wading bird.
- Ram**, *v.* To drive forcibly, as a ram butts. *n.* A male sheep. *S.*
- Rash**, *a.* Hasty, done with a *rush*. *n.* An eruption on the skin. <sup>945</sup>
- Rent**, *v.* Tore. *n.* A tearing. An income. <sup>908</sup>
- Resolution**, <sup>919</sup> *n.* Determination. Separation into parts.
- Right**, <sup>577</sup> *a.* Just. Straight. Not left. *n.* Justice. A claim.
- Ring**, *v.* To sound a bell. *n.* A circle, *S.*
- 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 bitter herb.
- Rush**, *v.* To run violently. *n.* A marsh plant.
- Sack**, *v.* To rob a conquered town. *n.* A bag. The old name for sherry.
- 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.
- Spar**, *v.* To box. *n.* A beam or bar. A crystal.
- Shaft**, *n.* A handle. An arrow. A vertical pit. A pillar.
- Shed**, *v.* To let fall. *n.* A covered place to shed the rain.
- Shoal**, *a.* *Shallow*. *n.* A great number of fish. A sand-bank.
- Shore**, <sup>837</sup> *n.* The beach. A prop.
- Size**, *n.* Bulk. Glue.
- Smooth**, *v.* To make smooth. *a.* Not rough.
- Spirit**, <sup>196</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 bow 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. etc.*).
- 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**, To sound a bell. *n.* A tax. *S.*
- Treat**, <sup>971</sup> *v.* To use. To negotiate. To discuss. *n.* A feast.
- Tumbler**, *n.* A kind of pigeon. A gymnast. <sup>913</sup> A drinking glass.\*
- Turtle**, *S., n.* A sea tortoise. A kind of pigeon.
- Usher**, *v.* To introduce. *n.* An under-teacher: *fr. F.*
- Wages**, *v.* Carries on 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.

\* Formerly made so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it.

## LIST II.

*In which the difference meaning*

*y arises from the different derivations.*

**Arch**, <sup>790</sup> droll, sly : chief  
**Arch**, <sup>663</sup> a curve, as in a bridge.

**Bay**, <sup>124</sup> an arm of the sea.  
**Bay**, the laurel tree : also brown.  
*G. lais*, a palm branch.  
**Bay**, to bark at : *fr. F.*

**Bull**, *S.*, the male of cattle.  
**Bull**, a papal proclamation : *L.*  
*bullæ*, a seal.  
**Bull**, a blunder in speech.

**Case**, <sup>1001</sup> state, condition.  
**Case**, <sup>1261</sup> a law *cause* or trial.  
**Case**, <sup>962</sup> a covering.

**Chase**, to hunt. *F. chasser.*  
**Chase**, <sup>962</sup> to *enchase*, to engrave.

**Comb**, <sup>404</sup> a receptacle for honey.  
**Comb**, an instrument for adjusting  
 the hair. *S. camb.*

**Corn**, <sup>350</sup> any kind of *grain*.  
**Corn**, <sup>264</sup> a *horny* excrescence  
 on the foot.

**Count**, <sup>1267</sup> to *compute*. A clause in  
 an indictment.  
**Count**, <sup>585</sup> a title.

**Counter**, opposite to. *L. contra.*  
**Counter**, a table for *counting* on.

**Cleave**, <sup>938</sup> to split.  
**Cleave**, <sup>1389</sup> to stick to.

**Cricketer**, <sup>691</sup> an insect.  
**Cricketer**, <sup>781</sup> a game.

**Dam**, <sup>535</sup> the mother of an animal.  
**Dam** *D.*, a bank to confine water.

**Defile**, to *besoul* or corrupt.  
**Defile**, <sup>775</sup> a gorge or ravine.

**Desert**, <sup>663</sup> to forsake.  
**Desert**, <sup>1287</sup> merit.

**Date**, <sup>964</sup> the time of an event.  
**Date**, <sup>141</sup> a kind of fruit.

**Divers**, men who *dive*.  
**Divers**, <sup>129</sup> several.

**Don**, a Russian river.  
**Don**, <sup>554</sup> a Spanish title.  
**Don**, to put on. See p. 56.

**Down**, soft feathers or hair. *Dan.*  
*duun.*

**Down**, <sup>397</sup> a hill.  
**Down**, downwards. *S. adune.*

**Elder**, older. *S. eld.* age.  
**Elder**, a tree. *S. ellarn.*

**Fair**, beautiful, equitable. *S. fægr.*  
**Fair**, a free market : *fr. L.*

**Fell**, a hill. *S. feld.*  
**Fell**, *S.* fierce : wh *felon*.  
**Fell**, did *fall*.  
**Fell**, *S.*, a skin, a hide.

**Felt**, did *feel*.  
**Felt**, *S.*, soft cloth.

**Fine**, good looking. *F. fin.*  
**Fine**, <sup>757</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>37</sup> to baffle, to *befool*.

**Foil**, <sup>346</sup> leaf, as gold foil.

**Grave**, <sup>996</sup> serious.

**Grave**, <sup>731</sup> to engrave. A sepulchre. A tomb.

**Holm**, the evergreen oak. *S.*

*holen*, holly. See p. 17.

**Holm**, *S.*, a river island; or low, flat land near a river.

**Host**, <sup>500</sup> an army.

**Host**, <sup>586</sup> one who entertains.

**Host**, the elements in the Mass.  
*L. hostia*, a sacrifice.

**Gin**, a distilled liquor. *F. genievre*, juniper.

**Gin**, <sup>1300</sup> a snare, an engine.

**Jet**, a mineral. See p. 156.

**Jet**, <sup>800</sup> to jet out, a spout.

**Just**, <sup>603</sup> right, fair.

**Just**, exactly, *juxta*, p. 62.

**Kennel**, <sup>354</sup> a water-course.

**Kennel**, <sup>283</sup> a dog house.

**Lay**, <sup>123</sup> past of *lie*, to put down

**Lay**, a song. *S. ley*.

**Lay**, <sup>546</sup> not clerical.

**League**, <sup>916</sup> a treaty.

**League**, three miles: *fr. C.*

**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>208</sup> an auxiliary verb.

**March**, to step regularly. *F. marcher*.

**March**, the 3rd month. See p. 159.

**Mean**, to intend. *S. manan*.

**Mean**, middling,—low, base. *S. mene*.

**Means**, <sup>704</sup> instrumentality.

**Mill**, an engine for grinding *meal*.

**Mill**, <sup>1082</sup> the *thousandth* part of a dollar.

**Mint**, <sup>1316</sup> a place for coining.

**Mint**, a small herb. *G. minthe*.

**Mine**, *S.*, belonging to *me*.

**Mine**, <sup>406</sup> a place for ore.

**Mass**, a lump. *L. massa*

**Mass**, <sup>973</sup> the Roman Catholic service of the Lord's Supper.

**Page**, <sup>527</sup> a servant boy.

**Page**, one side of a leaf. *L. pa'gina*

**Plane**, <sup>400</sup> level; a tool for smoothing.

**Plane**, <sup>1134</sup> the *plat'anus* tree.

**Pole**, <sup>128</sup> the end of the earth's axis

**Pole**, <sup>313</sup> a stake: 5½ yards.

**Pole**, a native of Poland.

**Policy**, <sup>583</sup> management, plan.

**Policy**, a warrant for money in the funds: a promise to pay by insurance offices. *L. pollice'ri*, to promise.

\* Called in America the *basswood*.

**Pitch**, <sup>767</sup> to throw : hence the elevation or extent.

**Pitch**, tar. *L. pīx.*

**Pale**, <sup>751</sup> whitish, *pullid.*

**Pale**, <sup>313</sup> a stake, an enclosure.

**Pile**, a large stake driven in the ground. See *pillory*, clv.

**Pile**, <sup>771</sup> the nap on cloth : a mass.

**Pulse**, <sup>944</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, <sup>809</sup>

**Porter**, <sup>890</sup> a gate keeper.

**Porter**, <sup>1379</sup> a carrier of loads.

**Quarry**, <sup>1049</sup> a place where stone is hewn and *squared*.

**Quarry**, <sup>1297</sup> prey.

**Rank**, <sup>329</sup> vigorous, coarse, rancid.

**Rank**, <sup>583</sup> dignity : a row.

**Rally**, <sup>884</sup> to re-form in battle.

**Rally**, to jest satirically : fr. *rail*.

**Rest**, *S.*, quiet, cessation.

**Rest**, <sup>182</sup> that which remains.

**Rose**, did *rise*.

**Rose**, <sup>375</sup> a flower, a color.

**Riddle**, a puzzle, from *read*.

**Riddle**, <sup>835</sup> a coarse sieve.

**Ray**, <sup>778</sup> a beam of light

**Ray**, a skate.

**Sage**, <sup>609</sup> a kitchen herb. *F. sauge.*

**Sage**, <sup>1284</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. seol.*

**Seal**, <sup>730</sup> a signet for letters, &c.

**Sound**, <sup>299</sup> healthy.

**Sound**, <sup>685</sup> a noise : to examine (as by *sound*), to try.

**Sound**, *S.*, a strait, a fish's air bladder.

**Sole**, <sup>1029</sup> only, single.

**Sole**, <sup>378</sup> part of a foot; a fish.

**Still**, *S.*, quiet.

**Still**, <sup>421</sup> a machine for *distilling*.

**Stole**, did *steal*.

**Stole**, *G.*, a priest's robe.

**Scale**, <sup>817</sup> to mount by ladders : the proportion of represented to real size in maps, &c.

**Scale**, <sup>940</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>1115</sup> affectionate, fragile.

**Tender**, <sup>485</sup> to offer or *extend*. A vessel or ear which attends (for *attender*).

**Vice**, <sup>1125</sup> wickedness.

**Vice**, <sup>634</sup> a machine to hold *forcibly*.

**Vice**, <sup>1176</sup> a substitute, as *viceroi*.

## CLASS V.

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

**Au'gust**, the eighth month.  
**August**,<sup>322</sup> grand, majestic.

**Buf'fet**, *F.*, *n.* a box or blow with the fist; *v.* to strike.  
**Buffet'**, a shelf, a side-table.

**Com'pact**,<sup>925</sup> an agreement.  
**Compact'**, firm, solid.

**Con'jure**,<sup>1239</sup> (*kun'-jur*), to practise the art of a conjurer.  
**Conjure'**, to call upon with adjuration; to entreat in the most earnest manner.

**En'trance**,<sup>799</sup> the act or place of entering.

**Entrance'**, to put into a *trance* or *ecstasy*. *L. trans*, beyond.

**Gal'lant**, *F.*, brave, (applied to military men)  
**Gallant'**, attentive to ladies.

**In'stinct**,<sup>464</sup> *n.* the imperfect reason of animals.

**Instinct'**, *a.* moved by something within, animated.

**In'valid**,<sup>277</sup> one weak or disabled by sickness, wounds, &c.

**Inval'id**, weak; of no force or weight.

**Min'ute**,<sup>1090</sup> the 60th part of an hour: a small portion of time.

**Minute'**, small, diminished

**Provost**,<sup>803</sup> (*prov'-ust*), the head of a corporation.\*

**Provost**, (*pro-vo'*), the executioner of an army.

**Su'pine**, a kind of verbal noun in Latin.

**Supine'**, lying with the face upward, indolent. *L. supi'nus*.

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

**Ab'sent**,<sup>129</sup> not present.  
**Absent'**, to keep away.

**Ab'stract**,<sup>571</sup> an abridgment.  
**Abstract'**, 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.  
**Accent'**, <sup>602</sup> to mark the accent; to give or express the accent.

**Af'fix**, the post-fix or terminating particle.

**Affix'**, <sup>924</sup> to join or unite to.

**At'tribute**, <sup>885</sup> a quality.  
**Attrib'ute**, to assign to.

**Aug'ment**, <sup>322</sup> an in'crease.  
**Augment'**, to increase.

**Col'lect**, <sup>811</sup> a short prayer, *collected* from the services of the day.  
**Collect'**, to bring together.

**Com'ment**, <sup>127</sup> an exposition.  
**Comment'**, (upen), to expound.

**Com'press**, a surgical bandage.  
**Compress'**, to press together.

**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>168</sup> harmony.  
**Concord'**, to agree with.

**Con'duct**, <sup>965</sup> behavior.  
**Conduct'**, to lead, to manage.

**Con'fine**, <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>999</sup> a dispute, a struggle.  
**Contest'**, to dispute, to contend.

**Con'tract**, <sup>944</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>1380</sup> an escort, or guide.  
**Convoy'**, to escort, to accompany as a guard.

**Coun'termand'**, <sup>578</sup> an order to the contrary.  
**Coun'termand''**, to revoke a former order.

**Des'cant**, <sup>602</sup> a song, a discourse.  
**Descant'**, to harangue.

**Des'ert**, <sup>883</sup> a wilderness; a *deserted* place.  
**Desert'**, to forsake.

**Di'gest**, <sup>878</sup> materials arranged.  
**Digest'**, to arrange; to dissolve.

**Dis'count**, <sup>1267</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>1321</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>911</sup> something extracted.

**Extract'**, to draw out, or from.

**Fer'ment**, <sup>1382</sup> a boiling, a tumult.

**Ferment'**, to cause or produce fermentation.

**Fre'quent**, <sup>1108</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>1158</sup> perfume or fragrance exhaled by fire.

**Incense'**, to inflame, to enrage.

**In'crease**, <sup>720</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>21</sup>

**Insult'**, to treat with insolence.

**In'terchange**, a mutual exchange commerce. *F. changer.*

**Interchange'**, to exchange with.

**In'terdict**, <sup>61</sup> a prohibition.

**Interdict'**, to prohibit.

**Miscon'duct**, <sup>961</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.

**O'vercharge''**, to charge too much. to crowd. See p. 26.

**O'verthrow**, defeat, discomfiture, destruction.

**Overthrow'** to defeat, to discomfit, to destroy.<sup>800</sup>

**Permit**, <sup>973</sup> a licence or authority.

**Permit'**, to authorize, to allow.

**Per'vert**, one turned from the right way.

**Pervert'**, to lead one wrong.

**Prem'ise**, <sup>973</sup> an anterior proposition.

**Premise'**, to put before. See p. 1.

**Pre'fix**, <sup>921</sup> a particle or proposition prefixed to a word.

**Prefix'**, to put before.

**Prel'ude**, <sup>620</sup> something introductory.

**Prelude'**, to serve as an introduction, to begin with.

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



**Pres'age**, <sup>1284</sup> a prognostic or sign.  
**Presage'**, to foretell or forebode.

**Pres'ent**, <sup>109</sup> *n.* something presented, a gift or offering; *a.* not absent.

**Present'**, to give formally.

**Pro'ceeds**, the cash returns of a sale.

**Proceeds'**, does advance.<sup>1035</sup>

**Produce**, <sup>965</sup> that which is produced; the product or amount.

**Produce'**, to bring forth.

**Proj'ect**, <sup>890</sup> a design; a scheme.

**Project'**, to form in the mind; to jut out.

**Pro'test**, <sup>679</sup> a solemn or legal declaration.

**Protest'**, to declare solemnly or legally.

**Reb'el**, <sup>628</sup> one who rebels.

**Rebel'**, to oppose lawful authority to rise in rebellion.

**Rec'ord**, <sup>105</sup> a register, a memorial.

**Record'**, to register.

**Ref'use**, <sup>879</sup> what is refused as useless; worthless remains.

**Refuse'**, to reject.

**Rep''rimand', F.**, a censure.

**Rep'rimand''**, to censure, to chide.

**Sub'ject**, <sup>890</sup> *a.* placed under; liable to; *n.* one under the dominion of another; the question or matter under consideration.

**Subject'**, to place under; to reduce to submission.

**Sur'name**, <sup>1293</sup> a name added.

**Surname'**, to distinguish by a surname.

**Sur'vey**, <sup>43</sup> a view taken.

**Survey'**, to take a view.

**Tor'ment**, <sup>878</sup> torture, vexation.

**Torment'**, to put to pain; to torture or to vex.

**Trans'fer**, <sup>1374</sup> the act of transferring; delivery; removal.

**Transfer'**, to assign or make over to another; to remove.

**Trans'port**, <sup>1379</sup> rapture; a vessel for conveying soldiers over the sea.

**Transport'**, to convey from one place to another; to enrapture.

**Un'dress**, <sup>913</sup> a loose, easy dress.

**Undress'**, to divest of clothes

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

## CLASS VI:

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

**Associate**, <sup>584</sup> (*ā*) to keep company.  
with.

**Associate**, (*it*) a companion.

**Abuse**, <sup>681</sup> (*z*) to ill-use.

**Abuse**, (*c*) ill use.

**Axes**, (*ēs*) plural of *axe*.

**Axes**, (*ēs*) plural of *axis*.

**Bow**, (*ou*) an inclination; the fore  
part of a ship.

**Bow**, (*ō*) an instrument for shoot-  
ing arrows.

**Bass**, (*ah*) a kind of fish.

**Bass**, (*ā*) the lowest part in har-  
mony.

**Canon**, *G.*, a rule; an ecclesiastic.

**Canon**, <sup>354</sup> *Sp.*, (*canyon*) a ravine  
(in *S.W. of United States*).

**Cleanly**, (*c*) neat.

**Cleanly**, (*ē*) in a clean manner.

**Close**, <sup>979</sup> (*z*) to shut.

**Close**, (*c*) fast, shut.

**Courtesy**, (*cur-te-sy*) civility.

**Courtesy**, (*curt-sey*) a lady's ges-  
ture of respect.

**Clothes**, does clothe.

**Clothes**, (*close*) garments.

**Char**, (*ā*) to become charcoal.

**Char**, (*ā*) to work at *chores*.

**Cruise**, (*z*) a rambling voyage.

**Cruise**, **cruse** (*c*) a small *cruct*.

**Deliberate**, <sup>1006</sup> (*ā*) to think.

**Deliberate**, (*it*) done with delib-  
eration.

**Desolate**, <sup>1029</sup> (*a*) to ravage <sup>637</sup> and  
destroy.

**Desolate**, (*et*) desolated.

**Diffuse**, <sup>879</sup> (*z*) to spread or scatter

**Diffuse**, (*c*) verbose, wordy.

**Does**, (*duz*) doth.

**Does**, (*ōz*) the plural of *doe*.

**Eat**, (*ē*) to devour.

**Eat**, (*ē*) another form of *ate*.

**Estimate**, (*ā*) to calculate; *fr. L.*

**Estimate**, (*it*) a calculation.

**Excuse**, <sup>1261</sup> (*z*) to pardon, to make  
excuses.

**Excuse**, (*c*) an apology.

**Fer-te**, *L.*, 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>790</sup> (ā) to hint.

**Intimate**, (it) close, very familiar.

**Irony**, (iurny) tasting of iron.

**Irony**, 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**, (i) v. to be alive.

**Live**, (i) a. alive.

**Lower**, (ō) to let down.

**Lower**, **lour**, (ou) to look dark.

**Moderate**, <sup>1011</sup> (ā) to make or become moderate.

**Moderate**, (it) 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>705</sup> (ō) worthy of note.

**Notable**, (ō) skilled in housekeeping.

**Po'lish**, belonging to Poland.

**Pol'ish**, <sup>963</sup> a glassy surface.

**Poll**, (ō) the head; a voting place.

**Poll**, (ō) a name.

**Pedal**, (ē) belonging to the foot.

**Pedal**, (ē) a part of a piano.

**Pendant**, <sup>998</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.

**Rarity**, (ā) infrequency.

**Rarity**, (ā) the oppos. of density.

**Reading**, (ē) perusing.

**Reading**, (ç) an English town.

**Slaver**, (ā.) a slave ship.

**Slaver**, (ā) spittle.

**Separate**, <sup>227</sup> (ā) to disjoin, to part.

**Separate**, (it) distinct.

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

**Slough**, (*slou*) a miry place.  
**Slough**, (*sluff*) the cast skin of a snake.<sup>32</sup>

**Sewer**, (*soo-cr*) a drain.  
**Sewer**, (*so-cr*) one who sews.

**Sow**, (*ō*) to scatter seed.  
**Sow**, (*ou*) the female of swine.

**Tarry**, (*ā*) to stay, to wait.  
**Tarry**, (*ah*) smeared with tar.

**Teeth**, **teethe**, (*th soft*) to grow teeth.

**Teeth**, (*th hard*) a part of the mouth.

**Tear**, (*ā*) to rend.  
**Tear**, (*ē*) water from the eye.

**Use**,<sup>681</sup> (*z*) to employ.  
**Use**, (*c*) employment.

**Wind**, (*i*) to turn round.  
**Wind**, *S.*, (*i*) air in motion.

**Won't**, (*ō*) a contraction of *would not*.  
**Wont**, (*ū*) usage, custom.

**Worsted**, (*oo*) a kind of yarn.  
**Worsted**, (*ur*) defeated.

**Wound**, (*ou*) did wind.  
**Wound**, *S.*, (*oo*) an injury.

## CLASS VII.—SYNONYMS.

*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, sustain, second.  
 Thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct, impede, counteract, debar.<sup>796</sup>

Assemble,<sup>1197</sup> collect, convoke, levy, master, convene, summon.  
 Disperse, separate, dismiss, scatter, disband,<sup>915</sup> discharge.

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

Appoint, order, prescribe, dictate, direct, command, ordain.  
Abjure, recall, revoke, recant, disavow, countermand, repeal.

Active, assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, sedulous,  
Inactive, desultory, lazy, idle, inert, <sup>671</sup> slothful, indolent,

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

Asperse, defame, calumniate, slander, traduce, detract, vilify, decry.  
Praise, eulogize, extol, <sup>1376</sup> commend, applaud, vindicate.

Abase, degrade, disgrace, humiliate, dishonor, humble, lower.  
Raise, exalt, honor, elevate, dignify, promote, enhance, <sup>1138</sup>

Audacity, boldness, effrontery, <sup>21</sup> hardihood, impudence, confidence.  
Timidity, bashfulness <sup>756</sup>, modesty, diffidence, shyness.

Awkward, clumsy, uncouth, *S.*, ungainly, clownish, rude, coarse.  
Dexterous, polished, elegant, polite, urbane, courteous, fine.

Conceal, hide, secrete, dissemble, <sup>1151</sup> disguise, cloke, screen.  
Avow, reveal, exhibit, expose, display, divulge, <sup>541</sup>

Calamity, disaster, <sup>491</sup> misfortune, mishap, <sup>1781</sup> catastrophe.  
Blessing, boon, god-send, <sup>1103</sup> advantage, <sup>1035</sup> benefit.

Common, vulgar, ordinary, mean, plebeian, <sup>543</sup> medioere.  
Uncommon, extraordinary, distinguished, select, remarkable.

Changeable, fickle, variable, inconstant, unstable.  
Steady, stable, constant, reliable (*an Americanism*), trustworthy.

Wealth, riches, opulence, abundance, affluence, plenty, exuberance.  
Indigence, (*L. egère*, to need), necessity, poverty, <sup>771</sup> need, penury, want.

Brave, *F.*, courageous, intrepid, valiant, heroic, fearless, gallant.  
Cowardly, timid, pusillanimous, recreant, craven, dastardly.

Entice, seduce, prompt, allure, induce, tempt, <sup>1702</sup> cajole, decoy.  
Deter, <sup>1338</sup> scare, daunt, warn, frighten, discourage, hinder.

Grant, allow, bestow, confer, concede, afford, *fr. F.*, impart.  
 Refuse, deny,<sup>133</sup> retain, withhold, grasp, keep.

Huge, immense, vast, extensive, enormous, gigantic, prodigious.  
 Small, little, minute, petty, diminutive, limited, tiny.

Involve, implicate, entangle, perplex, embarrass, <sup>96</sup> disconcert, puzzle.  
 Disentangle, facilitate, extricate, <sup>854</sup> unravel, explain.

Kindness, goodwill, benignity, liberality, benevolence, graciousness.  
 Unkindness, harshness, malignity, malevolence, cruelty.<sup>63</sup>

Society, association, community, company,<sup>866</sup> partnership.  
 Avoid,<sup>1299</sup> shun, elude, eschew.

Bewail, bemoan, deplore, lament, regret, mourn, grieve.  
 Cheer, comfort, console, encourage, gladden, inspirit, refresh.

Accomplish, achieve,<sup>17</sup> effect, execute, perform, realise, attain.  
 Jaded, tired, exhausted, fatigued, harassed, weary.

Make, form, create, compose, constitute, construct, fabricate.  
 Notorious, renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, noted.

Mount, climb, scale, ascend, rise, soar.  
 Suffocate, smother, strangle, choke, stifle.

Imperious, absolute, arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical, peremptory.  
 Relate, recite, rehearse, describe, narrate, recount, tell, detail.

Overcome, subdue, vanquish,<sup>630</sup> conquer, surmount, defeat.  
 Amend,<sup>616</sup> correct, reform, improve, rectify, better, ameliorate.

Yield, cede, deliver,<sup>570</sup> surrender, <sup>988</sup> submit, succumb.  
 Attractions, charms, allurements, fascinations.

Difficulty, hindrance, impediment, obstacle, bar, clog, obstruction.  
 Colleague, partner, associate, coadjutor,<sup>1400</sup> assistant, confederate.

Satisfaction, enjoyment,<sup>1339</sup> pleasure, gratification.  
 Shoal, swarm, drove, herd, flock, bevy, covey,<sup>121</sup> hive.

Entreaty, prayer, supplication, solicitation,<sup>970</sup> request, suit.<sup>851</sup>  
 Gang,<sup>161</sup> band, crew, company, troop, clique, club, coterie,<sup>1025</sup> clan

Joy,<sup>1339</sup> gladness, gaiety, mirth, merriment, exhilaration.  
 Margin,<sup>739</sup> edge, brim, rim, brink,<sup>947</sup> border.

Note, sign, token, mark, emblem.<sup>801</sup> symbol, characteristic, trait.  
 Quickness, fleetness,<sup>79</sup> swiftiness, speed, rapidity, velocity.

Reward,<sup>850</sup> requital,<sup>10</sup> compensation, amends, remuneration.  
 Opprobrium, *L.*, o' quoy, reproach, contumely, disgrace, infamy.

## THE ALPHABET.

---

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.

**A** represents 5 sounds, as in the words :— *fate, fat, fare, far, fall.*

**E** " 3 " " *mete, met, her.*

**I** " 4 " " *pine, pin, fir, pique.*

**O** " 5 " " *note, not, more, nor, done.*

**U** " 5 " " *tube, tub, pull, fur, rule.*

**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*—except in *rhomb*.

**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 *
eot	got		eit	gibe
cut	gum		cyst	gypsy

**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 *heir*, *hour*, *honor*, *herb*, *honest*, *humour*.

**K** is silent before *n*, as *knit*. **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 *seat*, *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 first two sounding like *dzh*, and the last being equivalent to *ks*. **Z**, at the beginning of a word, is sounded, however, like *z*, as *Xenophon*.

## DIAGRAPHS.

These are unions of consonants to represent simple sounds. **None** 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 *tychem*, *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 *f*, 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 mark to show  
How *o*, *i*, *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*.

**Ju** has the sound of / *o*, as *queen*, but in words from the French, the sound of *k*, as in *casquet*.<sup>962</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 were represented respectively by the letters  $\delta$  and  $\rho$ . *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; that is 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>148</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 *disyllable*; one of three, a *trisyllable*; and one of more than three, a *polysyllable*.

1. A syllable, diphthong, <sup>157</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 inflections 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.

---

1. **Monosyllables ending in *f*, *i*, 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*, *i* 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. ***Y*, 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 the vowel *i* being inadmissible in English spelling.
4. In the derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sty*, the *y* is retained.
5. In *beauteous*, *beauteous*, *duteous*, *piteous*, 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 *mated*.

Apparel <sup>1314</sup>	Drive <sup>123</sup>	Label	Quarrel <sup>70</sup>
Bevel	Duel	Laurel	Ravel
Bowel	Embowel	Level	Revel
Cancel	Enamel	Libel	Rival
Carol	Equal	Marshal	Rowel <sup>873</sup>
Cavil	Gambol	Marvel	Shovel
Channel <sup>354</sup>	Gospel	Model	Shrivel
Chisel <sup>931</sup>	Gravel	Panel <sup>783</sup>	Snivel
Counsel	Grovel	Parcel	Tassel
Cudgel	Handsel	Pencil	Travel
Dial <sup>1192</sup>	Jewel	Pistol	Trammel
Dishevel	Kennel	Pommel <sup>773</sup>	Unkennel

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 *ful*, drop one *l*, as *welcome*, *fulfil*, *shrilly*, *skillful*.

*Exceptions.*—*Allspice*, *farewell*, *unwell*, *illness*, *shrillness*, *smallness*, *stillness*, *stillborn*, *tallness*, *downhill*, *befell*, *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 *peaceable*, *changeable*, *outrageous*. This keeps the *c* and *g* soft.

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

3. *Duty*, *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*.

\* It seems to be retained in *singcing* and *swingeing*, to distinguish them from *singing* and *swinging*. It changes into *y* before *ing*, as *die*, *dying*.

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

*Exceptions.*—The compounds of the noun *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, *obedience*, *seignior*, *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* and *tion*,—attention to the form of the root from which the word is derived will generally preserve from error. Thus :

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

**All other Latin verbs (i. e. verbs in *-ere* or *-ire*) 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 the *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.**

\* The only English monosyllables ending in *c* are *arc*, *lac*, *disc* and *zinc*.

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

angel	chisel	hovel	panel	towel
barrel <sup>796</sup>	cudgel	kennel	pareel	travel
bushel <sup>317</sup>	dainsel <sup>538</sup>	label	pommel	trammel
camel	flannel	level	revel	trowel
cancel	funnel	libel	rowel	tunn l
channel	gospel <sup>1103</sup>	lintel	shovel	vowel
chancel	gravel	model	snivel	
chapel	grovel <sup>150</sup>	morsel <sup>89</sup>	swivel	
charnel	hazel	novel	tinzel	

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	nitre	sabre, <i>F.</i>
acre	lustre	nitre	sombre, <i>F.</i>
calibre, <i>F.</i>	maigre, <i>F.</i>	ochre	seepre
centre	massacre, <i>F.</i>	ogre, <i>F.</i>	speetre
fibre	meagre, <i>F.</i>	reconnoitre, <i>F.</i>	sepulchre
livre, <i>F.</i>	metre	saltpetre	theatre

## PRONUNCIATION OR ORTHOEPEY.

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 : which 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.

The General rule in English words is to accent the root, but in verbs, the termination : to distinguish them from nouns, &c., spelt 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. Trisyllables 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 termination *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *ion*, *eous*, and *ious*, are pronounced as monosyllables, and when preceded by *c* or *q* soft, *s*, *t*, or *x*, are pronounced *shá*, *shín*, *shül*, *shüs*, *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*, *adhē'sion*, *erō'sion*, *confū'sion*, *rel'gious*.

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

11. Words ending in *ic*, from the 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 that circumstance :

\* The penultimate is the last syllable but one, and the antepenultimate 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'gageor'', &c.

(2) So we say:—"To give and forgive"—"pro'habilit'y and plaus'ibility"—"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.

<i>Examples</i> :—Cave	cavity	Legend	legendary
Nature	natural	Seeret	seeretary
Zeal <sup>1399</sup>	zealous	Know	knowledge
Steal	stealth	Fore	forehead
Chaste	chastity	Break	breakfast

Sometimes this is indicated by a change in spelling,

<i>Ex.</i> :—Maintain	maintenantee	Sheep	shepherd
Seam	sempstress	Vain	vanity
Villain	villany	Grain	granary

16. In the absenee 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 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. Class VI. exemplifies this.



(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, <i>S.</i>	soothe
abuse	abuse	mouse, <i>S.</i>	mouse
close	close	house, <i>S.</i>	house
diffuse	diffuse	grease	grease
glass	glaze	excuse	excuse
brass	breze	grief	grieve
grass	graze	thief	thieve
price	prize	life	live
behoof	behoove	wife, <i>S.</i>	wive
proof	prove	mouth, <i>S.</i>	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, <i>S.</i>	teeth	prophecy	prophecy
		summons	summon*
		licence	license *

\* Distinguished in another manner.

† So also the plurals of bath, lath, path, cloth, moth, youth, oath, wreath, trough, have the flat sound of *v*.

## 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 internal vowel, as

\* See Ex. 18, 19, 25, on p. 30—Exercises.

*bind, bond*; or the consonants, as *milk, milch, seek, beseech*; or both, as *weave, woof, cling, clench*. Secondary derivatives are made by an external addition, which is either a prefix or an affix, as *bona, 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 *apheresis* as *'gan* for *began*, *rim* for *brim*; when in the middle, *syncope*, as *e'er* for *ever*, *lass* for *ludess*; and when at the end, *apoc'ope*, as *bad* from *bade*.

Whole words are also joined - forming what is called a compound word, as — *backwoodsman, holiday, everlasting, oversight, seasick, thereafter, moving-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.

---

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

---

*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.

**Atonc**, to make *at one*, to reconcile, to expiate.

**Bar**, <sup>706</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 *ber' stick*, to give word for word.

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

- Behold**, <sup>980</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>798</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>194</sup> from *blow'd*, as **float** from *flow'd*.
- Bloater**, a bloated or fat herring.
- Boggle**, to stick like one in a *bog*; to stammer.
- Booth**, <sup>124</sup> properly a *bower*, or covering of boughs. From *boweth*, as **truth** and **troth** from *troweth*. <sup>1305</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. Der. **bitter** and **batten**.
- Bill**, an axe, so called from its shape resembling a bird's bill.
- Right**, <sup>124</sup> a bay, a bend in a rope. From *bayed*, as **might** from *mayed*, and **fright** from *afraid*.
- Bout**, <sup>124</sup> (from *bowed*), a *turn*, as at wrestling, &c.
- Brace**, <sup>137</sup> (from *embrace*), a coupler or bracket. Two thing coupled.
- Bread**, <sup>947</sup> *brayed* or pounded corn. Or from *S. bredan* to nourish.
- Brinded**, <sup>436</sup> **brindled**, striped as if branded, i. e. *burned*.
- Brood**, *S.*, (from *breed*), the number born and *bred* at one time.
- Buckwheat**, <sup>716</sup> from *beech wheat*, the grain resembling the beech mast.
- Burly**, big, *boorlike*, as **surly** from *sour*.
- Buff**, *buffalo*, leather, but in **rebuff** and **buffer** from *be off*.
- 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>122</sup> caused by *chill*.
- Comely**, *coming* together, fitting, becoming, graceful.
- Coarse**, <sup>1073</sup> from *gross*, which has much the same meaning.
- Countenance**, <sup>961</sup> the *contents* of the face.

**Chary**, (from *careful*), penurious.

**Craven**, one who has *craven* mercy from his victor, a coward.

**Cud**, *S.*, **quid**, what has already been *chewed*.

**Crane**, <sup>279</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*. See *gridiron* below.

**Curb**, to *bow* or *bend*, and hence to *restrain*, is another form of *curve*.

**Curd**, <sup>344</sup> from *crude*, by metathesis, (i. e. change of place), of the letter *r*. So **board** from *broad*, <sup>1133</sup> **corn** and **garner** from *grain*, **purpose** for *propose*, **portend** for *protend*, &c., and **third** from *three*.

**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** and **dole**, 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>136</sup> the bow of the *ell* or arm.

**Fallow**, *yellowish* <sup>753</sup> red. Ground plowed and left unsown, which is generally of this color. To be *fallow*, is to remain unused.

**Foot-locks**, (from *foot hooks*), the middle timbers of a ship.

**Farthing**, † (from *fourthing*), the fourth part of a penny. So the *Ridings* (i. e. *triflings*), 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, *gyves*.

**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**, **foray**, and **forage** are from *food*.

**Foible**, a weak point, from *feeble*.

**Forge**, *F.*, to hammer into a given shape, hence to counterfeit writing.

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

\* 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.

**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. *haved*), 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*.

**Husbandmen**, originally the *bondman* of the *house*, or farm.

**Ill**, **all**, 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*. So **hawk** from *havoc*.

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

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

**Lolter**, 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 rusty. **Moulder**, to turn to mould.

**Mob**, <sup>168</sup> (from *mobile*, movable), the fickle vulgar—easily swayed by the whim of the moment.

**Mound**, from *mount*, as **hound**, from *hunt*.

**Neighbor**, from *nigh* and probably *boor* (a man).

**Ness**, <sup>29</sup> a *nose* of land. So the **Naze**, the Fr. *nez*, and the Russia *noss*.

**Net**, a web, from *knit*. Dis. **net**, clear, from *neat*.

**Nosegay**, a *gay* and *fragrant* bouquet. **Posy**, (from *poesy* <sup>82</sup>, s one picked with reference to the sentiments attached to its flowers.

**Nostril**, from *nose*, and *thrill* or *drill*. From this last root we have **thralldom**, 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>546</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.

**Purbblind**, near-sighted, forced to *pore* or *peer* over objects.

**Paddock**, a small pasture, and **park**, fr. O. Eng. *parrock*.

**Parse**, to give the *parts* of speech.

**Pelt**, to hit with *pellets*, <sup>771</sup> or small missiles. Dist. **pelt**, <sup>11</sup> a hide.

**Perry**, a drink made from *pears*.

**Pike**, <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 5½ yards. *Dist.* **perch**, a fish.

**Pound**, a weight. Twenty shillings formerly *weighed* a pound, hence a pound in money. To bruise with a heavy *weight*.

**Quagmire**, (from *quake* and *mire*), a shaking bog.

**Quail**, to become\* *quelled*, to cower. *Dist.* **quail**, a bird.

**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**, comp. of the obsolete **rath**, soon, early: *wh.* also **ready**.

**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 *sacristan*), the man in charge of the *sacristy*, i. e. the place in the 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>607</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 *shipper*. So **skiff**, from *ship*.

**Sloven**, (femin. *slut* or *slattern*), a lazy, careless person. From *slow*.

**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 to constrain. A song, a style of speaking.

**Sallow**, of a sickly yellowish color, from the foliage of the *sallow* or *willow*.

**Smith**, (from *smiteth*), a worker in *metals*.

\* *Squelch* is also from *quell*.

† The Saxon name of Richmond on Thames.

**Snuff**, powder to be *sniffed*.

**Sorrel**, a very *sour* plant, from which salt of *lemons* is made. Dis. **sorrel** a yellowish red or brown.

**Staple**, <sup>182</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, it is an abbreviation of *history*. But a **story** in a building is an abbreviation of *stagery*.<sup>400</sup>

**Sundry**, is from *sunder*, as **several** from *sever*.

**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. *trunnel*), 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*.

**Trice**, 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 *uade*). 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 *whey*), originally meant a *sour-faced* fanatic. Now a moderate reformer.



**Other Examples.**—I. Primary Derivatives.

Fall	fell	Choose	choice	Crook	crouch, crutch
Knell	knoll ( <i>to toll</i> )	Pride	proud	Love	lief
Rise	raise, rouse	Milk	milch	Tell	tale toll
Drip	droop, drop	Lend	loan	Click	clock, cluck
Sop	sip, sup, soup	Wis	wise	Knit	knot, net
Cling,	clinch, clench	Mooneth	month	Lie	lay, law (?)
Drag	draw, dredge	Group	grape	Bless	bliss
Hook	hitch	Sell	sale	Sit	sent, set
Nip	neap	Ride	road, raid	Break	breach, bray
Bear	bier	Rope	reef	Dig	dike, ditch
Deal	dole	Hang	hinge	Slit	slate, slice
Sneak,	snake	Seethe	sud	Weave	woof, web
Reap	ripe				

## 2.—Secondary Derivatives.

Wink	twinkle	Whine	whimper, whinny
Stray	straggle	Bear	borrow, burthen
Shove	shovel, scuffle, shuffle	Wend	wander, went
Sneer	snarl	Soil	sully
Shoot	shuttle, scuttle	Wind	window, winnow, winter
Track	trickle	Shield	shelter, sher'ing
Whet	whittle	Spin	spider, spindle
Grip	grapple, gripe	Dull	dolt
Roam	ramble	Hag	haggard
Nip	snip, nibble, nipple	Spur	spurn
Beat	battle, batter	Ere	erst, early
Hack	haggle, higgie	Lust	listless
Wring	wrinkle, wrangle	Thumb	tumble

**REMARKS ON THE PREFIXES.**

A prefix is a significant particle or syllable placed before the root; an affix, postfix, or suffix, is a simple 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 *euphony*, or a more agreeable sound. Thus any that end in *n*, change this into *m* before *b* or *p*; some of those in Latin or 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*, *cata*, *epi*, *hypo*, and *meta* before an aspirate change to *aph*, *cath*, *eph*,

*hyph*, and *meth*. Occasionally a letter is inserted for euphony, as *n* in *an-a-rehy*, *d* in *re-d-undant*, *kin-d-red*, *re-d-ecor*, *s* in *swordsmen*, *i* in *mann-i-kin*, &c.

TABLE OF PREFIXES.

SAXON.	LATIN.	GREEK.	MEANING.
on, a, in, en	in, <i>for</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>sub</i> , ei, <i>for</i>	epi, en	on or in
for, gain, with	re, <i>con</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>con</i> counter <i>for</i>	anti	against
round.	circum, amb	peri, amphi	round.
after	post		after.
back, backward.	re, retro	ana	back, backward.
between, among.	inter	meso	between, among.
near, beside.	prope, juxta	para	near, beside.
aside	se	para	aside
over, above, beyond	extra, praeter su- per, sur <i>F.</i> , ultra	hyper	over, above, beyond
down.	de	cata	down.
two, twice.	bis, amb, du	amphi, di	two, twice.
before (in time).	pre, ante	pro	before (in time).
before (in space).	pro, pur <i>F.</i> van <i>F.</i>	pr	before (in space).
from	ab	apo	from
to make.	in, <i>before verbs</i>	en	to make.
error, evil, badly	pro, mal. ab, de, per	as	error, evil, badly
not.	dis, ne, in, <i>bef. adj.</i>	an	not.
off, out.	ex. ab	exo, ec	off, out.
to, towards	ad, a <i>F.</i>	pro	to, towards
through.	per	dia	through.
revers. by the act	re, de, dis		revers. by the act
under.	sub, subter	hypo	under.
well.	bene	eu	well.
intensive force	per		intensive force
with.	con	syn	with.
within.	intro, intra	eso	within.
without (derivative).	sine	an	without (derivative).
apart.	dis	dia	apart.
upwards.	super*	ana	upwards.
a, be—making neuter verbs active	cis, on this side trans, across pene, almost	meta, el	1. These have none responds.

When from *sursu*

TABLE OF AFFIXES.

SAXON.	GREEK.	MEANING.
FORMING NOUNS.		
ar, er, r, yer	or, ary, al, en, ist, etc., etc., n, etc.	The doer (mas. or neuter)
er, stress,	ive	ditto (fem.)
		The object of the action.
ch, red, etc.	ad, etc.	Act, state, being, or quality—
y, r, etc.	ment, etc.	abstract no
lock, ed, etc.	lock, etc.	
ter, etc.	ary, etc.	Place or office.
le, et, etc.	ule, etc.	Diminutives.
ing, etc.	ette, etc.	
ry, etc., etc.	ry, etc.	Excess hence often imply excess
FORMING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.		
ish	ish, etc.	Private
ways, wise	ways, etc.	without.
ward, etc.	ward, etc.	Having a quality
en, etc.	en, etc.	a small degree
ish, etc., ly, y	ish, etc., ly, y	Manner
some	some	Towards or from.
ful, etc., ing	ful, etc., ing	Material of a thing.
ed, etc., y	ed, etc., y	Belonging to or resembling.
le	le	Full of.
fold, ty	fold, etc.	Fit to exercise a quality.
ce, th	ce, etc.	Arithmetical.
FORMING VERBS.		
er, en, se, ly, y	ate, etc., fy, ish, F.	Causative.
er, le	itate	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>1154</sup> juxtaposition, parallel. By-play, secede, parody. Bygone, overseer, extraneous, preterite, supervisor, surveyor, intramontane,\* hyperbole. deery, cataract. Downcast. 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, abate, prosody. Perfect, diagram. Undo, reveal, develop, disarm. Undergo, sublet, subterfuge, hypocrite. Welfare, benefit, euphony. Crumple, smelt, swirl, bespatter, pardon. Conneet, synod. Introduce, intramural, esoteric. Sincere, apathy. Dissect, diuresis. Upshot, sustain, Analysis.<sup>100</sup> Wait, await. Fall, befall. Cisatlantic, transmit, penumbra, metaphor.

\* *Outrage* is from this prefix.

## Affixes.

Liar, seer, sailor, lawyer, factor, secretary, assistant, agent, artist, auctioneer, cashier, poet, athlete, tactician, sophist. Spinster, songstress, testatrix, cantatrice, poetess, heroine. Payee, captive. Blotch, hatred, freedom, folly, penury, goodness, knowledge, wedlock, flood, flight, length, laughter, boyhood, loving, lmaey, action, acrimony,<sup>1162</sup> treatment, misery, alliance, bondage, plenitude, tenure, justice, sanity, fealty, promenade, menace, panorama,<sup>47</sup> chasm, tried, cri is, eulogy, epitome. Foundry, bishopric, kingdom, bailiwick, mastership, library, dormitory, sepulchre, primacy, monastery, theatre.<sup>46</sup> Satchel, ladle, lancet, billock, meadow, lassie, pipkin, molecule (see mole, p. 28), vehicle, globule, lunette, asterisk.<sup>461</sup> Heronry, rookery, braggart, wizard, balloon, trombone. Witless. Reddish, putrescent, grotesque, rhabdoid, rhomboidal. Always, crosswise, quickly. Eastern, eastward, easterly. Wooden, earthen, aqueous, saline, cedrine. Foolish, godlike, godly, wintry, beauteous, winsome, adenary, 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, fifteen, once, sixth, tripe, treble. Lower, soften, cleanse, sully, worry, satiate, expedite, rarefy, finish, monopolize, 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 *ir-i*.

**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>á</i>	=	<i>a</i>	long, as	<i>ham</i> ,	pronounced	<i>hame</i> .
<i>é</i>	=	<i>e</i>	"	<i>fét</i> ,	"	<i>feet</i> .
<i>í</i>	=	<i>i</i>	"	<i>díc</i> ,	"	<i>dike</i> .
<i>ó</i>	=	<i>oo</i>	"	<i>boe</i> ,	"	<i>book</i> .
<i>ú</i>	=	<i>ou</i>	"	<i>mus</i> ,	"	<i>mouse</i> .

*ae* = *a* short, as *hael*, pron. *hal*; but *ae* = *ah*, as *dahl* pron. *dahl*; *æ* = *e* long.

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

*Ou*=*oo* in English, *au* or *eau*=*ô*, *oi*=*vah*, *eu* sounds somewhat like *u* in *fur*, *ui*=*wee*, but *u* after *q* is silent, as *clique*.

The final consonant is silent, except in the case of *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*. *E* final 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*. *Gn*=*ny*. In *ille* final the double *l*=*yé*, with perhaps a very slight sound of the *l* before *ye*. The *r* is rolled more than in English. *S* between two vowels=*z*. See note, p. 178. Exercises.

### WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

1. Body, L. *corpus*. 2. Flesh, L. *caro* (*carnis*\*); G. *sarr*. 4. Blood, L. *sanguis*; G. *haima*. 6. Vein, L. *vena*; G. *phleps*. 8. Bone, L. *os* (*ossis*); G. *ostcon*. 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* (*frontis*). 22. Skull, G. *kranion*. 23. Hair, L. *pilus*, *capilla*; G. *komē*, *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. *audire*; G. *akoueîn*. 36. Deaf,—also foolish, L. *surdus*. 37. Foolish, doting, F. *folle*.

38. Eye, L. *oculus*; G. *ōps*, *ophthalmos*. 41. To see, L. *spe'cere*, *vide're* (*visus*), whence F. *voir*; G. *eidō* (I see), *skopein*, *theasthai*. 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*. 58. Call, L.

\* The verb is always given in the infinitive mood in this table. The forms in parenthesis 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 parenthesis are not counted.

*vocare, clamare* ; G. *kalcin*. 61. Speak, L. *di'cere, loqui (locu'tus) orare, narrare*—also relate, *fari (fatus, 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. *tace're, sile're*.

77. Eat, L. *vorare, e'dere* ; G. *phagein*. 80. Taste, L. *gustare* ; F. *tâter*. 82. Chew, L. *masticare* ; F. *manger*. 84. Have a flavor of,—also be wise, L. *sa'pere*. 85. Food, L. *victus* ; G. *trophê*. 87. The palate, L. *pala'tum*. 88. Gnaw, L. *rode're* : bite, *morde're*. 90. Drink, L. *bi'bere, potare* ; S. *drincan* ; cup, L. *calix*. 94. Suck, L. *sorbe're, su'gere*. 96. Vomit, L. *vo'mere* ; G. *emein*. 98. Hunger, L. *james*. 99. Sweet, L. *suavis* ; G. *glukus*.

101. Neck, L. *collum* ; G. *isthmos*. 103. Breast, L. *pectus, mamma* ; G. *stêthos*. 106. Rib, L. *costa*. 107. Heart, G. *kardia*, whence L. *cor*. 109. Belly, L. *venter* ; stomach, G. *gastër*. 111. Bile, anger, G. *cholê* ; juice, G. *chumos, chulos*. 114. A gut, string, G. *chordê*. 115. The cud, L. *rumen*. 116. The back, L. *dorsum*.

117. Sit, L. *sede're (sessus)* : seat, G. *hedra* : couch, L. *lectum*. 120. Lie, L. *cum'bere, eubare, jace're* : lay, S. *legan*. 124. Bend, S. *bugun* ; G. *klinein*, whence, L. *cli'nere* ; *flec'tere (flexus)*. 128. Turn, G. *polein* ; L. *ver'tere (versus)* ; F. *tourner*. 131. A turning, G. *strophê trophê*. 133. Tend towards, L. *ver'gere* : axis, G. *axis*.

135. Arm, G. *brachiôn*, whence L. *brachium*, whence F. *bras* : forearm, L. *ulna*. 139. Hand, G. *cheir* ; L. *manus*. 141. Finger, G. *duk'tulos* ; L. *dig'itus*. 143. Palm, L. *palma* : nail, G. *onux*. 145. Touch, L. *tan'gere (tactus)*. 146. Take, L. *cu'pere, su'mere* , G. *labein*. 149. Seize, L. *prehen'dere* ; S. *grapian*.

Leg, G. *skelos* ; foot, G. *pous*, whence L. *pes (pedis)*. 154. Limb, L. *anbrum* ; G. *kôlon*—also intestine. 156. Go, L. *ire (iûm, iens)*, *ce'dere (cessus)*—also yield, *va'dere, gradi* ; G. *bênai* ; S. *gangan, laran* ; F. *aller*. 164. Wander G. *phinan* ; L. *errare, migrare, vagari*. 168. Move *move're (motus)* : motion, G. *motos*. 170. Slow, L. *tardus* : swift, L. *celer*.

172. Walk, L. *ambulare* : tread, G. *patein* : a pace, L. *pāsus*. 175 Run, L. *cur'rere* (*cursus*) : a race-course, G. *dromos* : leap, L. *salire*. 178 Flee, L. *fu'gere* ; S. *flōgan*. 180. Come, L. *venire* (*ventus*). 181. Climb L. *scan'dere* (*scansus*).

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

### WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

188. Life, L. *vita*, *aiōma* ; G. *bios*, *zōē*. 192. Live, L. *vi'vere* : breathe, L. *spirare* ; S. *blauian*—also blow = L. *flare*. 196. Breath, L. *spir'itus* G. *pneuma*, *psuchē*—also the soul. 199. Be, L. *esse* (*futur'us*, *ens*) : become *fi'eri* : be born, L. *nasci* (*natus*). 202. Nature, L. *natu'ra* ; 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. *hael*. whole. 211. Sleep, L. *somnus*, *sopor* : to sleep, L. *dormire*

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

223. Poison, L. *vene'num*, *virus* : G. *tox'ikon* ; cure, L. *mede'ri*, *curare*—also 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. *gig'nere* (*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'eri*) ; S. *cyn* (kin) : flock, L. *grex* (*gregis*) : crowd, L. *turba* :

246. Animal, L. *animal* ; G. *zō-on* : beast, L. *bestia*. 249. Bird



*L. avis* ; *G. ornīs* (*orni'thos*). 251. Wing, *L. ala*, *pinio* ; *G. pteron* : feather, *L. penna* ; *F. plume*. 256. Fly, *L. volare* : frisk, *S. frician*.

258. Eagle, *L. aq'uila*. 259. Crane, *G. ger'anos* : swan, *G. kuknos* : magpie, *L. pica* : chicken, *L. pullus* : egg, *L. ovum*.

264. Horn, *L. cornu* ; *G. keras*. 266. Crust, *L. crusta* : hide, *L. bursa*—also purse, *corium*, whence *F. cuir*, leather. 270. Milk, *G. gālū* (*galak'tos*) whence *L. lac* (*lactis*). 272. Shell, *L. concha*, *testa* ; *G. os'trakon*.

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. leōn*, whence *L. leo*. 290. Bear, *G. arktos*. 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. korallion* ; whale, *G. kētos*.

300. Creep, *L. re'pere*, *ser'pere* ; *S. snican*. 303. Brute—also dumb, senseless, *L. brutus* ; numb, *L. tor'pidus* ; stupid, *L. stu'pidus*.

### WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

306. Plant, *L. planta*, *herba* ; *G. bot'anē*, *phuton*. 310. Seed, *G. sperma* ; seed-cavity, *G. kot'ulē* : wood, *L. lignum* ; a stake, *L. palus*, whence *F. pile*. 315. A wood, *S. wald* ; *L. sylva* ; *F. bois* ; shade, *L. umbra* ; *G. skia*.

320. Grow, *L. cres'cere* (*cetus*), *ole're*—also smell, *auge're* (*auctus*). *L. vige're*. 324. Swell, *L. tume're* ; *turge're* ; a bag, *S. baelg*. 327. Tree, *arbor* ; *G. dendron* ; rank, *L. ran'cidus* ; lux' iance, *L. luxus*. 331. Root *G. riza* ; *L. radix*, *stirps* ; *S. wyrt*. 335. A shoot, *L. propa'go* ; bud, *L. germen* ; flower, *L. flos* ; *G. anthos* ; to blossom, *S. blowan*. 340. Fruit *L. fructus*—from *frui*, to enjoy ; *G. karpos*. 343. Ripe, *L. matu'rus* ; unripe, *L. crudus* ; leaf, *L. frons* (*frondis*), *folium* ; *G. pet'alon*.

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. Wine, *L. vinum*.

365. Berry, *L. bacca, coccus* also a bug. 367. Palm, *L. palma* ; laurel, *L. laurus*. 369. Fig, *G. sukou* ; apple, *L. pomon* ; *G. mēlon*.

### WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.

372. The earth, *G. ge* ; *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. chamui*.

383. Desert, *G. erēmos* ; sand, *L. are'na*. 385. Rock, *G. petra* ; *C. craig* ; stone, *L. lapis* ; *G. lithos* ; pebble, *L. cal'culus*. 390. Dry, (a) *L. ar'idus, siccus* ; *G. xeros*. 393. To dry, *S. drygan*.

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* ; Danish, *dal*.

406. Dig, *L. mine're, fodere (fossus)*. 408. Metal, *G. metallon* ; lead, *L. plumbum* ; gold, *G. chrusos* ; *L. aurum*. 412. Iron, *L. ferrum* ; *G. chalybs*. 414. Amber, *G. elektron* ; salt, *L. sal*, fr. *G. hals*, which also means the salt sea.

417. Water, *L. aqua* ; *G. hudor* ; *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. *flōtan*. 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 *inich* ; G. *nēsos* ; S. *ea*.

441. Flow, L. *flu'ere* (*fluctus*) ; G. *rhein*—also to speak ; S. *flōwan*.  
 444. River, G. *poi'amos* ; L. *rivus*. 446. Tide, L. *aestus*—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*. 456. Burn, S. *brennan* ; L. *flagrare*  
*cande're*, *u'rere* (*ustus*), *torre're* (*coctus*) ; G. *kairin* (fut. *kausō*), *phlegein*.  
 463. Brand, (n) G. *stigma* ; quench, mark, L. *sting'uere* (*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. *kailos*, whence L. *calum*, heaven = G. *ou'ranos*. 484. Spread,  
 L. *pan'dere* (*pansus*) ; stretch, L. *tend'ere*.

486. Sun, G. *he'lios* ; L. *sol*. 488. Moon, L. *luna*. 489. Star, L. *sidus*,  
*stella* ; G. *astron*. 494. Meteors, G. *meteōra*. 493. Shine, L. *splende're*,  
*luc'e'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, *vir*, *homo*, whence F. *homme* ; G. *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. *nu'bere* ; G. *gamein*. 516. Husband, L. *maritus*. 517. Wife, L. *uxor* ; bride, G. *nymphē*. 519. Parent, L. *parens* ; herelt, L. *viduus* ; G. *or'phanos*.

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

533. Mother, G. *mētēr*, whence L. *mater* ; F. *dame* ; marriage, L. *matrimonium*. 537. Girl, L. *puella* ; F. *demoiselle* ; daughter, L. *filia*.

### WORDS RELATING TO THE STATE.

540. Nation, L. *natio* ; G. *ethnos*. 542. People, L. *pop'ulus*, *plebs vulgus* ; S. *folc* ; G. *laos*, *demos*. 548. Public assembly, L. *forum* ; G. *ag'ora*, *ekklē'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. *tyrannos*, *despotēs* : cruel, L. *crude'lis*. 564. Prince, L. *princeps* ; noble, L. *no'bilis* ; S. *athel*.

567. Servant, L. *minister*, *servus*. 569. Serve, G. *konein* : 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. *kubernān*—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. *ami'cus*. 588. Common, L. *commu'nis* ; G. *koinos*. 590. Enemy, L. *hostis* ; hate, S. *fian*.

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

600. Law, *L. lex (legis)*, whence *F. loi* ; *G. nomos*. 603. Justice, *L. jus (juris)* : a judge, *L. judex* ; *G. krîtēs* : to judge, *S. dar'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. menda, mac'ula*—also a mesh. 618. To sin, *L. peccare* : deceive, *L. fal'lere (falsus)*, *lu'dere (lucus)*—also to play ; *G. pseudein* : false, *L. mendax*. 623. Punish, *L. punire, castigare*. 625. Thief, *L. fur* : greedy, *L. ava'rus*.

### WORDS RELATING TO WAR AND PEACE.

627. War, *G. pol'emos*, whence *L. bellum* : subdue, *domare, vin'cere (victus)* ; *G. damán*. 632. Fame, *L. fama* : bravery, *L. virtus*—also virtue. 634. Force, *L. vis* : strength, *L. fors*—also chance.

636. Rob, *L. pilare* : snatch, *L. ra'pere* : the spoil, *L. praeda, spoli'um* ; *G. sulē* ; *S. reafe*. 642. Cut, kill, *L. cae'dere (caesus)* ; *G. kop'tein* ; *S. slagan*—also strike.

645. Soldier, *L. miles* : army, *G. stratos* ; *S. here*. 648. A fight, *L. pugna* ; *G. machē*. 650. Defend, *F. garder*—also keep ; *L. defen'dere* ; *S. beorgen*—also cover : fortify, *L. munire*. 654. Fort, *C. caer, dun* ; *S. burh* : tower, *L. turris* : trench, *L. vallum*.

659. Arms, *L. arma*, *G. hopla*. 661. Sword, *L. gladius* : sheath, *G. koleos*. 663. Bow, *L. arcus*.

664. Peace, *L. par* : treaty, *L. fardus*. 666. Rest, *L. quies* : ease, *F. aise*, from *L. otium* : safe, *L. salvus, secu'rus*.

### 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, daḡa*. 678. Instrument, *L. instrumentum* ; *G. or'ganon* : machine, *G. mēchanē*. 681. To use, *L. uti (usus)* : method, way, *L. via* ; *G. hodos* ; *F. manière*.

685. A sound, L. *sonus* ; G. *tonos*, *phthoggos*, *phōne*. 689. Resound, G. *echēin* ; creak, L. *crepare* ; S. *cearcian*. 692. Sing, L. *ca'nere* (*can-us*), whence F. *chanter* ; G. *psallēin*—also play on a stringed instrument. 695. Song, G. *ōdē*, *melos* ; L. *musa*—also one of the Muses. 698. Verse, G. *stichos* ; rhyme, G. *rhuthmos* ; lyre, G. *lura*.

701. Write, L. *scri'bere* (*scriptus*) ; G. *graphēin* : letter, G. *gramma* ; L. *lit'era* : a mark, L. *nota* ; G. *charaktēr*, *tupos*—also an emblem. 708. Word, L. *ver'būm* ; G. *epos*, *logos*—also a doctrine.

711. Phrase, G. *phrasis* ; G. *pthegma*. 713. Book, L. *liber*, *codex* ; G. *biblos* ; S. *bōc*—also beech. 717. Scroll, G. *schede* ; L. *carta* : title, L. *tū'tulus* : sign, L. *signum*.

721. Play, G. *drama* : a mimic, G. *mimos*. 723. Chorus, G. *choros* : story, L. *fab'ula* ; G. *mythos*. 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. *scol'pere*. 733. Image L. *ima'go* ; G. *eidō'lon*, *ikōn* : pattern, L. *exemplum*. 737. Paint, L. *pin'gere* (*pictus*). 738. Dye, stain, L. *tin'gere* (*tinctus*) ; dip, L. *mer'gere* (*mersus*) ; G. *baptēin*. 741. Color, L. *color* ; G. *chroma*.

743. Black, L. *niger* ; G. *melas* ; S. *swart* ; C. *dhu*. 747. Red, L. *ruber* ; F. *rouge*. 749. White, L. *blancus*, *albus* : pale, L. *pal'lidus*. 752. Green, L. *vir'idus*, whence, F. *verde*. 754. Gray, F. *gris*. 755. Yellow, S. *golen*, F. *jaune*.

757. Shape, L. *forma*—also beauty : figure, L. *figu'ra* ; 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. *linca* : thread, L. *filum*, *fibra*. 777. Angle, L. *an'gulus* ; G. *gōnia* : cross, L. *crux* (*crucis*) ; crook, F. *croc* ; S. *cruc*. 782. Square, L. *quadra* ; F. *pu'neau*. 784. Side, L. *latus* : bottom, L. *fundus* ; G. *basia*.

787. End, *L. finis, ter'minus* ; *G. τέλος* ; beginning, *G. αρχή*—also chief.  
791. Boundary, *L. limes (lim'itis)* ; *G. ὁρος*. 793. Middle, *G. μέσος* ;  
*L. medius*. 795. Stop, *L. pausa* ; *F. barre*. 797. Knot, *L. nodus*. 798.  
Within, *G. εντος*, whence, *L. intus* (comp. *interior*, sup. *in'timus*).

800. Build, *L. stru'ere (structus)* : house, *L. aedes, domus* ; *G. οἶκος* ;  
tent, *G. σκηνή*. 805. Court, *F. cour* ; hall, *L. aula*. 807. Porch, *G. αἶα* ;  
*L. porticus* : gate, *L. porta*. 810. Pillar, *G. στύλος* : *L. columna*.

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

### WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

822. Make, do, *L. fa'cere (factus)*, whence *F. faire (fait)* ; *G. ποιεῖν*,  
*πράσσειν*, (*praktos*, done) ; *L. fungi*, (*junctus*)—also perform. 827. Act, *L.*  
*ag'ere (actus)*. 828. Carry on, *L. ger'ere (gestus)*. 829. Work, (*n.*) *L. labor*,  
*opus* ; *G. εργον* : (*v.*) *F. travailler*. 833. Create, *L. creare* : workman, *L.*  
*faber*.

835. Plough, till, *L. arare, co'lere (cultus)* : field, *L. ager*. 838. Scatter,  
sow, *G. σπείρειν*, 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. fédan* ; *L. pasci (pistus)*. 845. Shear, shave, scrape,  
*L. ru'dere (rasus), tonde're (tonsus)*. 847. Pluck, *L. car'pere, vel'ere, (vulsus)*.

849. Hunt, *L. venari* : follow, *L. sequi (secu'tus)*, whence *F. suivre*  
(*sui*). 852. Footstep, *L. vestigium* ; *G. ἰχνος* : springes, *L. tricae* : net,  
*L. rete*.

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

870. Mould, L. *jūn'gere* (*fictus*)—also feign; G. *plassein*. 872. Roll L. *vol'ere* (*volūtus*); F. *rouler*; G. *kulindein*. 875. Glass, L. *vitrum*. 876. Wheel, L. *rota*. 877. Twist, L. *plec'tere* (*plexus*), *torque're* (*tortus*). 879. Pour, L. *fun'dere* (*fusus*); mix, L. *misc'e're* (*mixtus*). 881. Joint, L. *artus*; join, L. *jūn'gere* (*junctus*), *ser'ere*—also to knit; F. *allier*.

885. Fold, L. *plicare*. 886. Weave, S. *uñan*; L. *ter'ere* (*textus*); cloth, L. *tapes*; F. *drap*. 890. Throw, L. *jac'ere* (*jactus*); G. *hullein*; shoot, S. *accōtan*. 893. Place, L. *po'nere* (*positus*); G. *tūhenai*; whence *thēsis* and *thema*, a placing; a place, G. *topos*; L. *locus*; whence F. *lieu*. 900. Arrange, G. *tassein* (fut. *taxō*); L. *tazare*; 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. *pellium*, *manti'le*. 912. Naked, L. *nudos*; G. *gymnos*.

914. Sew, G. *rhuplein*. 915. Bind, S. *bindan*; L. *ligare*, *strin'gere* (*strictus*). 918. Tie, L. *nec'tere* (*nexus*). 919. Loosen, L. *solv'ere* (*solutus*); G. *lucin*; loose, L. *lucus*. 922. Stick, S. *stician*; L. *hac're're* (*hacrus*); fix, L. *figere* (*fixus*), *pon'gere* (*pactus*).

926. Divide, L. *divi'dere* (*divi'sus*) *separare*, whence F. *scirer*. 929. Cut, L. *fin'dere* (*fissus*), *accare* (*sectus*), *scin'dere* (*scissus*); G. *schizcin*, *temnein*, *koptein*; F. *tailler*, *trencher*; S. *scīran*. 938. Split, S. *clujan*; chasm, G. *chasma*; distinguish, separate, S. *scyllan*.

941. Strike, L. *fen'dere*, *fl'i'gere*, (*flictus*); G. *plesscin*. 944. Bruise, beat, L. *tun'dere*, (*tusus*); S. *beatan*; F. *battre*. 947. Break, S. *brēcun*; L. *fran'gere* (*fractus*), *run'pere* (*ruptus*)—also burst, G. *rērai*.

951. Pierce, S. *thirlian*; L. *penetrare*, *pun'gere* (*punctus*). 954. Drive, L. *pel'lere* (*pulsus*), *arce're*; G. *agein*—also lead, *ekin*. 958. Press, L. *premi'ere* (*pressus*). 959. Thrust, L. *tru'dere*, *urge're*. 961. Rub, L. *ter'ere* (*tritus*)—also wear, *fricare* (*frictus*); polish, L. *polire*.



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

976. Cover, hide, L. *teg'ere* (*tectus*) ; G. *kruplein* ; F. *couvrir*. 977. Shut, L. *claud'ere*. 980. Hold, S., *heuldan* ; L. *tene're*. 982. Box, F. *cuisse*. 983. Secretly, L. *clam*.

984. Give, L. *dare*, (*datus*), *tribuere* ; G. *dîdonai* (*dotos*). 987. Give up, L. *tra'dere* : give back, F. *renure*.

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

1006. Balance, L. *libra*, *exa'men* (the tongue of the), *lanx* (scale). 1009. Trade, merchandise, L. *merc*. 1011. Measure, (n.) L. *modus*—also manner ; G. *mei* : L. *me'ti* (*mensus*). 1014. Buy, L. *em'ere* : price, L. *pretium* ; G. *debtus* (*debitus*), whence F. *devoir*.

1018. Leave, L. *lin'quere* (*relinquere*) ; G. *leipen* ; 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. *an* ; L. *unus* : single, alone, L. *solus*, *sin'gulus* ; G. *monos*. 1032. First, G. *prōtos* ; L. *primus* : former, L. *an'te* : before, F. *avant* : after, L. *post* ; G. *husteron*.

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

1046. Three, G. *treis*, whence L. *tres* : third, L. *tertius*. 1049. Four, L. *quatuor* : fourth, G. *tetartos*. 1051. Five, G. *pente* ; 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*. 1032. A thousand, L. *mille* ; ten thousand, G. *murios*.

1064. Equal, G. *isos* ; L. *par*, *aquus*. 1067. Great, L. *grandis*, *vastus*—vast, L. *magnus*—comp. *major*, sup. *maximus* ; G. *megis* ; F. *gros* ; C. *mor*.

1075. Small, L. *parvus*—com. *minor*, sup. *min'imus* ; G. *mikros* ; C. *beg* : little, few, G. *oligos* : nothing, L. *nihil*.

1082. Few, L. *paucus* : many, L. *multus*—com. *plus* ; G. *polus*. 1084. Last, L. *ultimus*. 1087. Neither, L. *neuter*. 1088. Enough, L. *satis*.

1089. Part, L. *pars* : whole, G. *holos* ; L. *totus* : all, L. *omnis* ; G. *pro-pantos* : sum, L. *summa* : add, L. *adde*. 1096. Lessen, L. *minuere* : fill, L. *plere* : be full, G. *plêthain* : stuff, L. *farcire*. 1100. Full, L. *plenus* : plenty, L. *copiā*. 1102. Empty, L. *vacuus*.

### WORDS RELATING TO QUALITY.

1103. Good, S. *good* ; G. *ag'athos*—sup. *aristos* ; L. *bonus*—com. *melior*, sup. *optimus*. 1109. Pure, L. *purus* : well, L. *bene* ; G. *eu*. 1112. Worth, L. *dignus* : true, L. *verus* ; G. *et'umon*, 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. *deter'ior* (or *pejor*), *vilis* ; G. *kakos* : badly, G. *dis*. 1125. Vice, L. *vitium* : vain, L. *vanus* : rude, L. *rudus*, *bar'barus*.

1129. Short, L. *brevis* ; G. *stenos* ; F. *court*. 1132. Long, L. *longus*. 1133. Broad, S. *bad* ; G. *platus*, whence L. *latus*, *amplus*—also large. 1137. High, L. *altus*, whence F. *haut* ; C. *ard* : height, top, G. *akros*. 1141. Thick, L. *densus* ; G. *pachus*.

1143. Thin, L. *rarus*, *ten'uis* : tender, L. *tener*. 1146. Soft, L. *mollis* : mild, L. *lenis*, *mitis* : fierce, L. *feror*.

1150. Like, G. *homos* ; L. *sim'ilis* : regular, G. *hom'alos*. 1153. Such, L. *qualis* : fit, L. *aptus* : easy, L. *fac'ilis*. 1156. Near, L. *prope*, *sup. prox'imus*, next. 1158. Sharp, sour, L. *acu'tus*, *acer*, whence F. *aigre* ; G. *oxus* : bitter, L. *ac'ridus*. 1163. Blunt, L. *obtu'sus*.

1164. One's self, L. *se* ; G. *autos* : private, L. *priva'tus* ; G. *idios*—also peculiar : one's own, L. *prop'rius*. 1169. Another, G. *het'eros*, *allos*, whence L. *alius*, *alter* : the same, L. *idem* : G. *tautos*. 1175. Change, (v.) L. *mutare* ; (n.) L. *vicis* ; various, L. *varius*.

#### WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

1178. Time, S. *ti'd* ; L. *tempus* ; G. *chronos*. 1181. Eternal, L. *aeternus*. 1182. An age, G. *aiōn*, whence L. *aerum* : lasting, hard, L. *durus*. 1185. Firm, L. *firmus*, *fixus*. 1187. Solid, L. *sol'idus* ; G. *stereos*.

1189. Year L. *annus*—also a ring ; month, L. *mensis*. 1191. Week, G. *heb'domas* (i.e. the seventh). 1192. Day, L. *dies* ; F. *jour* ; G. *hēmera*. 1195. Night, L. *nox* (*noctis*). 1196. To-morrow, L. *cras*. 1197. Together, at the same time, L. *simul* : frequent, L. *frequens*.

1199. Old, G. *presbys*, *archai'os* ; L. *senex*—comp. *senior*, *vetus*, *anti'quus*, whence F. *ancien*. 1206. Young, L. *ju'venis*—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. *tue'ri* (*tutus*). 1215. Watch, L. *vigilare* : caution, L. *cautus* ; S. *uær*.

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

225. 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. *bıldan*; L. *orare*—also speak: vow, L. *vove're* (*votum*). 1237. Oath, G. *horkos*: L. *sacramentum*: swear, L. *jurare*. 1240. Own, profess, L. *fate'ri* (*jassus*).

1241. Hymn, G. *humnos*, *psalm*. 1243. Praise, L. *laudare*, *plaudare*—also clap the hands. 1245. Sacred, holy, L. *sacer*, *sanctus*; S. *halig*; G. *hieros*. 1249. Passover, G. *pascha*. 1250. Church, G. *ekklesi'a*; 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. *phr'n*. 1260. Wit, L. *ingenium*. 1261. Cause, L. *causa*: opinion, L. *opinio*; G. *doxa*, *dogma*.

1265. Idea, G. *idea*, from *eidos*, form; think, L. *putare*, *rer*i (*ratus*),—from *res*, a thing; F. *penser*. 1271. Muse, L. *meditari*, *contemplan*. 1273. Perceive, feel, L. *sentire* (*sensus*), *eer'nere* (*cactus*)—also observe—L. *observare*. 1276. Judge of, L. *cense're*. 1277. Know, G. *ginoskein*, whence L. *nos'eere* (*notus*), *scire*; F. *savoir*; S. *witan*. 1282. Wisdom, G. *so'phia*; L. *sapientia*: wise, L. *sagax*.

1285. Teach, L. *doc'e're* (*doctus*); G. *didaskein*. 1287. Study, L. *stude're* learn, L. *dis'cre*. 1289. School, L. *schola*: learning, G. *mathema*: instruction, G. *paideia*: name, G. *on'oma*, whence L. *nomen*.

1294. Ask, seek, L. *pe'tere*, *postulare*—also demand, *rogare*, *quae're're* (*quesi'tus*); F. *chercher*. 1299. Shun, L. *vitare*: lose, L. *per'dere*. 1301. Find, F. *trouver*; L. *reperire*. 1303. Deny, L. *negare*. 1304. Promise, L. *sponde're*. 1305. Believe, S. *treowian*, L. *cre'dere*. 1307. Trust, L. *fi'dere*: a pledge, F. *gage*. 1309. Sure, L. *certus*: doubt, L. *dubi'tare*; G. *skeptēs-thai*.

1312. Show, *L. monstrare* : appear, *G. phainesthai* ; *L. pare're*—also obey. 1315. Prove, *L. probare*. 1316. Remind, *L. mone're* : remember, *G. mnân* : *L. mem'ini* (I remember) : mindful; *L. memor*. 1320. Forgetfulness, *G. lêthê* : *L. obli'vi*. 1322. Advise, *L. suade'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. gratia* : (v.) *L. fave're* : favorable, *L. propitius*. 1335. Allow, *L. lice're, permit'tere*. 1337. Please, *L. place're* : pleasure, *L. voluptas*. 1339. Joy *F. joie* ; joyful, *L. festus*. 1341. Wish, *L. optare, velle* : *sponte* (adv.)—of one's own accord. 1344. Advantage, *S. bôt* : honor, *L. honor*. 1346. Despise, *L. tem'nere* (*temptus*) : laugh at, *L. rîde're* (*risus*) : a joke, *L. jocus*.

1349. Hurt, *L. noc'e're, læ'dere*—also to strike. 1351. Anger, *L. ira* : madness, *G. mania* ; *L. rabies* : hatred, *G. misos* ; *F. haïre*. 1356. Stumbling block, *G. skan'dalon*. 1357. Avenge, *L. vindicare* : 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'ere, vibrare, oscillare*. 1368. Sorrow, *L. dolor* : *pen'itet*=it repents me ; *pudet*=it shames me. 1371. To comfort, *L. solari*.

1372. Bear, suffer, *S. beran* ; *L. tolerare, ferre, tuli* (I have borne), *tol'lere, latus* (borne) ; *G. pherein*. 1379. Carry, *L. portare, ve'here, (vectus)* : a load, *onus*. 1382. Feel, *L. pati* (*passus*) : feeling, *G. pathos*.

1384. Have, *S. habban* ; *L. hab'e're* : whence *F. avoir*. 1387. Keep, *L. servare*. 1388. Stick to, *L. hæ're're* (*hæsus*) ; *S. clijan*.

1390. Try, *G. peiran* ; *F. essayer* ; *L. tentare* : strive, *L. certare*. 1394. Stir up, *L. stimulare, cie're* (*citus*). 1396. Excitement, *G. orge*. 1397. Boisterous or hot in, *L. arde're* (*ferve're*) : zeal, *G. zêlos*. 1400. Help, *L. juvare* (*jutum*).

# VOCABULARY.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

### I. BONES.

- Skeleton**, G., 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 bone.  
<sup>120</sup> **Vertebre**, **Vertebra**, a joint of the backbone.  
**Fo'cile**, *F.*, a bone of the fore arm or the fore leg.  
**Ca'ri-es**, *L.*, rottenness of the bone.  
<sup>910</sup> **Lig'ament**, the substance uniting the bones.  
<sup>808</sup> **Dis'locate**, to force a bone out of joint.  
<sup>2</sup> **Charnel-house**, a dead-house.  
**Cartilage**, gristle: *fr. L.* **Clavicle**, <sup>813</sup> the collar bone

### II. THE SKIN.

- <sup>10</sup> **Cuta'neous**, 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>77</sup> **Cosmetic**, a preparation for beautifying the skin.  
<sup>268</sup> **Coria'ceous**, of or like leather.  
**Cicatrice**, *F.*, a scar or seum from a wound.  
<sup>320</sup> **Excrecence**, something growing on the surface of the skin.  
**Sweat**, (*G.*) moisture exuding from the pores of the skin.  
<sup>279</sup> **Vaccine**, (*Ls*) the matter of the cow pox.  
**Measles**, a disease of the skin.  
**Erysipelæ**, *G.*, a dangerous eruption of the skin.

## iii.—THE HEAD.

- <sup>15</sup> **Cephalic**, belonging to the head.    <sup>19</sup> **Precipice**, a headlong slope.  
<sup>129</sup> **Vertigo**, giddiness.    <sup>16</sup> **Decapitate**, to behead.  
<sup>2</sup> **Pericranium**, the membrane covering the skull.  
<sup>418</sup> **Hydra**, a fabulous many-headed monster: a fresh water polyp.  
<sup>16</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> **Capillary**, 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**, *F.*, hair on the upper lip.

## v. THE FACE.

- <sup>775</sup> **Profile**, a side view of the face.  
<sup>208</sup> **Physlog'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—as the sun's disc.  
<sup>27</sup> **Facade**, (*c*) *F.*, the front of a building.  
**Facets**, the surfaces of a crystal or gem.

## vi.—THE SMELL, THE NOSE, &amp;c.

- <sup>31</sup> **Odorif'erous**, <sup>1374</sup> **Fragrant**, <sup>32</sup> sweet-smelling.  
**Fet'id**, having an offensive smell.    *L.* *fo'tidus*.  
<sup>31</sup> **Inodorous**, without smell.  
**Deodorizer**, something which destroys smell, a disinfectant <sup>812</sup>  
<sup>321</sup> **Olfactory nerve**, the nerve of smelling.  
<sup>29</sup> **Nasal**, (*z*) belonging to the nose.  
**Emuvium**, *L.*, minute particles of vapor emanating from bodies

## vii. THE EAR.

- <sup>33</sup> **Auric'ular**, belonging to, or told in the ear.  
**Auricle**, the outside ear: also one of the heart's chambers.  
**Labyrinth**, the inner part of the ear—from its *convolutions*  
<sup>15</sup> **Acoustics**, the science of sound and hearing.  
**Hearken**, (*thar*) to listen.    **Aurist**, an ear doctor  
<sup>17</sup> **Auscultation**, sounding the lungs.

## viii.—THE EYE.

- <sup>38</sup> **Ocular**, seen by the eye. **Optical**, pertaining to sight.  
<sup>38</sup> **Oculist**, <sup>40</sup> **Ophthalmist**, an eye doctor.  
<sup>40</sup> **Ophthalmym**, a disease of the eyes.  
<sup>825</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 and dealer in optical instruments.

## ix.—THE TASTE.

- <sup>84</sup> **Inspid**, tasteless, <sup>81</sup> hence silly.  
<sup>1162</sup> **Acrid**, having a sharp biting taste.  
**Saliva**, *L.*, the spittle (which aids in digestion).  
**Gargle**, to wash the mouth and throat.  
**Larynx**, *G.*, the wind-pipe, the gullet.  
**Saccharine**, sweet, like sugar: *fr. Sanscrit.*

## x.—THE TEETH.

- <sup>54</sup> **Dentist**, a *tooth* doctor. <sup>962</sup> **Dentifrice**, tooth powder.  
<sup>642</sup> **Incisors**, the cutting teeth. <sup>283</sup> **Canine teeth**, the eye teeth.  
**Grinders**, the double teeth, the molars. <sup>968</sup>  
**Tusks**, the large canine teeth of the boar, &c.  
<sup>82</sup> **Masticate**, to chew. **Dentition**, the cutting of the teeth.

## 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'oquism**, <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>134</sup> **Immaterial**, not formed of material, spiritual.  
**Corpulency**, bulkiness of the body.



- Corpse**, a man's dead body.
- <sup>2</sup> **Carcass**, an animal's dead body: *fr. F.*
- Attitude**, a posture. *L. Attitu'do.*
- <sup>933</sup> **Anatomy**, dissection; the structure of the body.
- Bosom**, the breast, the interior.<sup>790</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>70</sup> **Esoph'agus**, the gullet or throat.
- <sup>828</sup> **Digestion**, the process of dissolving the 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>82</sup> **Stomach'ic**, belonging to, or good for, the stomach.
- Diaphragm, midriff**, the membrane separating the chest from the abdo'men, *fr. G.*
- <sup>700</sup> **Intestine**, (*a*) interior: (*n. pl.*) the bowels, the *inwards*.

## xiv.—THE HEART AND BLOOD. S.

- 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>978</sup> **Dias'to-le**, the heart's dilatation to receive the blood.
- Sys'to-le**, the heart's contraction to expel the blood.
- Arteries**; the channels conveying the blood from the heart.
- <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>820</sup> a flow of the blood.
- <sup>1274</sup> **Secretion**, something separated or secreted from the blood or sap.

## xv.—THE HAND. S.

- <sup>140</sup> **Manual**, *a.* performed by the hand; *n.* a hand book.
- <sup>1117</sup> **Sinister**, left-handed, denoting ill.

- <sup>944</sup> **Legerdemain**, *F.*, sleight of hand, knack.  
<sup>1116</sup> **Adroit**, *F.*, clever, ingenious, dexterous.  
<sup>140</sup> **Manipulation**, management, handling.  
<sup>1277</sup> **Gnomon**, *G.*, the pointer or index of a dial.  
**Shoulder**, (*ō*) the joint connecting the arm with the trunk.

xvi. **LEG AND FOOT. S.**

- Haunch**, (*ah*) the thigh.  
**Hough**, **hock**, the lowest part of the thigh: *v.* to hamstring.  
**Saunter**, to walk slowly, to loiter.  
<sup>173</sup> **Peri'patet''ic**, <sup>126</sup> **Itin'erant**, travelling.  
<sup>827</sup> **Agile**, nimble. <sup>857</sup> **Peregrination**, a rambling or travelling about.

## WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

xvii. — **NATURE.**

- <sup>190</sup> **Essence**, the nature or elements of a thing: a scent.  
<sup>1062</sup> **Quintessence**, the concentrated essence.  
**Intrinsic**,\* inherent, essential, genuine.  
**Extrinsic**,\*external, connected indirectly.  
<sup>180</sup> **Adventitious**, accidental—not intrinsic.  
<sup>202</sup> **Supernatural**, miraculous.  
<sup>202</sup> **Unnatural**, contrary to nature, cruel.  
**Preternatural** abnormal, anomalous, <sup>1132</sup>  
<sup>1150</sup> **Ho'moge''neous**, <sup>241</sup> **Homol'ogous**, of like nature.  
<sup>1269</sup> **Het'eroge''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 *intrinsic*.

xviii. — **LIFE.**

- <sup>188</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>1132</sup> **Longevity**, <sup>1181</sup> great length of life.  
<sup>1165</sup> **Au'tobiog''raphy**, <sup>190</sup> the life or biography of one's self.  
<sup>501</sup> **A'bori''gin-es**, the first inhabitants.

## xix.—SLEEP.

- 211 **Somniferous**, <sup>1374</sup> 212 **Soporif'ic**, <sup>822</sup> causing sleep or stupor.  
 213 **Dormant**, sleeping, torpid.  
 212 **Dormitory**, a bed chamber.  
**Siesta**, *Sp.*, a nap in the heat of the day.  
 673 **Hibernates**, to sleep or to be torpid in winter.

## xx.—DISEASE.

- 214 **Morbid**, diseased, unhealthy.  
 1362 **Pathology**, the science explaining the nature of diseases.  
 215 **Nosology**, the science explaining their classification.  
 1158 **Acute disease**, one attended with violent symptoms, but short in duration.  
 1180 **Chronic disease**, one of long duration.  
**Crisis**, *G.*, the turn of a disease, or of an affair. <sup>823</sup>  
 547 **Epidemic**, a widely raging disease.  
 547 **Endemic**, a disease incidental to a certain people, as *goitre* (tumor on the neck) among the Swiss.  
**Ache**, *S.*, a dull continuous pain.  
**Languor**, *L.*, dullness, feebleness, weariness.  
 1161 **Paroxysm**, a sharp attack of pain or sickness.  
 661 **Dyspepsy**, derangement of the digestion.  
 1008 **Symptom**, a sign or token. **Gaunt**, (*ah*) lean or thin.  
**Enervate**, ' to weaken. *L.*, *nervu*, a nerve.  
 822 **Infectious**, communicated through the air.  
 146 **Contagious**, ' communicated by touch.

## xxi.—DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

- Pleurisy**, inflammation of the *pleura* or lining of the chest.  
**Asthma**, (*astma*), *G.*, difficulty in breathing, with cough, &c.  
 362 **Phlegm**, a secretion of the throat and lungs. Dullness.  
**Cough**, a convulsion of the throat and lungs.  
 442 **Catarrh**, a cold in the head and throat.  
**Phthisis**, (*tisis*), consumption. *G.* *phthein*, to burn, waste.  
**Croup**, *F.*, a disease of the throat.  
 117 **Pneumonia**, inflammation of the lungs.  
**Diphtheria**, a dangerous disease of the throat. *G.* *diph'thera*, a membrane.

## xxii.—OTHER DISEASES.

- Fever**, a disease with quickened pulse, heat, thirst, &c.  
**Fe'brile**, denoting fever. *L. febris*, a fever.  
 442 **Diarrhœa**, morbid looseness of the bowels.  
 1124 **Dysentery**, <sup>798</sup> the same, accompanied with bleeding.  
 756 **Jaundice**, (*ah*) a disease of the liver.  
**Hiccough**, (*cup*), a convulsion of the stomach.  
 442 **Rheumatism**, a disease of the larger joints and muscles.  
 960 **Spasm**, an involuntary contraction.  
 920 **Paralyt'ic**, affected with paralysis.  
 920 **Paral'ysis**, (contracted *palay*), deadness of the nerves.  
**Ague**, chill, the cold fit before fever: *fr. S*  
 143 **Apos'teme**, *opostume*, an abscess.  
 157 **Abscess**, a morbid cavity in the body.  
 943 **Plague**, a contagious disease, a nuisance <sup>1379</sup>

## xxiii.—BIRTH.

- 201 **Natal**, belonging to birth.  
 201 **Nativity**, time or place of birth  
 242 **Generate**, to beget, produce.  
**Fecundity**, fertility, the being prolific: *fr. L.*  
**Prolif'ic**,\* bringing forth many young.  
 1133 **Pri'mogen'iture**, <sup>236</sup> seniority.  
 4 **Consanguinity**, relationship.  
 263 **Ovip'arous**, <sup>237</sup> bringing forth young in eggs.  
 192 **Viviparous**, bringing forth young alive.  
**Ovo-viviparous**, intermediate between the two last, as the marsupials† or pouched animals (*kangaroo*, &c.).  
 \* *L. proles*, offspring. † *L. marsupium*, a pouch.

## xxiv.—DEATH, DEAD. S.

- 229 **Mortal**, belonging or subject to death.  
**Cadav'rous**, looking like a corpse—in *L. cada'ver*.  
 156 **Obituary**, relating to death: a list of deaths.  
**Post-o'bit**, a promise to pay after a month's death.  
 233 **Sepulchre**, a fine tomb. **Sep'ulture**, burial.

- <sup>232</sup> **Necrop'olis**, <sup>563</sup> a cemetery, or place of interment.<sup>373</sup>  
<sup>696</sup> **Requiem**, *L.*, a prayer for the dead.  
**Elegy**, a mourning poem; *fr. G.* The adj. derived is *elegiac*.  
<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> **Necromancy**, the conjuration of the dead, witchcraft.  
<sup>826</sup> **Defunct**, dead. <sup>323</sup> **Embalm**, to preserve a corpse.  
<sup>230</sup> **Fune'ral**, belonging to funerals. **Funeral**, a burial.  
<sup>379</sup> **Posthumous**, (*tu*) happening after death.  
<sup>2</sup> **Sacrophagus**, <sup>79</sup> an open stone coffin.  
<sup>234</sup> **Epitaph**, an inscription on a tomb.  
<sup>850</sup> **Ob'sequies**, (*quecs*), funeral rites.<sup>1253</sup>

## WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

### xxv.—ANIMALS.

- Menagerie**, *F.*, a collection of animals.  
<sup>247</sup> **Zoology**, the science treating of animals.  
<sup>246</sup> **An'im'al''cules**, minute animals, mostly microscopic.  
<sup>104</sup> **Mammals**, animals which suckle their young.  
<sup>340</sup> **Zo-ophyte**, a being part animal, part vegetable.  
<sup>388</sup> **Zo-olite**, a fossil <sup>47</sup> animal.  
<sup>1049</sup> **Quadruped**, <sup>153</sup> a four-footed animal.  
<sup>1042</sup> **Biped**, a two-footed animal.  
**Hybrid**, *fr. L.*; **Mongrel**, (*it*), 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>190</sup> breathing both in air and water.  
<sup>2</sup> **Carnivorous**, <sup>77</sup> flesh eating.  
<sup>348</sup> **Graminivorous**, eating grass.  
<sup>1002</sup> **Omnivorous**, eating all sorts of food.  
<sup>280</sup> **Bovine**, belonging to the ox kind.  
<sup>129</sup> **Vertebrata**, animals having a bony skeleton.



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



4.5

5.0

5.6

6.3

7.1

8.0

9.0

10.0

11.2

12.5

14.0

16.0

18.0

20.0

22.5

25.0

28.0

31.5

36.0

40.0

45.0

50.0

56.0

63.0



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

**Asinine**, \* belonging to the ass kind.

<sup>284</sup> **Feline**, belonging to the cat kind.

**Pa'laeontol'ogy**, † the science of fossil or extinct <sup>464</sup> animals.

\* *L. as'inus*, an ass.

† *G. palaios*, old and *on (ontos)* a being.

#### xxvi.—BEASTS OF GAME.

**Cervine**, \* belonging to the deer kind.

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

**Pollard**, a stag that has cast his horns.

**Polled**, without horns: from *poll*.

**Paddock**, a small enclosure for deer.

<sup>849</sup> **Venison**, the flesh of game.

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

**Caribou**, a species of American deer; from *F. cerf*, \* *boeuf*. <sup>280</sup>

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

**Reynard**, a familiar name for the fox.

**Vixen**, a she-fox (from *foren* ?)

<sup>247</sup> **Leveret**, the young of the hare, which is called the rabbit in America.

<sup>632</sup> **Burrow**, a rabbit's or fox's hole: *v.* to dig holes or burrows.

<sup>1217</sup> **Warren**, (*o*) a place frequented by rabbits.

\* *L. cervus*, a stag.

#### xxvii.—THE DOG.

<sup>283</sup> **Canine**, belonging to or like the dog.

**Mastiff**, *F.*, a large dog. <sup>1353</sup> **Rabid**, mad, raging.

**Harrier**, a dog for hunting *hares*: also a kind of hawk.

**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>1301</sup> **Retriever**, a dog which will fetch and carry.

#### xxviii.—THE HORSE.

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

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

**Team**, *S*, horses or cattle yoked,

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

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



- 277 **Cavalcade, Cortege, F.**, a procession on horseback.  
 378 **Hippodrome**, 178 a race course.  
 283 **Cap-riole'**, a *caper*, a leap without advancing.  
**Prancing**, *pranks*, springing or bounding.  
**Menage**, (*ahzh*) *F.*, a riding school, a place for horse training.  
 276 **Equerry**, the officer in charge of the horses of a prince,  
 1203 **Vet'erinary art**, that of healing horses, cattle, &c.  
 412 **Farrier**, one who shoes horses, a horse doctor.  
 1118 **Curvet'**, a frolic, a bound. 505 **Surcingle**, a girth.  
 673 **Rowel**, the *ring* of a spur. **Palfrey, F.**, a lady's horse.  
**Mustang**, a wild horse of the south-west prairies.  
**Zebra, L.**, a striped wild ass in Africa.

## xxix.—BEASTS OF PREY.

- 289 **Leopard**, a variety of the panther. *G. par'dalis*, a panther.  
**Jaguar**, 38 **Ocelot**, South American leopards.  
**Hyena, L.**, a repulsive beast of prey.  
**Wolf**, a ravenous beast resembling a dog. *S. wulf*.  
**Ermine**, a weasel, whose fur is white in winter. See p. 156.  
 289 **Leonine**, lion like, of the lion kind.  
**Bruin**, the familiar name for the bear.  
**Lucifee**, (from *F. loup cervier*, wolf stag,) the Canadian lynx.  
**Raccoon**, a Canadian carnivorous animal.  
 853 **Ichneumon**, an Egyptian civet, which preys on the crocodile's eggs.

## xxx.—OTHER MAMMALS.

- 375 **Hippopot'amus**, 444 a large, fierce, thick-skinned animal.  
**Camelopard,\* Giraffe, fr. L.**, a very tall African ruminant.  
 280 **Buffalo**, a wild bull, resembling the American bison.  
 176 **Dromedary**, a swift camel.  
**Llama** a South American ruminant.  
**Dolphin**, a cetaceous animal; also a fish. *G. delphin*.  
 291 **Porpoise**, 294 one of the smaller cetacea.  
 290 **Cetaceous**, belonging to the whale kind, or sea mammals.  
**Leviathan, H.**, a large monster (see Job xli.), any thing huge.  
 28 **Rhinoceros**, 283 a 1142 pachyderm 12 with a horn on its nose.

\* *kame'los*, a camel.

## xxx. — ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

- 366 **Cochineal**, (*utch*), a red dye from a Mexican insect.  
**Eider**, *Ger*, the down of the eider duck.  
 754 **Am'berggris** (*grese*), 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.*  
 310 **Spermaceti**, <sup>299</sup> 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**, (*pro. carcer.*) a product of the roe of the sturgeon.  
**Isinglass**, a product of the sound (or air bladder) of the sturgeon, &c.

xxxii. — BIRDS. *S.*

- 250 **Or'nithology**, the natural history of birds.  
 121 **Covey**, (*ú*), a brood of partridges.\*  
 255 **Plumage**, **Feathers**, the natural covering of birds.  
 252 **Pinion**, a wing: a cogged wheel.  
**Talon**, *F.*, the claw of a bird of prey.  
 249 **A'viary**, 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.  
 262 **Poulterer**, a dealer in poultry.

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

## xxxiii. — KINDS OF BIRDS.

- Becafi'co** (*fee*), the fig eater.  
**Falcon**, a bird resembling the eagle, formerly trained to sport.  
 258 **Eagle**, the chief of the birds of prey.  
**Ptarmigan**, (*tar*), a bird of the grouse family. *Gaelic.*  
**Cuckoo**, a bird, named from its note, famed for laying its eggs in the nests of other species.  
**Ostrich**, a large bird which runs, but cannot fly. *G. strouthio.*  
 253 **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.

<sup>382</sup> **Chameleon**,<sup>288</sup> a lizard which changes color.

<sup>878</sup> **Tortoise**, a reptile with four legs and a hard shell.<sup>940</sup>

<sup>1040</sup> **Amphisbæna**,<sup>160</sup> a serpent fabled to have two heads.

**Lizard**,\* a scaly reptile<sup>300</sup> with two or four legs.

\* Both from *L. lacerta*, a lizard, the former through the *Span*.

#### xxxv.—FISH.

<sup>203</sup> **Ichthyology**, the natural history of fish.

<sup>388</sup> **Ichthyolite**, a fossil fish, or impression of a fish.

<sup>417</sup> **Aquarium**, a place for keeping live fish.

<sup>294</sup> **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.*

<sup>177</sup> **Salmon**, a valuable coast and river fish.

**Capelin**, the fish commonly used for cod bait.

**Halibut**, a large flat fish.

\* Compare *gullible*.

#### xxxvi.—INSECTS, &c.

<sup>933</sup> **Entomology**, the natural history of insects.

<sup>930</sup> **Insectivorous**, feeding on insects.

**Pupa, L., larva, L.**, an insect in the caterpillar state.

<sup>410</sup> **Chrysalis**, the intermediate state of insects (between the worm and the fly state).

<sup>750</sup> **Metamor'phosis**,<sup>757</sup> **Transformation**, the change of shape in insects: hence any change of shape.

**Antennæ, L.**, the horns or feelers of insects.

<sup>981</sup> **Articulated**, jointed like insects and crustaceans.

<sup>206</sup> **Crustacea**, *crusted* animals, like the crab, lobster, &c.

- 1146 **Molluscous**, soft, like snails, clams, &c.  
**Mosquito**, *Sp.*, a troublesome fly : *fr. L. musca*, a fly.  
 772 **Conch**, (*conk*), a large sea shell.  
**Scallop**, a shell; *v.* to cut eurved edges.  
**Caterpillar**, the worm which produces the butterfly.  
 297 **Sponge**, (*ü*) a *zoöphyte* resembling coral.

## WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

### xxxvii.—BOTANY.

- 306 **Botany**, the science of plants.  
 307 **Herbalist**, a collector or student of plant  
 337 **Conservatory**, a green house.  
**Exot'ic**, foreign, (used mostly of plants). *G. exo*, without.  
 226 **Indigenous**, (*ij'*), native. do.  
 001 **Decid'uous**, the opposite of evergreen.  
 775 **Filament**, a fibre of plants. 346 **Foliage**, leaves.  
 417 **Aquatics**, water plants. 117 **Sessile**, having no stalk.  
**Bourgeon**, (*ü*), *F.*, a bud or sprout.

### xxxviii.—TREES.

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

### xxxix.—THE BLOSSOM.<sup>329</sup>

- 137 **Ef'flores''cence**, the time of flowering : in chemistry, the formation of powder on the surface of bodies.  
 16 **Chaplet**, **Garland**, a wreath of flowers.  
**Amaranth**, an imaginary flower which never fades.\* *G. a*, not, and *marainein* to wither.

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

- <sup>337</sup> **Floral**, belonging to flowers.  
<sup>347</sup> **Petal**, a flower leaf. <sup>373</sup> **Parterre**, (*tare*), 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 stamen.  
<sup>836</sup> **Floriculture**, the cultivation of flowers.

#### xl.—THE FRUIT SEED, &c.

- <sup>342</sup> **Pericarp**, the seed vessel of a vegetable.<sup>323</sup>  
<sup>313</sup> **Espal'ier**, a fruit <sup>340</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.  
<sup>841</sup> **Legu'minous**, of the nature of pulse, (peas, beans, &c.).

#### xli.—FOOD PLANTS.

- A'pricot**, 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 West 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 *broc'coli*  
**Nectarine**, (*in*) a kind of stone fruit. *G. nectar*, nectar.  
<sup>1028</sup> **Onion**, an edible <sup>78</sup> plant with a bulbous root.  
**Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. **Squash**, an American 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>360</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'oes**, *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>382</sup> **Chamomile**, <sup>371</sup> a useful herb.

**Anise**, *G.*, an aromatic plant used for cordials.

**Jalap**, a Mexican plant used as a purgative. See p .

**Colocynth**, the bitter cucumber—used as a purgative.

**Sassafras**, a North American laurel.

## xliii.—FLOWERS.

**Dahlia**, (*ā*) a flower with large compound blossoms. See p. 158.

**Gillyflower**, (*jil*), a beautiful and fragrant flower.

**Heather**, a blooming evergreen of the Old World.

**Lilac**, a fragrant flowering shrub : *fr. Pers.*

**Jessamine**, **jasmine**, *F.*, a very fragrant flower.

**Jonquille**, *F.*, (*zhonkeel*), a flower resembling the narcissus.

<sup>4076</sup> **Mignonette**, *F.*, (*ny*), a small fragrant flower.

**Myrtle**, a fragrant evergreen from warm climates. *G. murto.*

<sup>410</sup> **Chrysan'themum**, <sup>338</sup> a large flower from South Africa.

## xliv.—OTHER PLANTS.

**Mistletoe**, (*sel*), 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>368</sup> **Laurel**, (*ōr*), an important genus of evergreens.

**Osier**, (*ōzh*), *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**, (*sh*), 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>867</sup> **Farl'na**, *L.*, meal or flour. **Caoutchouc** (*koochook*), india rubber.

**Cajeput**, an Indian vegetable oil used in medicine.

**Resin**, **Rosin**, 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*.  
 353 **Balsam**, a fragrant soothing gum or juice.

## WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.

### xlvi.—THE EARTH, &c.

- 1028 **Universe**, <sup>129</sup> the whole of creation.  
 1075 **Mi'crocosm**, the little world; or man.  
 727 **Cosmopolite**, <sup>583</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>832</sup> the earth's crust.

### xlvi.—LAND.

- 837 **Ag'ric'lture** ing to land. Agrarian laws—laws for the equal division of.  
 836 **Agric'lture** tillage, husbandry, cultivation of the land.  
 835 **Ar'able**, fit for the plough. **Husbandman**, a farmer.  
**Innings**, lands recovered from the sea.  
 381 **Arena**, a scene of contest or exertion. <sup>935</sup>

### xlvi.—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.  
 938 **Clough**, (*cloff*), *S.*, a *cleft* in a hill.  
 \* *Fr. L. pratum*, a meadow, whence also *Grand Pré* and *Lepreau*.

### xlvi.—ISLAND.

- I'slet**, a little island. *I. is'ola*, an island.  
**Is'olated**, (*iz*), insulated, <sup>437</sup> detached like an island.

- <sup>790</sup> **Archipelago**, <sup>431</sup> a number of groups of islands.  
**Holm**, *S.*, **Alt**, <sup>440</sup> a river island.  
**Atoll**, a circular coral island.

i.—**MOUNTAINS**, &c.

- Volcano**, *I.*, a burning mountain. See p. 160.  
**Ravine**, *F.*, a narrow crevice between jutting rocks.  
**Knoll**, (*ō*) *S.*, a hillock or mound.<sup>391</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*.

ii.—**KINDS OF SOIL**.<sup>375</sup>

- <sup>416</sup> **Alumine**, a clayey earth, formed of *alu'minum* (*L*) and oxygen.  
**Argilla'ceous**, clayey. *L. argilla*, clay.  
<sup>871</sup> **Plaster of Paris**, **Gypsum**, *L. Alabaster*, *fr. G.*, 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>868</sup> **Alluvium**, **debris**, (*bree*) *F.*, soil washed down by streams.

iii.—**STONES**.

- <sup>468</sup> **Crystal**, a regular solid, formed chemically; fine glass.  
<sup>339</sup> **Jewel**, a gem, a precious stone.  
<sup>387</sup> **Lapidary**, one who cuts and polishes gems.  
<sup>285</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> **Aerolite** (*aēr*), a meteoric stone, i. e., one falling from the air.  
<sup>971</sup> **Tracery**, ornamental stone work.  
<sup>631</sup> **Diamond**, the hardest and most precious of stones; *adamant*.  
**Pearl**, a gem secre'ted by the oyster.<sup>74</sup>  
**Adaman'tine** (*in*), **Ad'amante'an**, hard as adamant.  
**Amethystine**, (*in*), violet, like the quartz called amethyst, *G. methu*, wine.



- <sup>410</sup> **Chrysolite**, a gem of yellowish or greenish color.  
**Turquoise**, (*F.* = *Turkish*), a bluish green Eastern gem.  
**Porphyry**, a fine spotted marble. (*G.* *porphyræus*, purple.  
**Sapphire**, (*ir*), a beautiful deep blue gem : *fr.* *G.*  
**Asbes'tos**, \*an *incombustible* variety of hornblende.  
**Stalac'tite**, a formation like an icicle on the roofs of limestone caverns.  
**Stalag'mite**, a similar growth from their floors, dropped from stalactite.  
 Both *fr.* *G.* *stallassein*, to drop.  
**Marmo'rean**, of or like marble. (*G.* *marmor*, marble.

\* *G.* *a*, not, and *shein*, to burn.

### liii.—METALS.

- Malleable**, able to be hammered out, as metals. *L.* *malleus*, a hammer.  
<sup>408</sup> **Met'allurgy**, <sup>801</sup>the art of working metals, or a description of them.  
**Ingot**, a lump of smelted metal—whence *nugget* (?)  
<sup>916</sup> **Alloy**, a mixture of baser with precious <sup>1015</sup>metal.  
<sup>515</sup> **Amalgam**, an alloy of mercury.  
**Alchemy**, false chemistry, in the infancy of the science : *fr.* *Ar.*  
**Anneal**, to temper iron or glass by heat.  
**Weld**, to beat red-hot metal together.  
<sup>679</sup> **Foundry**, the place where metals are cast.  
<sup>679</sup> **Fusible**, able to be smelted.

### liv.—IMPORTANT METALS.

- <sup>411</sup> **Aurif'erous**, <sup>1374</sup>gold <sup>755</sup>bearing.  
**Bullion**, precious metal uncoined.  
**Bell metal**, **Bronze**, *F.*, compounds of copper and tin.  
**Pewter**, a compound of lead and tin.  
**Brass**, a compound of copper and zinc.  
**Plat'ina**, *Sp.*, the heaviest metal, and the most difficult to smelt.  
<sup>413</sup> **Chalyb'e-ate**, impregnated with iron.  
**Pig-iron**, lump iron after smelting.  
**Emery**, *F.*, a powder used in manufactures.  
**Loadstone**, **Magnet**, an iron ore with peculiar powers of attraction.  
<sup>702</sup> **Graphite**, <sup>409</sup>**Plumbago**, **Wad**, **Black Lead**, an ore of manganese.

## lv.—OTHER MINERALS.

- <sup>400</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.  
**Naphtha**, *G.*, the same, but more liquid.  
<sup>385</sup> **Petroleum**, (*i. e.*, *rock oil*), **Paraffine**,\* **Kerosene**, oils from naphtha  
**Cal'amine**, carbonate of zinc used in making brass.  
<sup>415</sup> **Saltpetre**, <sup>385</sup> **Nitre**, *fr. G.*, nitrate of potassa : used in medicine  
<sup>498</sup> **Phosphorus**, <sup>1378</sup> a highly combustible chemical element.  
**Sulphu'reous**, containing *sulphur (L.)*, a chemical element.  
<sup>753</sup> **Verdigris**, <sup>754</sup> the rust of copper or brass.  
\* *L. Parum*, little, and *affi'nis*, related; it having no known chemical affinity for other substances.

## lvi.—WATER; FLUID.

- <sup>417</sup> **A'queous**, watery, composed of water.  
**Reservoir**, (*vivor*), *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>965</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**, <sup>773</sup> the theory of fluids in a state of motion.  
<sup>184</sup> **Hydrostat'ics**, the theory of fluids when at rest.  
**Ole-ag'inous**, oily. *F. oleum*, oil : wh. *petroleum* above.

## lvii.—THE SEA.

- <sup>702</sup> **Hydrog'raphy**, the geography of the sea.  
<sup>415</sup> **Saline**, *a.*, saltish; *n.* a shallow salt marsh.  
<sup>429</sup> **Marine**, **Maritime**, (*im*), belonging to, or near the sea.  
**Submarine**, lying under the sea.

**Transmarine**, lying beyond the sea.

**Ultramarine**, bluer than the sea.

435 **Nausea**, sickness, especially sea sickness.

428 **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.*

354 **Channel**, the bed of a river, or the deepest part of it.

440 **Confluence**, the meeting point of rivers.

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

862 **Watershed**, the line dividing the river basins of a country.

63 **Disembogue**, to empty into the sea.

63 **Embouchure**, (*sh*), the mouth of a river.

lix.—**THE TIDE.**<sup>1178</sup>

441 **Eflux**, 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 "Bore

lx.—**THE AIR.**

197 **Pneumatics**, the science of the air and gases

476 **A-e'rial**, belonging to the air.

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

478 **Ventilate**, to keep the air in motion.

907 **Barometer**,<sup>1012</sup> an instrument for weighing the air.

435 **A'-eronaut**, one who sails in balloons.

477 **Ethe'ral**, spiritual, airy, light.

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

**Galvanism**, the electricity of chemical action. See p. 158.

425 **Evaporate**, to fly off in vapor. <sup>1130</sup> **Malaria, L.**, bad air.

256 **Vol'atile**, apt to pass into the a'eriform state; also giddy.

lxi.—**THE WIND.**

470 **Anemom'eter**, an instrument for estimating the force of the wind.

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

- Trade winds**, permanent easterly tropical winds.  
**Monsoons**, periodical winds in the Indian ocean : *fr. Ar.*  
**Siroc'co**, *L.*, a hot S. E. Italian wind. **Solano**, a hot Spanish wind.  
**Simoon**, a hot, stifling wind in the Asiatic and African deserts.  
<sup>62</sup> **Cyclone, Typhoon**, *G.*, furious circular storms in the Chinese sea  
**Hurricane, Tornado**, the names of such storms elsewhere.

lxii.—**SOUND.**

- <sup>689</sup> **Echo**, a reflected sound. <sup>685</sup> **Sono'rous**, having a loud sound.  
<sup>688</sup> **Symphony**, a harmony or agreeable sounds.  
<sup>611</sup> **Euphony**, an agreeable sound in words.  
<sup>1223</sup> **Cacoph'ony**, the opposite of euphony.  
**Fulminate**, to explode like thunder. *L. julmen*, thunder.  
<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 *auro'ra borea'lis*.  
**Luminary**, a heavenly body.  
<sup>496</sup> **Lucubration**, study by night.  
<sup>1224</sup> **Mirage** (*ahzh*), *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. **Cerulean**, sky colored, blue.  
**Lurid**, black and blue (*applied to the sky*). *L. lu'ridus*.  
**Livid**, black and blue (*applied to the body*). *L. liv'idus*.  
<sup>743</sup> **Verdant**, green. <sup>742</sup> **Chrome**, an earth producing various colors.  
<sup>411</sup> **Orange**, the color of the fruit. **Gamboge**, yellow : see p. 156.  
**Saffron**,\* a deep yellow, like saffron. Compare *sallow*, p. 59.

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

- Tawny**, of a brownish yellow. *F. tanné*, tanned.  
**Puce**, *F.*, dark brown, or brownish purple.  
<sup>2</sup> **Carnation**, flesh color; a flower.  
<sup>295</sup> **Vermillion**, bright red. <sup>337</sup> **Flor'id**, rosy, rubicund.<sup>747</sup>

lxv.—**CALORIC AND HEAT.**

- <sup>454</sup> **Calor'ic**, that 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> **Ar'id**, parched with heat.  
**Lambent**, playing about like a moving flame. *L. lam'bere*, to lick.  
**Sultriness**, very hot or *sweltering* weather.  
<sup>1061</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.  
**Ord'e-al**, *S.*, a religious trial in the middle ages.  
<sup>451</sup> **Pyrotechnics**, <sup>672</sup> the art of making fireworks.  
<sup>458</sup> **Incandescence**, a white heat.

lxvi.—**COLD, FROST.**

- <sup>466</sup> **Congeval**, to freeze. **Icicle**, a hanging spike of ice.  
<sup>467</sup> **Glac'1-er**, 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>662</sup> the science of the heavenly bodies.  
<sup>164</sup> **Planet**, a globe like our earth, *moving* round a sun.  
**Sat'ellite**, a secondary planet or moon. *G. satelles*, a body guard.  
<sup>760</sup> **Orbit**, the circular path of a planet.  
<sup>125</sup> **Transit**, the passing of one heavenly body before the other.  
<sup>41</sup> **Aspects**, the relative position of heavenly bodies.

- 1057 **Octant**, the aspect of two bodies, 45' apart.  
 1054 **Sextile**, (*il*), do. do. 60' do.  
 752 **Quadrature**, do. do. 90' do.  
 491 **Asteroid**, " a very small planet.  
**Culmination**, the transit of a planet over the meridian.  
 372 **Perigee**, the nearest point of the moon's orbit to the earth.  
**Apogee**, the farthest point of the moon's orbit from the earth.  
 496 **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.  
 797 **Node**, the point where a planet's orbit cuts the ecliptic.  
**Zenith**, *Ar.*, the point overhead : **Nadir**, *Ar.*, that beneath us.  
**Bor'-e-as**, *G.*, the old name for the north wind.  
 792 **Hori'zon**, the circle which *bounds* our view.  
 451 **Empyre'an**, the highest heaven.  
 152 **Antip'od-es**, the people at opposite points of the globe.

#### lxviii. — THE SUN.

- 457 **Sol'stices**, <sup>182</sup> the points where the ecliptics touches the tropics.  
 1019 **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. occu'lere*, to hide.  
 791 **Meridian**, <sup>1192</sup> a circle from pole to pole crossed by the sun at noon.  
 132 **Tropics**, the circles marking the sun's greatest declination.  
 126 **Declination**, the distance of the sun from the equator.  
 496 **Helioscope**, <sup>47</sup> a glass for viewing the sun.  
 752 **Quadrant**, **Sextant**, instruments for taking altitude.  
 1137 **Altitude**—in astronomy, elevation above the horizon.

#### lxix. — THE MOON, S.

- 488 **Lunation**, a revolution of the moon.  
**Lunatic**, a madman—because affected by the moon.  
 1313 **Phases**, the different appearances of the moon : appearances generally.  
 330 **Crescent**, the moon in her first quarter : the symbol of Mohammedanism.  
**Gibbous**, the moon's shape when nearly full. *L. gibbus*, a hump.  
**Sub'lunary**, lying under the moon, i. e., terrestrial.

## lxx.—THE STARS.

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

## WORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY

lxxi.—MAN, *S.*

- 541 **Ethnology**, the science treating of the varieties of mankind.  
 134 **Mis'anthrope**, <sup>706</sup> a man hater.  
 513 **Misog'nist**, (*oj*), a woman hater.  
**Cannibal**, a savage who eats human flesh. See p. 158.  
 522 **Patriarch**, <sup>701</sup> 17 **Chieftain** (*ē*), a ruler over a clan or large family.  
**Bachelor**, an unmarried man, a young man.

## lxxii.—WOMAN.

- 511 **Effem'inate**, woman like, unmanly.  
 534 **Ma'tron**, an elderly married woman.  
**Coquette'**, *F.*, a vain woman. <sup>539</sup> **Heroine** (*in*), a female hero.  
 603 **Vira'go**, <sup>827</sup> a bold turbulent woman.  
**Sphinx**, *G.*, a fabulous Egyptian monster, with a woman's face.  
 1637 **Hysterics**, fits peculiar to women.

## lxxiii.—MARRIAGE.

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

## lxxiv.—CHILD.

- <sup>63</sup> **Infantile**, belonging to or like an infant.  
<sup>528</sup> **Puerile**, childish. **Gewgaw**, a gaudy worthless toy.  
**Mamma**, *F.*, a child's word for mother.  
<sup>529</sup> **Filial**, belonging to or befitting a son.  
**Nephew** (*ev*), a brother's or sister's son. *L. nepos*, a grandchild  
<sup>521</sup> **Orphan**, a child bereft of parents.  
<sup>321</sup> **Adoles'cence**, the prime of youth.

## lxxv.—OTHER RELATIONS.

- Cadet**, *F.*, a younger brother volunteer.  
<sup>1076</sup> **Minion**, a favorite (*gen. in a bad sense*).  
**Etiquette**, *F.*, the forms of society.  
<sup>811</sup> **Elite'** (*eēt*), the *select* of society.  
**Chaperon**, *F.*, an escort to a young lady in society.  
<sup>551</sup> **Duenna**, *Sp.*, the nurse or governess of a young Spanish lady.  
**Canaille**, *F.*, the mob.  
<sup>988</sup> **Rendezvous** (*rongdavuoo*), a meeting.  
<sup>841</sup> **Colleague**, an associate in office.  
<sup>132</sup> **Amour**, *F.*, a love affair.  
<sup>522</sup> **Patron**, a protector,<sup>956</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 *ballet* or chorus dance.  
**Pirouette**, *F.*, a turn on the toes in dancing.  
<sup>782</sup> **Quadrille**, a *square* dance.  
**Solree**, an evening party. *F. soir*, the evening.  
**Cas'sino**, *I.*, a game of cards. **Casi'no** (*ce*), *I.*, a low theatre.  
<sup>1396</sup> **Orgies**, frantic revels, boozing.  
<sup>913</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. *L. con, and terra.*

- 375 **Rural, Rustic**, belonging to the country.  
 377 **Pa'triot**, one who loves his country and family.  
 378 **Peasantry**, the country people.  
**Compatriot**, one of the same country.  
 815 **Acclimatize, accli'mate**, to inure or adapt to a climate.  
 202 **Naturalize**, to bestow the political privileges of a country.  
 1278 **Census, L.**, an official numbering of the people.  
 542 **Depopulate**, to destroy the population of a region.

## lxxviii.—PEOPLE.

- Nom'ads**, people who lead a wandering life: *fr. G.*  
 1171 **Allen**, a foreigner, a stranger. **Denizen**, a naturalized alien.  
 820 **Foreigner**, a person from another country than our own.  
 847 **Demagogue**, <sup>926</sup> a factious leader of the mob.  
**Pu'issance, F.**, power, especially in war.  
 21 **Frontier'**, the line dividing countries.  
**Clique, F.**, a set or party (*generally in a bad sense*).

lxxix.—GOVERNMENT.<sup>579</sup>

- 583 **Political**, belonging to civil government.  
**Politics, Polity**, the science of government.  
 192 **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. envoyé.*  
 sent.  
**Ambassador, Sp.**, one who represents a government at a foreign court.  
 1100 **Plenipotentiary**,<sup>202</sup> an ambassador with full powers to make treaties.  
 841 **Legation**, the persons attached to an embassy.  
 1096 **Ultima'tum, L.**, the final proposition of a government in treaties.  
 1350 **Si'ne cure**, an office to which no duties are attached.  
 1031 **Monarchy**,<sup>790</sup> government by one, called the sovereign.  
 1060 **Oligarchy**, government in the hands of a few.

- <sup>1269</sup> **Republic**, <sup>542</sup> <sup>547</sup> **Democracy**, <sup>581</sup> government by the representatives of the people.
- <sup>1105</sup> **Aristocracy**, government by the nobles; the nobility.
- <sup>1055</sup> **Heptarchy**, a seven-fold government as in England from A.D. 450 to 827.
- <sup>1218</sup> **Hierarchy**, government by the priests, <sup>1199</sup>
- <sup>1210</sup> **Theocracy**, government directed by God, as that of the Jews.
- <sup>790</sup> **Anarchy**, political confusion; want of government.
- Con-ge'**, *F.*, the bow of dismissal : a bow.
- Bulletin**, *F.*, an official statement, a proclamation.
- Gazette**, an official journal. *L. gazetta*, a farthing—the price of those first issued.
- Es'plionage**, *F.*, secret watch on the conduct.
- Pageant**, a gorgeous show or procession; *fr. G.*
- <sup>851</sup> **Pur'suivant**, (*swr*), a state messenger.
- <sup>190</sup> **Revenue**, income, especially of government.
- Myr'midon**, a rude or ruffianly follower. See p. 159.
- <sup>1307</sup> **Fealty**, loyalty, <sup>611</sup> fidelity. **Exchequer**, *F.*, a law court.
- <sup>1120</sup> **Malcontent**, <sup>981</sup> a discontented person.
- Jacobins**, the extreme party of the French republicans in 1789.
- Liege**, *F.*, trusty : *n.* a subject, a sovereign.
- <sup>1089</sup> **Partisan**, a zealous or unscrupulous adherent.
- lxxx.—**SOVEREIGN**. *L. Supremus*, supreme.
- <sup>582</sup> **Dyn'asty**, a race of line of sovereigns.
- <sup>577</sup> **Regent**, <sup>1176</sup> **Viceroy**, <sup>552</sup> one who rules instead of a sovereign.
- Manifesto**, a proclamation. *L. manifestus*, plain, clear.
- <sup>108</sup> **Concordat**, a treaty between a sovereign and the Pope. <sup>523</sup>
- <sup>562</sup> **Despot**, **Autocrat**, <sup>1165</sup> an absolute ruler.
- Czar**, the emperor of Russia. *Russian*—or from *Caesar*.
- Kaiser**, the emperor of Germany or of Austria. From *Caesar*.
- Sultan**, **Padishah**, the ruler of the Turkish Empire.
- Pasha'** (*aw*), a Turkish viceroy.
- Sheikh**, the prince of an Arab tribe.
- <sup>1050</sup> **Tetrarch**, the king of a fourth part. Luke iii, 1.
- Cacique**, (*S. Am.*), **Sachem** (*N. Am.*), chiefs of the American Indians.
- <sup>577</sup> **Interregnum**, a period while the throne is vacant.

- 552 **Realm**, the dominions of a sovereign.  
 981 **Ret'inue, Suite**, <sup>851</sup> a train of attendants.  
 561 **Tyrant**, a cruel leader.

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 *skeptron*.

lxxxii.—**TITLES.**

- 719 **Tit'ular**, existing only in title, nominal.  
 069 **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.  
**Land'amman**, the president of the Swiss republic.  
 598 **Stadtholder**, the president of Holland when it was a republic.  
**Emir**, a Turkish title, meaning the 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, Ar.**, a Moslem priest ruler, *descended* from Mohammed.  
 578 **Mandarin**, a Portuguese term for a Chinese noble or officer.  
**Marquis, Marquess**, the title next to a duke, formerly the governor of a *march* or frontier.  
**Palatine**, belonging to or denoting office in a *palace*.  
 1176 **Viscount** <sup>585</sup> (*ic*), the title below an earl.  
 1301 **Seneschal, F.**, a steward.  
**Scutcheon**, a shield or coat of arms. *L. scutum*, a shield.  
 1302 **Seignior, Signor**, a lord or noble.  
 720 **Insignia**, marks of office or honor.

lxxxiii.—**PARLIAMENT.**<sup>60</sup>

**Speaker**, the president of a legislative assembly.<sup>1197</sup>

<sup>893</sup> **Opposition**, the party in parliament opposing the existing <sup>186</sup> government.

<sup>926</sup> **Division**, the separation of the members in voting on a bill.

<sup>1206</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> **Constituency**, the whole body of voters.

<sup>179</sup> **Representative**, the person elected by a constituency.

<sup>841</sup> **El'igible**, fit to be chosen or elected.

lxxxv.—**CITY, STATE.**

<sup>596</sup> **Citizen**, an inhabitant of a city.

<sup>573</sup> **Municipal**, <sup>146</sup> belonging to a corporation or municipality.

<sup>592</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>656</sup> **Burgess**, a freeman, magistrate, or representative of a borough.

<sup>1370</sup> **Mayoralty**, the office of mayor.

**Balliff**, a deputy sheriff; a nobleman's steward.

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>1087</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>1032</sup> **Protocol**, the first copy of a contract or of any writing : *fr. F.*

**Extradition**, the giving up of criminal refugees.

## WORDS RELATING TO WAR.

lxxxvii.--WAR.—*F. guerre.*

- 628 **Bellig'erent**, <sup>828</sup> carrying on war.  
 636 **Arm'istice**, <sup>182</sup> **Truce**, a temporary cessation of hostilities.  
 715 **Carte'** an agreement for the exchange of prisoners.  
 770 **Crusades**, religious wars in the middle ages.  
 1035 **Van**, the front of an army.  
 402 **Campaign**, the time that an army keeps the field.  
**Arsenal**, *F.*, a depot of warlike stores.  
 782 **Squadron**, a troop, a square of soldiers, a division of the fleet.  
 645 **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.  
 1275 **Rec'onnoi'tre**, *F.*, to spy out in war, to examine generally.  
 16 **Capitulate**, to surrender <sup>988</sup> on conditions.

lxxxviii.—**A SIEGE.**

- 117 **Siege**, the blockade of a fortified city.  
 467 **Glacis**, a sloping bank before a fortress.  
 400 **Esplanade**, an open space before the walls.  
 817 **Escalade'**, <sup>177</sup> **Assault**, the attack on the walls.  
 1036 **Postern**, <sup>800</sup> **Sallyport**, gates in the walls of a fort.  
 177 **Sally**, **Sortie**, *F.*, a sudden rush out by the besieged.  
**Fascine'**, a fagot used in fortifications. *L. fusces.*  
**Portcul'tis**, *F.*, a grated doorway at a drawbridge.  
 821 **Pontoon**, a flat boat, for making military bridges.  
 312 **Palisade**, **Stockade**, <sup>922</sup> a row of stakes for defence, &c.  
 796 **Barricade**, a breastwork hastily thrown up.  
**Barb'acan**, *S.*, a fort at the outer end of the drawbridge.  
**Cor'ridor**, *F.*, a covered passage round a fort.  
 103 **Par'apet**, a wall or fort breast high.  
 965 **Redoubt**, a small fort in <sup>536</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>658</sup> **Circumvallation**, fortification round a camp.

**Garrison**, the troops defending a fort. See *war*, lxxxvii.

lxxxix.—**A BATTLE.**<sup>946</sup>

<sup>630</sup> **Manœu'vres** (*oo*), *F.*, <sup>940</sup> **Tactics**, military management; plans generally.

**Battle array**, the order of battle : *fr. F.*

<sup>924</sup> **Discomfiture**, defeat. **Rescue**, help, relief : *fr. Norman F.*

<sup>317</sup> **Ambush**, a lying in wait. <sup>946</sup> **Com'bat** (*um*), a battle, a fight.

<sup>680</sup> **Melee**, *F.*, a confused crowded fight. Phon. like *Malay*

<sup>672</sup> **Revolt**, (*ô*), 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.

xe.—**SOLDIER.** *Ger. sold*, pay.

**Soldier**, a man paid and trained by his state to fight.

<sup>1303</sup> **Veteran**, an old soldier.

<sup>330</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>1303</sup> **Renegade**, one fighting for a state at war with his own.

<sup>673</sup> **Rations** (*i*), 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, a word of honor in war.

**Phalanx**, *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.*

**Comrade** (*cumrade*), a room-mate, companion.

xc.—**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.

1400 **Aide de camp** (*cong*), *F.*, the officer conveying a general's orders.

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

1070 **Major**, the second officer of a regiment.

1400 **Adjutant**, the officer below a major.

16 **Captain**, the commander of a ship or a company <sup>906</sup> of soldiers.

899 **Lieuten'ant** (*lev*), the officer next below a captain.

720 **Ensign**, <sup>364</sup> **Cornet**, the officer who carries the flag.

1129 **Brevet'**, a commission with rank above the pay.

973 **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.

42 **Vis'or**, the mask of a helmet. **Bludgeon**, a cudgel, a club.

269 **Cuirass** (*kwê*), a breastplate. **Gauntlet**, *F.*, an iron glove.

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

1035 **Vant-brace**, <sup>127</sup> the defence for the arms.

652 **Hauberk**, a coat of mail without sleeves.

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

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

661 **Gladiator**, a sword player. **Falchion, Sabre**, *F.*, a curved sword.

953 **Poniard, Stiletto**, *I.*, names of daggers.

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

1 **In cuerpó**, *Sp.*, stripped for fighting.

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

637 **Rapier**, a small curved sword for fencing.

**Scimitar**, a curved oriental <sup>500</sup> sword.

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

#### xciii.—ARTILLERY.

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

**Calibre**, *F.*, the bore of a gun, or of any tube.

**Callipers**, round compasses <sup>484</sup> for measuring *calibre*.

892 **Grape shot**, small shot for cannon.

946 **Battery**, a raised place for cannon.<sup>354</sup>

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

## WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

### xciv. ART.

- 672 **Technology**, a description of arts and technical terms.  
 822 **Artif'icer**, a skilled workman.  
**Patent**, an exclusive license. *L.* *pate're*, to lie open.  
 680 **Mechanic**, 671 **Artisan**, a workman.  
 1192 **Vac'u-um**, *L.*, a place emptied of air artificially.  
 992 **Le'ver**, a crowbar. **Syringe**, to squirt. *G.* *surinx*.  
**Jet d'eau** (*jaydoe*), *F.*, a fountain.  
**Mall**, a heavy *mallet*. *L.* *malleus*.  
 829 **Lab'oratory**, 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.  
 884 **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.  
 296 **Bombazine**, a twilled stuff of *silk* and *worsted*.  
**Nankeen**, strong cotton stuff left in its natural color. See p. 156.  
**Bandana**, a red spotted handkerchief.



<sup>14</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. **Vogue**, *F.*, fashion.

**Plaid**, *Gael.*, a Celtic shawl, in which the pattern marks the clan.

**Dis'habille**, *F.*, an undress or loose dress.

**Moccasin**, an Indian shoe. *Amer.*

**Moreen**, woollen stuff for curtains.

<sup>887</sup> **Tissue**, *F.*, figured cloth: texture; series.

<sup>857</sup> **Laundress**, (*ahn*), a washerwoman. **Skein**, a knot of thread.

**Valet**, *F.*, a gentleman's personal attendant.

#### xciv.—GLASS, <sup>467</sup> &c.

<sup>875</sup> **Vitreous**, glassy, of glassy hardness. **Hyaline**, crystalline.

**Lens**, *L.* a magnifying or diminishing glass—from its shape.

<sup>789</sup> **Telescope**, <sup>43</sup> a glass to make distant objects appear nearer.

<sup>1078</sup> **Microscope**, a magnifying glass for minute objects.

**Porcelain**,\* **China**, a fine earthenware of *kaolin* clay.

<sup>819</sup> **Vase**, a deep ornamental cup. <sup>373</sup> **Tureen**, a large dish for soup.

**Lathe**, 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.

**Solder**, cemen. for metals. **Lacquer**, to varnish or japan.

**Sieve**, (*siv*), a shifting machine: *fr. S.*

**Scythe**, a tool for cutting grass: *fr. S.*

<sup>836</sup> **Coulter** (*côl*), the blade or shears of the plough.

#### xcviii.—WHEEL.

<sup>764</sup> **Gyrate**, to wheel in circles. <sup>875</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 for drawers.  
<sup>6</sup> **Veneer**, to cover with a thin slice of *reined* wood.  
**Canopy**, an ornamental screen overhead : *fr. G.*  
<sup>152</sup> **Tri'pod**, a three-legged stool. **Cushion**, a soft pad.  
<sup>69</sup> **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.

- <sup>451</sup> **Caldron**, a boiler; hence *chaclron*.  
**Oven**, a closed fireplace for baking : *fr. S.*  
<sup>85</sup> **Victuals**, food. **Aro'ma**, *G.*, fine scent.  
**Dearth**, a scarcity, when things are *dear*.  
<sup>823</sup> **Surfeit**, a superabundance of food, sati'ety.  
<sup>78</sup> **Edible**, eatable. **Mawkish**, squeamish.  
**Abste'mious**, sparing as to food, especially wine : *fr. L.*  
<sup>43</sup> **Purveyor**, **Ca'terer** (*F. acheter*, to buy), one who provides food.  
**Culinary**, belonging to cooking. *L. cul'na*, a kitchen.  
<sup>146</sup> **Rec'ip-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*.  
<sup>1042</sup> **Biscuit**, <sup>863</sup> certain varieties of bread.  
**Chocolate**, a preparation of cocoa.  
**Bohea**, coarse black tea. **Souchong**, a variety of black tea.  
**Macaroni**, *L.*, a preparation of wheat flour.  
**Fric'assee'**, *F.*, a stew of chicken, rabbit, &c.  
**Tapio'ca**, a preparation of *cass'ava*, i. e., the meal of the *manioc* plant of South America.  
**Olio**, *L.*, a mixed dish. **Ragout**, *F.*, a highly seasoned dish.  
**Hash**, (from *hack*), *chopped* meat, &c.  
<sup>415</sup> **Sausage**, meat minced and speed. **Pasty**, a pie. *F. pâte*.  
**Vanilla**, a Mexican spice. **Molasses**, the juice of the sugar cane.  
<sup>295</sup> **Vermicelli** (*teh*), *L.*, fine flour prepared in threads or strips.  
**Bouillon**, (*eehyong*), *F.*, broth.  
**Bouilli** (*cllyce*), *F.*, meat stewed with vegetables.  
<sup>466</sup> **Gelat'inous**, of the nature of jelly or gelatine.

## cii.—WINE, Mc.

- 364 **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*. See p. 22 Exercises.  
90 **Beverage**, a drink. 225 **Intoxicate**, to make drunk.  
516 **Banquet**, a rich feast. **Wassail**, *S.*, revelry, drunkenness.  
**Cabaret'** (*ay*), *F.*, a small French tavern.  
458 **Frankincense**, an aromatic resin.  
**Cigar**, *Sp.*, a roll of tobacco leaves for smoking.  
**Narcotic**, a drug producing <sup>395</sup> stupor—in *G. narke*.

ciii.—LOCOMOTION.<sup>508</sup>

- 1380 **Vehicle**, that in which anything is carried.  
911 **Portmanteau**, **Valise**, *F.*, a travelling bag.  
370 **Pommel**, a knob on the saddle.  
**Eq'uiPAGE**, furniture, accoutrements, retinue.  
**Cortege**, *F.*, a procession on horseback.  
**Pha'eton**, *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.  
771 **Pillion**, a cushion saddle.  
691 **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>

- 718 **Chart** (*tch*), a sea map.  
**Rhomb** (*rumb*), an oblique parallelogram. *G. rhombos.*  
**Quarantine**, detention to guard <sup>620</sup> against infection. *L. quaranta'nus*, fortieth.

**Wreck**, a damaged <sup>611</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.

ev.—**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>669</sup> **Salvage**, recompense <sup>986</sup> for saving ships.

**Galleon**, *Sp.*, a large Spanish merchantman.

**Galliot**, a small Dutch craft : *fr. F.*, **Corvette**, *F.*, a sloop of war.

**Felucca**, *I.*, an Italian galley. **Tarpaulin**, tarred canvas.

**Brigantine**, *F.*, a vessel intermediate between brig and schooner.

**Caboose**, a ship's galley or cook room.

evi.—**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 stay on a sail or *fixed* rope—as the jib.

**Windsail**, a canvas funnel for ventilation.

evii.—**ROPE, ANCHOR, &c.**

**Ropery, ropewalk**, a place where ropes are made.

**Strand**, one of the twists of a rope—also a beach.

<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.

**Halliard**, a rope for *hauling* sails or yards.

**Hawser**, a rope between a cable and a bowline in thickness.

**Lanyard**, a short line for fastening.

**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> **Grapple**, a small anchor with four or five claws.

#### eviii.—MASTS. *S.*

**Foremast**, the mast nearest the bow.

**Mainmast**, the principal or middle mast.

**Mizenmast**, the mast next the stern : *fr. I.*

<sup>1193</sup> **Jurymast**, 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.

**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.

**Bargain**, an agreement in trade : *fr. F.*

<sup>1019</sup> **Merchandise**, goods bought or sold.

**Walf**, goods found astray, as anything cast ashore by the waves.

<sup>826</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. envoier*, to send.

**Bazaar**, a market. *Persian.* **Business**, trade : *fr. S.*

**Freight**, a load; transportation of goods; the price <sup>1915</sup> for it.

<sup>229</sup> **Mortgage**, <sup>1306</sup> a pledge on real <sup>1209</sup> estate.

**Tariff**, a table of custom house duties. See p. 157.

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

156 **Transit duty**, one paid on goods passing through a foreign country.

**Bill of lading**, a statement of goods shipped.

799 **Bill of entry**, 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>1316</sup>

626 **Avarice**, an undue wish to amass money.

267 **Disbursement**, the payment of money.

904 **Investment**, laying out money on property, or speculation.

827 **Prodigality**, extravagance<sup>167</sup> in spending.

1306 **Credit**, trust in the honor and solvency of a customer.

919 **Solvency**, ability to pay. <sup>180</sup> **In'ventory**, a list of effects.

973 **Remittance**, money sent to a distance.

**Premium**, *L.*, money given above the stated price; a reward.

681 **Usury**, interest above the legal rate: in the Bible, simply interest.

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

**Defalcation**, stealing funds under one's charge; deficit.

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

962 **Cashier**, one who keeps the funds; *v.* to discharge from office.

**Croupier**, *F.*, the cashier at a gaming table.

614 **Defaulter**, a cheat. **Lucrē**, *gain*, *L. lucrum*.

146 **Receipt**, income, the act of receiving, a receipt, acknowledgment of payment.

exii.—**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.

129 **Obverse**, the principal face of a coin.

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

701 **Inscription**, the words on the middle of a coin.

190 **Duc'at**, a European *ducat* coin.

1039 **Doubloon**, a *double* pistole, worth about \$8

873 **Rouleau**, *F.*, a roll of coins in paper.

\* *L. cuneus*, a wedge. † *G. numisma*, a coin.

## exiii.—DEBTS.

**Attachment**, a writ to seize a debtor or his goods. *F. attacher*, to attach.

420 **Liquidation**, the settlement of a debt.

720 **Assignee**, one to whom property is assigned or made over.

670 **Security**, property pledged to secure payment.

919 **Insolvent**, *a.* bankrupt; *n.* one who fails to pay his debts.

**Instalments**, *F.*, part payment of a debt at different periods.<sup>653</sup>

**Assets**, goods to meet debts or liabilities. *F. assez*, enough.

670 **Surety**, one who becomes security for another.

**Sequestration**, holding property until its revenue pays a debt, *L. sequester*, an umpire.

893 **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.

140 **Acceptance**, a promise to pay another's bill when due.

343 **Maturity**, the date when a bill is due.

116 **Endorsement**, an instalment; *backing up* another's promissory note; support.

1267 **Account**, a reckoning, also a narrative.

1345 **To honor**, to accept a bill and pay it when due.

**To dishonor**, to decline <sup>126</sup> to do this. **Payee**, the person paid.

602 **Protest**, a written declaration that a bill has been dishonored.

**Days of grace**, three days allowed after a bill is due.

1065 **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.

946 **Abatement**, allowance for damage to goods.

**Commission**, the allowance made to an agent.

1199 **Bonus**. *L.*, an allowance for a privilege, loan, &c.

**Discount**, allowance made for ready money.

1297 **Ferquisite**, a fee or allowance above a stated salary.

**Mora**, the allowance for detention of ships. *L. mora*, delay

**Wharfage**, money paid for the use of a wharf. *S.*

<sup>961</sup> **Tret, Tare, *F.***, an allowance for the package, or for leakage, &c.

**Lay days**, the time allowed a ship to discharge and re-load.

## QUANTITY,<sup>1024</sup> NUMBER, AND FORM.

### exvi. — **WEIGHT.**

<sup>1001</sup> **Imponderous**, not having sensible weight.

<sup>1006</sup> **Equilibrium, *L.***, equality of weight, eq'ui-poise, <sup>1042</sup> balance.<sup>1008</sup>

<sup>184</sup> **Statics**, the science of weight.

<sup>1005</sup> **Avoirdupois, *F.***, the weight used for general purposes.

**Drachma, *G.***, a Greek coin worth 18 cents. A Greek weight equal to about 2½ dwts.

<sup>1004</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.

### exvii. — **MEASURES.**

<sup>317</sup> **Bushel**, four pecks, dry measure. **Metre**, a measure.<sup>1013</sup>

**Hogshead**, any large cask, properly 63 gallons.

<sup>1048</sup> **Tierce**, a *third* of a pipe, 42 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> **The odolite**, an instrument to measure heights and distances.

<sup>43</sup> **Surveyor**, a measurer, or overseer, a *supervisor*.

<sup>1012</sup> **Metrology**, the science of weights and measures.

### exviii. — **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.



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

exix.—**FORM.**

- 1119 **Oblique**, slanting, indirect. <sup>182</sup> **Inter'stice**, a chink.  
 1170 **Parallel**, running side by side. **Ac-me**, *G.*, the top.  
 1047 **Triangle**, <sup>777</sup> a figure with three angles.  
 1064 **Isosceles** <sup>151</sup> **triangle**, a triangle with two equal sides.  
 782 **Quadrilateral**, <sup>781</sup> a four sided figure.  
 782 **Square**, a quadrilateral with right angles and equal sides.  
 703 **Parallelogram**, a quadrilateral with parallel sides.  
 577 **Rectangle**, a parallelogram with right angles.  
 1085 **Polygon**, <sup>778</sup> a figure of many angles.  
 1378 **Periphery**, the measure round a curvilinear figure.  
 1012 **Perimeter**, the measure round a rectilinear figure.  
**Lozenge**, a diamond, or rhombus, also a sweetmeat; *fr. F.*

exx.—**CURVED FIGURES.**

- 156 **Circuit**, (*kit*), the measure or course round.  
 874 **Cylinder**, a roller. **Detour**, *F.*, a journey round.  
 332 **Cone**, a solid on a circular base, tapering to a point at the top.  
 770 **Sphere**, a globe <sup>729</sup> or ball. **Spheroid**, an imperfectly shaped sphere.  
 1012 **Diameter**, the line which biseets a circle.  
 768 **Radius**, half the diameter, the line from centre to circumference.  
 1374 **Circumference**, the measure round a circle.

- 132 **Tropics of Cancer** <sup>292</sup> and **Capricorn**, <sup>285</sup> the circles which enclose the  
<sup>460</sup> torrid zone.
- 290 **Arctic and Antarctic circles**, those bounding the frigid zones.<sup>188</sup>
- 488 **Lunette**, the figure of a *crescent* or growing moon.
- 767 **Centrifugal** <sup>478</sup> **force**, the *inertia* or tendency of the planets to continue  
 their course, and thus avoid the attraction of the sun.
- 1291 **Centrip'etal force**, the attraction of the sun as the centre of the solar  
 system.<sup>183</sup>
- 372 **Geocentric**, <sup>706</sup> having the same centre as the earth.
- 486 **Heliocentric**, having the same centre as the sun.

## WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

### cxvi.—DAY.

- 1192 **Diurnal**, daily; hence *journal*, <sup>1193</sup> a daily paper.
- 1191 **Ephem'eral**, lasting only a day; short lived.  
**Almanac**, *Ar.*, a calendar. **Diary**, a daily account of events.
- 1048 **Tertian**, occurring every third day; as a tertian fever.
- 1060 **Equinox**, <sup>1195</sup> the time when the days and nights are equal.  
**S'en-night**, a week (now little used).
- 1191 **Hebdom'adal**, a weekly newspaper; *a.* weekly.

### cxvii.—HISTORY.

- 1189 **Annals**, accounts of events in the order of time, chronicles.<sup>1180</sup>
- 64 **Narrative**, an account of an event.
- 986 **Anecdote**, the history of a single incident.
- 190 **Biography**, the life of an individual.
- 1165 **Autobiography**, one's history written by himself.
- 241 **Genealogy**, a history of descent. <sup>120</sup> **Archives**, records laid up.  
**Cromlech**, *C.*, a stone resting on others in Druidical remains.  
**Hejl'ra**, the Mahometan era, A.D. 622, being the date of Mahomet's  
 flight from Mecca.
- 967 **Tradition**, oral <sup>51</sup> history handed down from father to son.

cxxxiii.—**M**. I.

- <sup>60</sup> **Calends**, the first day of each month : 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>1031</sup> **Priority**, being first in time. <sup>1201</sup> **Antiquity**, ancient times.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Syn'chronous**, **Contemporaneous**, existing at the same time.  
**Contemporaries**, persons who live 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>658</sup> **Antediluvian**, existing before the flood.  
<sup>1181</sup> **Eternity**, all the time past and to come.  
<sup>1183</sup> **Mediaeval**, belonging to the middle ages.  
<sup>683</sup> **Periodical**, happening <sup>1384</sup> at regular intervals.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Anachronism**, an error in chronology.  
**Chronometer**, an instrument for measuring time.  
<sup>1180</sup> **Chronology**, the science of dates. **In'terim**, *L.*, the meantime.  
<sup>1033</sup> **Primeval**, <sup>1083</sup> most ancient. **Chaos**, *G.*, primeval confusion.  
<sup>1205</sup> **Ancient**, **Pristine**, (*L. pris'tinus*), <sup>1633</sup> **Primitive**, **Antique**, belonging to antiquity.  
**So'journ**, to stay awhile. *F. sejourner*.  
<sup>1335</sup> **Leisure**, idle time. **Livelong**, (*?*) lasting long.  
<sup>1301</sup> **Senile**, belonging to old age. **Pre-ad'amite**, before Adam.  
<sup>1001</sup> **Occasion**, the time, opportunity, cause : *v.* to cause.  
<sup>1183</sup> **Co-eval**, of the same time or age.

cxxxv.—**YEAR**, *S.*

- <sup>322</sup> **Autumn**, the third quarter of the year.  
<sup>1189</sup> **Annual**, happening every year, lasting a year.  
<sup>1942</sup> **Biennial**, lasting two years, happening every second year.  
<sup>1047</sup> **Triennial**, lasting three years, happening every third year.

- <sup>1036</sup> **Septennial**, lasting seven years, happening every seventh year.  
<sup>1001</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.  
**Lustrum**, *L.*, a space of five years in Roman history.  
<sup>702</sup> **Cycle**, a periodical space of time—also a circle.  
**Jubilee**, *H.*, the 50th year among the Jews; a season <sup>113</sup> of joy.  
<sup>1002</sup> **Millennium**, a thousand years. <sup>1051</sup> **Bissextile** (*il*), leap year.

## cxxvi.—PRIORITY.

- <sup>157</sup> **Antecedent**, **Anterior**, *L.*, going before in time or place.  
**Prior**, *L.*, going before in time.  
<sup>601</sup> **Prejudice**, an opinion *before* knowledge of the facts.  
<sup>1326</sup> **Predilection**, a preference or liking beforehand.  
<sup>981</sup> **Antedate**, to date an event too early.  
<sup>175</sup> **Precursor**, a herald, a forerunner.  
<sup>802</sup> **Preco'cious**, prematurely wise or forward.  
<sup>1316</sup> **Premonitory**, giving notice or warning beforehand.  
<sup>313</sup> **Prem'ature**, happening before the proper time.  
**Preliminary**, a preparation. *L. limen*, a threshold.  
<sup>1273</sup> **Presentiment**, a foreboding.  
**Predestinate**, to determine beforehand. *L. destinare*, to resolve.  
<sup>1271</sup> **Premeditate**, to think over or contrive beforehand.

## cxxvii. BEGINNING.

- <sup>156</sup> **Initial**, placed at the commencement.  
<sup>146</sup> **Incipient**, beginning, arising.  
**Embryo**, *G.*, the small beginning of anything.  
<sup>1127</sup> **Rudiments**, the first principles of a science.  
<sup>146</sup> **Incept'ive**, **Incho'ative**, belonging to the commencement.  
**Nu'cle-us**, *L.*, a kernel; that about which matter is formed.

## WORDS RELATING TO THE ARTS.

## cxxviii.—BUILDING.

- <sup>802</sup> **Domicile**, a house, an abode.  
<sup>876</sup> **Rotunda**, a circular building. **Boudoir**, *F.*, a lady's private room.  
**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>16</sup> a round building with an area for shows.
- Gable**, the triangular end of a house from the eaves upwards.
- Vestibule**, the porch or entrance. *L. vestibulum.*
- Buttress**, a support or abutment. *F. bout*, the end.
- Pyr'amid**, a solid on angular base, rising to a point. *Egyptian.*
- <sup>1340</sup> **Festoon**, a wreath. **Pago'da**, an oriental temple.
- Pavillon, 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>264</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. *I. colonna.*
- Piazza, I.**, a covered walk supported by pillars.
- Obelisk**, a square tapering column or tower. *G. Ob'elos*, 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.
- Mullion**, a division of a window frame : *fr. F.*
- <sup>962</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> **Dormer Windows**, windows in the roof.

## cxxxi.—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. bosse.*  
**Contour**, *F.*, outline.  
**Bust**, a figure of the head, shoulders, and breast. *I. busto.*  
**Intaglio**, (*tahlyo*), *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>1287</sup> **Studio**, *I.*, an artist's study. **Crayon**, *F.*, prepared chalk.  
<sup>702</sup> **Graphic**, life-like, pictures-que.  
**Connoisseur** (*connissur'*), *F.*, an art critic.  
<sup>737</sup> **Pictoral**, belonging to or containing pictures.  
**Portrait**, *F.*, a picture from life.  
<sup>718</sup> **Cartoon**, the design of a *large* picture on paper.  
<sup>1403</sup> **Panora'ma**, *fr. (ah)*, a large circular painting.  
<sup>725</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 sim'i-le**, <sup>151</sup> *L.*, an exact copy.  
<sup>703</sup> **Diagram**, a drawing for illustration, <sup>495</sup> with reference.  
**Miniature**, a very small picture. *L. minium*, vermillion.  
**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>478</sup> **Photog'raphy**, engraving, or images by the sun's rays.

<sup>289</sup> **Litho'graphy**, engraving on stone and transferring the impression to paper.

**Burnisher**, the instrument for polishing engravings.

**Arabesque**, *F.*, scroll work : the Mahometans having no paintings.

<sup>791</sup> **Mezzotint**, <sup>788</sup> imitation of Indian ink drawing in engravings.

**Cam'era**, *L.*, a closed box used in photography.

#### CXXXIV.—MUSIC.<sup>697</sup>

<sup>696</sup> **Melody**, <sup>695</sup> a pleasing strain or air.

<sup>695</sup> **Con'sonance**, harmonic agreement : agreement generally.

<sup>108</sup> **Discord**, the unpleasant effect when sounds do not chord.

<sup>656</sup> **Intonation**, sounding the notes of the scale.

**Accompaniment**, instrumental music accompanying the voice.

**Seraphine**, an organ sounding by vibrating metallic reeds.

<sup>1235</sup> **Oratorio**, *I.*, a sacred musical drama.

<sup>530</sup> **Opera**, *I.*, a play set to music and acted.

**Orch'estra**, *G.*, a gallery for musicians : an instrumental band.

<sup>50</sup> **Clarion**, a clear-sounding trumpet.

<sup>195</sup> **Flageolet** (*aj'el*), a flute blown at the end.

**Guitar**, *Sp.*, a stringed instrument resembling a violin, but played with the finger.

<sup>1313</sup> **Fantasia**, *I.*, a fanciful strain. **Violoncello**, *I.*, the bass viol.

**Tambour**, a small Basque drum : a frame for embroidery.

**Tambourine**, a half drum with bells.

<sup>114</sup> **Harpsichord**, the original of the piano.

<sup>77</sup> **Fin-a'-le** (*ah*), the end of a piece of music.

**Quaver**, half a crotchet : *v.* to shake : *fr. Sp.*

<sup>750</sup> **Crotchet**, a quarter note : a whim. <sup>685</sup> **Sonorous**, tuneful.

**Alle'gro**, *I.*, a brisk movement in music : *fr. L. al'acer*, swift.

**Encore**. *F.*, to ask for a performance again.

#### CXXXV.—SINGING.

<sup>723</sup> **Chorister**, a singer in a choir. <sup>692</sup> **Precentor**, the leader of a choir.

<sup>693</sup> **Chant**, to repeat words in a singing tone.

<sup>1350</sup> **Rec'itativo'** (*ecv*), a kind of singing resembling ordinary speaking.

**Glee**, **Madrigal**, *F.*, a song sung in parts.

**Carol**, a joyful song : *fr. I.*

**Cavati'na** (*ee*), *I.*, a short air without a second division.

- 694 **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. mêler*, to mix.  
 981 **Tenor**, the meaning : the higher male voice in harmony.  
 1301 **Troubadour**, a knightly minstrel in the Middle Ages. *Provençal*.

cxixvi.—**THE DRAMA.**

- 721 **Drama**, a poem or composition intended to be acted.  
 710 **Prol'ogue**, a speech before the play.  
**Ep'ilogue**, a speech after the play.  
 1029 **Soliloquy**,<sup>62</sup> a speech or part performed by one person.  
 695 **Comedy**, a cheerful representation of events of common life.  
 256 **Tragedy**, a play representing some mournful event.  
 1099 **Farce**,<sup>107</sup> **Extravaganza**, a low comedy, with ridiculous incidents.<sup>1317</sup>  
 696 **Melodrama**, a play with songs interspersed.<sup>839</sup>  
 620 **Interlude**, an entertainment between the acts.  
**Puppet show**, a play acted by figures moved by wires.  
**Dram'atis perso'nae**,<sup>510</sup> *L.*, all the characters in a play.  
 66 **Le'gend**, a strange tale. **Dram'atist**, a play writer.  
**Burlesque**, to ridicule, to caricature : *fr. boor*.  
**Pasquinade**, a malicious witticism. See p. 160.  
**Ballet**, (*all*), *F.*, a theatrical chorus-dance.

**WORDS RELATING TO LANGUAGE.**

cxixvii.—**POETRY.**

- 695 **Prosody**, the science of poetry and pronunciation.  
 1012 **Met'rical**, in the form of metre or verse.  
 824 **Poesy**, the art of composing poetry.  
 710 **Eclogue**, a pastoral poem. <sup>824</sup> **Poetaster**, a bad poet.  
 844 **Pastoral**, a poem descriptive of shepherd life.  
 129 **Verse**, a line or stanza<sup>182</sup> : poetry itself.  
**Blank verse**, poetry without rhyme.  
**Couplet,\* Distich** (*ck*), two lines rhyming and complete in sense.  
 838 **Hemistich** (*ck*), half a line.  
**Trip'let**, three lines rhyming, or making complete sense.  
 \* *L. Cop'ula*, a tie, a coupler.



- <sup>651</sup> **Pentam'eter**, a line of five feet. <sup>653</sup> **Hexam'eter**, a line of six.
- Satire**, a poem censuring folly or vice : *L.*
- <sup>672</sup> **Georgic**, <sup>681</sup> a rural <sup>675</sup> poem. <sup>691</sup> **Panegy'ric**, <sup>689</sup> high praise.
- <sup>703</sup> **Epigram**, a short witty poem or sentiment.
- <sup>710</sup> **Lyrics** (*ir*), songs fit to be sung to the lyre.
- <sup>701</sup> **Epic**, an <sup>699</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>1731</sup> **Monody** a poem to be sung by only one.
- <sup>695</sup> **Parody**, to play on the words of another's composition.
- <sup>1110</sup> **Acrostic**, a poem, the first letters of whose 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>268</sup> **Poet-laureate**, a poet honored by the Court with this title and a pension.<sup>728</sup>
- Catachre'sis**, the abuse of a figure of speech. *G. chrēsthai*, to use.
- <sup>911</sup> **Rhapsody**, excited incoherent diction.
- <sup>131</sup> **Strophe**, *G.*, the first part of a song or dance round a Greek altar—the return was called the **antis'trophe**.
- Hiatus** (*L.* = a gape), an awkward break in a word or rhythm.<sup>699</sup>
- Pamphlet**, a *stitched* tract in a paper cover *F. par un filet*, by a thread.
- Doggerel**, rude or low verse.\* <sup>901</sup> **Trav'esty**, a burlesque.
- <sup>1313</sup> **Emphasis**, stress in pronunciation.
- <sup>913</sup> **Pla'giarism**, a literary theft. *L. plagiarius*, a kidnapper.
- <sup>676</sup> **Critique'**, a criticism or learned judgment.

\* Compare *dog-cheap*, *dog-Latin*.

#### exxxviii. — PRINTING.

- <sup>938</sup> **Imprint**, to impress a mark. <sup>803</sup> **Compositor**, a type setter.
- Imprima'tur**, *L.*, a license <sup>1335</sup> to print.
- <sup>772</sup> **Paragraph**, a solid body of type : a division of a theme.<sup>806</sup>
- <sup>767</sup> **Type**, the leaden forms of the letters, &c.
- <sup>1188</sup> **Ster'eotype**, a plate of fixed printing type.
- <sup>1129</sup> **Brevier**, a small class of type. **Typography**, the art of printing.
- <sup>427</sup> **Font**, a full assortment <sup>1219</sup> of types.
- <sup>879</sup> **Type founder**, a maker of type.

cxxxix.—BOOKS.<sup>716</sup>

- 346 **Folio**, a book in which the sheets are doubled once.  
 1049 **Quarto**, a book with four leaves to a sheet.  
 1057 **Octavo**, one with eight leaves to a sheet.  
 1059 **Duodecimo**, <sup>1059</sup> one with twelve leaves to a sheet.  
 713 **Library**, a set of books. **Bookworm**, an ardent <sup>1397</sup> student.  
 715 **Bible**, *the book* of books. <sup>973</sup> **Missal**, the Catholic mass book.  
 770 **Album**, a manuscript book for friends' autographs, &c.  
 1352 **Bibliomania**, a passion <sup>1382</sup> for books.  
 1319 **Mem'oir** (*wir*), *F.*, an account or biography from memory.  
 880 **Mis'cellany**, **Magazine**, a periodical publication of varied contents.

## cxl.—WRITING.

- 993 **Diæ'r'esis**, a mark denoting the separation of vowels, as *reïnforce*.  
 701 **Escritoire**, *F.*, a chest of writing drawers.  
 48 **Callig'raphy**, beautiful writing. <sup>110</sup> **Amanuensis**, a secretary.  
 1165 **Autograph**, one's own signature.  
 234 **Epitaph**, an inscription on a tomb.  
 1123 **Cacog'raphy**, bad writing, scribbling.  
     **Cipher**, writing in secret characters. See *saffron*, lxiv.  
 1130 **Stenography**, short hand. <sup>1115</sup> **Orthography**, the art of spelling.  
 872 **Volu'minous**, long, occupying many volumes.

## cxli.—LANGUAGE.

- 55 **Lingual**, belonging to the tongue.  
     **Linguist**, one learned in the languages.  
 1327 **Philology**, the critical knowledge of languages.  
 66 **Dialect**, the speech of a limited district.  
 1167 **Idiom**, a form of speech peculiar to one nation.  
     **Vernacular**, our native tongue. *L. verna*, a home-born slave.  
     **Solecism**, a barbarism in speech, a literary blunder. See p. 160.  
     **Jargon**, **Gibber'sh** (*g hard*), speech without sense.  
     **Hellenist**, a Jew speaking Greek,\* a man learned in Greek.  
     **Sanscrit**,\* the sacred language of the Brahmins of India.  
     **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\* tongue; spoken in Mœsia (now Servia and Bulgaria).

**Patois**, (*wah*), *F.*, **Brogue**, low dialect.

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

#### cxlii.—SPEAKING.

<sup>196</sup> **Accost**, to address. <sup>712</sup> **Apophthegm** (*ap'othem*), a pithy saying.

<sup>1780</sup> **Inveigh** (*ray*), to rail against or accuse.

<sup>62</sup> **Loqua'cious**, **Garrulous**, *fr. L.*, fond of many words.

**Lacon'ic**, brief and blunt in speech. See p. 156.

<sup>921</sup> **Prolix**, <sup>708</sup> **Verbose**, apt to multiply words needlessly.

<sup>62</sup> **Colloquy** (*kue*), **Dialogue**, a conversation.

<sup>827</sup> **Amba'ges**, *L.*, a roundabout expression, circumlocution.

<sup>689</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.

**Harangue**, *F.*, a labored speech.

<sup>442</sup> **Rhet'oric**, the art of elegant and persuasive speech.

<sup>828</sup> **Gestic'ulate**, to use <sup>1168</sup> appropriate postures in speech.

<sup>59</sup> **Dec'lama'tion**, forcible, exciting oratory.

<sup>217</sup> **Valedictory**, <sup>61</sup> a farewell address by one in office.

<sup>736</sup> **Exordium**, the opening of a speech. <sup>63</sup> **Peroration**, its close.

<sup>711</sup> **Phra-se-ol'ogy**, the choice of words and phrases.

#### cxliv.—WORDS. S.

<sup>1065</sup> **Ple'-onasm**, using more words than is necessary to the sense.

<sup>1165</sup> **Tautol'ogy**, a repeating of the same idea in other words.

<sup>65</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>907</sup> **Orthoepy**, the art of pronunciation.

- 1019 **Ellipsis**, the omission of words that are understood.  
 58 **Vocabulary, Dictionary**, a collection of the words of a language.  
 321 **Obsolete**, gone out of use. 710 **Catalogue**, a list.  
 1109 **Purist**, one particularly fastidious in choosing words.  
 1066 **Eq'uivoque**, 58 a word of double meaning (*generally in a bad sense*).  
 893 **In apposition**, placed near, with the same meaning.  
 322 **Auxil'lary, An'cillary verbs**, those by the help of which the others are conjugated, as *can, may, &c.* *L. ancilla*, a maid.  
 126 **Declension**, a change of termination in nouns, adjectives, &c.

cxlv.—**NAMES.**

- 1293 **Nominal**, in name only. 1292 **Anonymous**, without name.  
**Surname, Cogno'men**, an additional name, a family name.  
 522 **Patronymic**, a name derived from ancestors.  
 894 **Epithet, Agnomen**, a name given for some very remarkable pre-eminence : as *Alfred the Great, John the Precursor*.  
 1267 **Reputation**, public name or character.  
 621 **Pseudonym**, a false or fictitious name.  
 255 **Nom de Plume, &c.**, a name assumed by an author.  
 1293 **Renown**, fame, public celebrity.  
 60 **No'mencla'ture**, the technical terms used in a science or art.

cxlvi.—**TEACHING.**

- 1285 **Docile**, (*dossil*), obedient, manageable.  
 1288 **Discipline**, rule, punishment. 895 **Hypoth'esis**, a supposition.  
 39 **Synopsis**, a condensed 1141 account in one view.  
 800 **Con'strue**, to translate or explain.  
 527 **Pedagogue**, 936 a schoolmaster.  
 681 **Pe-ruse**, to read through. \* **Quanda'ry**, a doubt, a difficulty.  
 787 **Indefinite**, not clear, uncertain.  
**Scholium, L.**, a comment or remark.  
 1335 **Licentiate**, one holding a college license to teach.  
 1072 **O'mega**, the last letter in the Greek Alphabet, hence the last of any thing.  
**Hyphen**, a dash to divide syllables. *G. hen*, one. See p. 62.  
**Cedilla, fr. F.**, a mark softening *c* contrary to rule, as *façade*.  
 1152 **Anom'alous**, not coming under any rule or species.  
 \* *F. qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?

## WORDS RELATING TO LAW.

cxlvii.—**LAWS.**

- 717 **Schedule**, (*sedjyul*), tabular statement.  
 600 **Legislate**, to make laws. 180 **Covenant**, an agreement.  
 603 **Jurisprudence**, 42 the science of law. See clxxiv.  
 619 **Default**, failure to appear in court.  
 42 **Proviso**, a stipulation, a condition.  
 149 **Apprentice**, a youth bound to a trade by indentures.  
 851 **Nonsuit**, the stoppage of a case.  
 941 **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.**

- 796 **Barrister**, one admitted to plead law cases at the *bar*.  
 130 **Attorney** (*ur*), *F.*, a legal agent.  
**Attorney-General**, the public prosecutor.  
 705 **Notary public**, a lawyer who sees legal accounts witnessed.  
**Client**, one who engages a lawyer. *L. cliens*, a dependant.  
 1129 **Brief**, the statement of the case in legal form.  
 568 **Sergeant**, *F.*, the highest grade of lawyer : a non-commissioned army officer.

cxlix.—**LAW OFFICERS.**

- 607 **Sheriff**, 937 the chief executive officer of a county.  
**Pos-se**, *L.*, a band of sheriff's officers : a number.  
 585 **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. *puny*.  
**Balliff**, a constable who makes arrests, &c.: a steward.  
 58 **Cor'oner**, a law officer to enquire into cause of violent death.  
 \* *F. puis*, since, and *né* (from *naitre*<sup>201</sup>) born.

cl.—**LAW COURTS.**

- 608 **Litigious**, fond of going to law.  
 1307 **Affidavit**, *L.*, a statement upon oath.

- 893 **Deposition**, evidence in court : dethronement,<sup>527</sup> of a king.  
 890 **Purlieu**, the environs of a court, a place generally.  
 216 **Subpœna**, *L.*, a summons into court.  
 805 **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.  
 548 **Forensic**, adapted to legal pleading.  
**Arraign**, to bring a prisoner into court for trial : *fr. F.*  
 324 **Con'tumacy**, refusal to obey a summons into court.  
 126 **Circuits**, the stated tours of the judges for holding courts.  
 820 **Forum**, *L.*, the place in ancient Rome where courts were held and orations delivered.  
 308 **Areop'agus**, the general assembly of ancient Greece, held at Athens, on Mars' Hill *G. Arcs. = L. Mars.*

cli.—**JURIES.**

- 1209 **Jury**, the judges of evidence in a law case.  
 1007 **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.  
 783 **Panel**, the roll of the jury. **Empanel**, to enrol the jury.  
 61 **Indictment**, the accusation of the grand jury.  
 \* From *L.*, *talus*, such as—the correlative of *qualis*.

clii.—**WILLS AND HEIRS.**

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

935 **Entail**, to limit inheritance to certain persons.

522 **Pat'rimony**, an ancestral estate.

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

### eliii.—MURDER.

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

641 **Manslaughter**, the killing of a person without malice.

1001 **Chance-medley**, a killing accidentally. See *medley*, cxxxv.

2 **Carnage**, wholesale slaughter in battle.

**Massacre**, the murder <sup>220</sup> of many persons. *F. masse.*

7059 **Dec'i-mate**, to kill in large numbers.

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

1164 **Suicide**, <sup>612</sup> one who kills himself, self murder.

551 **Regicide**, a murderer of a king.

65 **Infanticide**, child murder, or one who commits it.

522 **Parricide**, the murder of a father, or one who commits it.

534 **Mat'ricide**, the murder of a mother, do do.

531 **Fatricide**, the murder of a brother. do do.

### eliv.—CRIME AND CRIMINALS.<sup>612</sup>

904 **Misdemean'our**, a minor offence against the law.

**Embezzle**, to take for one's own use property entrusted to him.

713 **Libel**, to speak or write against another's good name.

1397 **Arson**, <sup>458</sup> **Incendiarism**, burning another's property maliciously.

**Peculation**,\* embezzlement of public funds.

**Mutiny**, rebellion on board ship, or in the army, *fr. F.*

1279 **Perjury**, false swearing. **Fracas**, *F.*, a noisy quarrel.

**Garrotte**, *Sp.*, to strangle a man in order to rob him.

967 **Treason**, endeavoring to overthrow the government.

823 **Counterfeit**, to imitate writing or coin fraudulently.

\* *L., peculium*, private property.

### elv.—PUNISHMENTS.

216 **Pe'nal**, belonging to punishment, or inflicting it.

623 **Impunity**, safety, immunity.<sup>573</sup>

738 **Attainder**, the penalty of death and disgrace <sup>1302</sup> of the family for high treason.

**Guillotine**, a French instrument for beheading. See p. 157.

- <sup>10</sup> **Capital punishment**, the punishment of death.  
**Pillory**, a wooden frame in which criminals were formerly exposed. *L. pila*, a pillar.  
**Knout**, a Russian wire-tipped scourge.  
**Bastinado**, *L.*, beating the soles of the feet—practised in the East.  
<sup>184</sup> **Duresse**, durance, imprisonment.  
<sup>297</sup> **Dungeon**, a prison. <sup>1112</sup> **Condign**, deserve.  
<sup>320</sup> **Forfeit**, <sup>823</sup> *v.* to pay a fine; *n.* a fine.  
**Confiscate**,\* to require a forfeit by authority.  
<sup>1315</sup> **Reprieve**, to suspend an execution. <sup>621</sup> **Chast'isement**, punishment.  
**Respite**, the delaying of punishment; cessation. *F. repit.*  
<sup>1175</sup> **Commute'**, to change to a milder sentence.  
\* *L. fiscus*, the treasury.

## WORDS RELATING TO MEDICINE.

### 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>1300</sup> **Em'piric**, one practising without a regular medical training.  
**Chemist**, one practising chemical analysis. See p. 155.  
<sup>139</sup> **Surgeon**, <sup>831</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>869</sup> **Poultice**, a soft application for a wound.  
<sup>871</sup> **Plaster**, a healing application for the skin.  
<sup>884</sup> **Apothecary**, a druggist, a preparer and seller of medicines.

### clvii.—MEDICAL TERMS.

- <sup>203</sup> **Physic**, medicine. <sup>418</sup> **Hydror'athy**, the water cure.  
<sup>226</sup> **Medic'inal**, having healing properties.  
**Medical**, belonging to medicine.  
<sup>37</sup> **Emetic**, a drug which causes vomiting.  
<sup>688</sup> **Tonic**, causing a sound *tone* or state of an organ.  
<sup>4</sup> **Specific**, a remedy <sup>225</sup> for a particular disease.



- <sup>906</sup> **Antidote**, that which counteracts a poison.<sup>91</sup>  
<sup>1140</sup> **Homœop'athy**, <sup>1383</sup> the theory that "like cures like," when given in infinitesimal doses.

**Hyge'ian**, relating to health. **Hygeine'**, rules for health.

<sup>228</sup> **Pharmacy**, the preparation of medical remedies.

<sup>960</sup> **Cathartic**, purgative. **Nostrum**, *L.*, a patent medicine.

<sup>461</sup> **Cauterize**, to burn with a caustic.<sup>461</sup>

<sup>217</sup> **Antal'gic**, destroying pain, soothing.

<sup>1172</sup> **Alterative**, gradually changing the habit or constitution.

**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>300</sup> **MEDICAMENTS**.

<sup>559</sup> **Ungent, Salve**, an ointment.<sup>559</sup>

<sup>113</sup> **Diach'yion**, a plaster of oil and oxide<sup>1161</sup> of lead.

<sup>243</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.

**Ip'ecac'uan'ha**, an emetic obtained from Cacuanha (Peru).

**Ace'tous**, of the nature of vinegar : in *L. ace'tum*.

**Acet'ic 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.*

**Asafoetida**, 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.

**Gulacum**, (*gwi*), a resin from the American *lignum vitae*.

**Elixir**, *Ar.*, a chemical extract.

**Creosote**, a preservative from putrefaction, distilled from tar.

**Therapeutics**, the application of remedies to disease.

## WORDS RELATING TO RELIGION.

### clix.—RELIGION.

- <sup>981</sup> **Tenet**, the doctrine or belief *held* or maintained.  
<sup>1285</sup> **Doct'ri<sup>n</sup>al**, 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>1229</sup> **Piety**, duty towards God. *Filial piety*, dutifulness to parents.  
**Righteous**, just, acting with probity.<sup>1315</sup>  
<sup>1115</sup> **Orthodox**, <sup>1282</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>973</sup> **Missionary**, one sent to preach to the heathen.  
<sup>606</sup> **Hypocrite**, one who falsely pretends to be religious.  
**Proselyte**, a convert, originally a convert 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>1047</sup> **Trinitarian**, <sup>1028</sup> one who believes in "three persons in one God."  
<sup>1085</sup> **Pol'ytheism**, a belief in the plurality of gods.  
<sup>1643</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>725</sup> **Mythology**, a collection of fables <sup>724</sup> about the heathen deities

## clxi.--PRAYERS, &amp;c.

- 1235 **Orison**, a prayer. 961 **Contrite**, sorry for sin, penitent.  
 1901 **Ejaculation**, a short prayer, an exclamation.  
 516 **Liturgy**, 831 a set form of prayers.<sup>1212</sup>  
 1273 **Litany**, a long form of prayer, with responses.  
**Matins**, morning prayers in R. Catholic church : *fr. F.*  
**Vespers**, evening prayers in the R. C. Church : *fr. L.*  
**Deprecation**, a prayer to ward off evil.  
 1302 **Imprecate**, 68 **Blaspheme**, to pray for evil to some one else.  
 806 **Anath'ema**, a curse, properly authoritative.  
**Hallelujah** (*y*), praise the Lord. *H.*

## clxii.--SECTS.

- 900 **Sectarian**, belonging to a sect or denomination.  
 609 **Protestants**, Christians who disavow <sup>1236</sup> the Pope's authority.  
 45 **Episcopallians**, believers in church government by bishops : as the Church of England.  
 1119 **Presbyterians**, Protestants who disapprove of the government of the church by bishops.  
 757 **Nonconformists**, **Dissenters**, persons who dissent from the established church in England.  
 1109 **Puritans**, the name first given to the Dissenters.  
 627 **Polem'ic**, belonging to angry religious disputes.  
**Huguenot**, a French Protestant.  
**Ma'homet**, **Moham'med**, the founder of the Mahometan religion.  
 902 **Schism**, separation from the church.

## clxiii.--BIBLE.

- 701 **Scriptures**, writings, but generally applied to the *Holy Scriptures*.  
 1210 **Theology**, divinity, the science of divine things.  
 676 **Canonical**, generally accepted as of divine authority.  
 151 **Pentateuch**, the five books of Moses. *G. teuchos*, a work.  
**Apocalypse**, another name for the *Revelation* of St. John. *G. kaluplein*, to hide.  
 106 **Septuagint Version**, the Greek translation of the Old Test.\*  
 544 **Vulgate**, the common Latin translation of the Bible, made at Bethlehem by Jerome, one of the *Latin Fathers*.  
 \* Made by 70 Jews under the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, B.C. 285.

**Targum**, a free version of the Old Test. in Chaldee.

**Hagiog'rapha**, the books of the Old Testament from Judges to Esther.  
G. *hagios*, sacred.

**Koran**, (i.e. the *reading*, Ar.), the Mahometan bible.

**Vedas**, the Hindoo sacred books—written in *Sanscrit*.

**Zendavesta**, the sacred books of ancient Persia, written by **Zo'roaster**:  
whence that language is called *Zend*.

#### clxiv.—SACRIFICES.

1215 **Sacrifice** (*fiz*), to offer to God or consume in honor of God.

1080 **Hol'ocaust**,<sup>161</sup> a whole burnt offering.

1090 **Hec'atomb**,<sup>290</sup> the sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

998 **Immolate**, to kill a sacrificial victim.

**Suttee**, the Hindoo practice of burning widows on their husband's funeral pyre.

1176 **Vicarious**, instead of another, as "Christ's vicarious sacrifice."

#### clxv.—THE SACRAMENTS.<sup>1238</sup>

1111 **Eucharist**,<sup>1329</sup> the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

740 **Baptism**, the Christian rite of admission into the Church.

1304 **Sponsor**, **Godfather**, a surety for the Christian education of a child when baptized.

527 **Pædobaptist**, one who believes in infant baptism.

**Baptist**, a believer in adult baptism by immersion.

590 **Christen** (*ss*), to baptize—hence to name. <sup>33</sup> **Chalice**, a cup.

#### clxvi.—SPIRIT.<sup>106</sup>

41 **Spectre**,<sup>1313</sup> **Phantom**, **Ghost**, a preternatural sight.

166 **Transmigration**, a supposed removal of a soul from one body to another.

591 **Fiend**,<sup>1213</sup> **Demon**, an evil spirit.

73 **Angel**, a spirit (*generally in a good sense*).

**Nereid**, *G.*, a supposed water spirit among the ancients.

518 **Nymph**, formerly a goddess; now a young woman.

**Sab'aoth**, *H*, hosts, i.e., the heavenly host.

#### clxvii.—CHURCH.

550 **Ecclesiastical**, relating to a church, or to the clergy.<sup>1220</sup>

954 **Synagogue**, a Jewish church. **Mosque**, a Mahometan church.

118 **Cathedral**, the chief church of a diocese.

**Chancel**, the east part of a church.

100 **Catholic, Oecumen'ical**,\* universal, general.

58 **Excommunication**, expulsion from a church.

**Glebe, fr. L.**, the land belonging to a parish church.

1245 **Sacrilege**, church robbery—applying sacred things to profane<sup>1236</sup> uses.

1168 **Impropriate**, to put church property into lay hands.

**Benefice**, a clergyman's living or parish.<sup>803</sup>

\* Applied to the early councils of the Christian church. See pp. 156, 157

#### clxviii.—CHURCH FEASTS.

**Yule**, the old name for Christmas: *fr. S.*

1249 **Paschal**, belonging to the *pasc* or passover.

1313 **Epiph'any**, the manifestation of Christ to the *Magi*. 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).

1061 **Pentecost**, the Jewish feast held on the 50th day after the Passover:  
Whitsuntide.<sup>1173</sup>

**Michaelmas**, the feast of *Michael* and all angels.

**Lady Day**, the feast of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary.

#### clxix.—CLERGY.

549 **Laity**, the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

1377 **Collate**, to present to a benefice: to compare passages in books.

349 **Deacon**, the lowest rank of the Episcopal clergy: a church officer.

1359 **Curate**, a clergyman serving under a rector.

120 **Incumbent**, <sup>1176</sup> **Vic'ar**, the clergyman who is over a parish.

**Preb'endary**, a clergyman officiating in a cathedral: *fr. L.*

1059 **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.*

1813 **Conclave**, the assembly or college of cardinals.

975 **Apostol'ic**, belonging to the apostles.

**Acolyte**,\* an attendant on a priest during Mass.

**Anchorite, fr. G. Hermit**, <sup>383</sup> a religious recluse.

\* Like *proselyte*, from a Greek root = to follow.

- 1031 **Monk**, a man in a monastery under vows.  
 1240 **Confessor**, one who receives confession among Catholics.  
**Ascetic**, *fr. G.*, one who is strict in religious exercises.  
**Dervise, Dervish**, a Mahometan monk.  
**Caloyers**, monks of the Greek church.

clxx.—**BISHOPS.**<sup>45</sup>

- 1248 **Hierarchy**, the priesthood, especially the prelates.  
 41 **Episcopal**, belonging to a bishop.  
 1377 **Prelate**, a bishop, or archbishop.  
 803 **Diocese**, a bishopric or bishop's see.  
**Mitre**, a bishop's crown; **Rochet** (*k*), his surplice; **Crozier**,<sup>790</sup> his crook  
 136 **Consistory**, a bishop's court for church causes.  
**Pri'mate**, the chief archbishop in a country.

## THE MIND AND CHARACTER.

clxxl.—**THE MIND.**

- 233 **Metaphysics**, the science of mind, mental science.  
 198 **Psychology** (*sik*), a treatise on the mind or soul.  
 209 **Insane**, unsound of mind. **Im'becile**, weak in mind or body.  
 1259 **Phrensy**, raving madness. 1167 **Idiot**, a person without sense.  
**Delirium, L.**, a wandering of the wits.  
 1372 **Maniac**, a madman. Adj. *man'iacal*.  
**Dotard**, one who has outlived his faculties.  
 1069 **Magnanimous**, 1258 noble minded, great souled.  
 841 **Intellect**, the understanding.  
 828 **Suggest, Prompt**, to hint, to put in the mind.  
**Versatility**, ability to turn to any new task.

clxxii.—**KNOWLEDGE.**

- 1278 **Cognizance**, knowledge, notice. 1279 **Prescience**, foreknowledge.  
 670 **Assurance**, certain knowledge, also boldness.  
 127 **Erudition**, learning. 1279 **Sciollist**, a smatterer.  
 1327 **Philosopher**,<sup>1282</sup> a deep thinker and learned person.  
 704 **Literati**,<sup>1280</sup> **Savans, F.**, the learned, the philosophers.

- 1291 **Pedant**, one vain of his knowledge.  
 1158 **Acu'men, Shrewdness, Sagacity**,<sup>1284</sup> keenness of perception.  
 1300 **Ascertain**, to gain knowledge.  
 1274 **Discern**,<sup>116</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.  
 1282 **Sophistry**,<sup>619</sup> **Fallacy**, a deceitful argument, an error.  
 1322 **Suasion**, the influence of reason. It is **Persuasion**, when effectual.  
 805 **Hypothesis**, a supposition for the purpose of argument.  
 559 **Cor'ollary**, an inference or conclusion.  
 1290 **Postulate**, something assumed without proof.  
 1268 **Reason**, *n* the intellect, a cause; *v.* to dispute or argue.  
 1172 **Altercation**, an angry dispute.

clxxiv.—**WISDOM.**<sup>1281</sup>

- 42 **Prudence**, practical wisdom, *providence, foresight. L. prudens.*  
 604 **Judicious**, having sound or good judgment.  
 1279 **Omniscience**, infinite wisdom, all knowledge.  
**Magi**, the ancient eastern philosophers, especially of Persia.  
**Prejudice**, judgment formed before the knowledge of facts; a bias against,—the opposite of a **predilection**.<sup>1328</sup>

clxxv.—**EXAMINATION,**<sup>1007</sup> **PROOF.**

- 1296 **Interrogate**, to question.     852 **Investigate**, to look carefully into.  
 920 **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 cause of violent<sup>634</sup> death.  
 688 **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.  
 120 **Incontrovertible**, not to be disputed.

## clxxvi.—ANSWER, DECLARE.

<sup>882</sup> **Rejoinder**, a reply to an answer.

<sup>1089</sup> **Repartee**, a witty reply. <sup>878</sup> **Retort**, a rude reply.

**Asseverate**, to declare most solemnly : *fr. L.*

<sup>692</sup> **Recant**, to recall a former declaration.

**Placard**, *F.*, a hand-bill or public notice.

## clxxvii.—DOUBT.

<sup>147</sup> **Dis'putable**, doubtful, liable to dispute.

**Demur**, to hesitate, to doubt<sup>1310</sup> *See* **cxv.**

<sup>70</sup> **Quer'ulous**, fretful, peevish. **Fastidious**, over nice : *fr. L.*

<sup>282</sup> **Cynic**, a snarler, a scoffer.

<sup>1322</sup> **Dissuasive**, tending to dissuade against.

<sup>148</sup> **Dilemma**, *G.*, a vexatious alternative.

## clxxviii.—REMEMBER.

<sup>1391</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>828</sup> **Register**, a record, <sup>108</sup> certificate.

<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>885</sup> **Implicit**, unquestioning.

<sup>572</sup> **Obeisance** (*ā*), an act of respect.

**Behoove**, to become one, or to be to one's *behoof* or advantage.

<sup>729</sup> **Dec'orous**, 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>1335</sup> **Heinous** (*ān*), *hateful*, enormous.

<sup>921</sup> **Lache**, *F.*, an omission of duty, a fault.

<sup>1236</sup> **Covetous**, greedy. <sup>42</sup> **Invidious**, *envious*, unfair.

<sup>17</sup> **Mischief**, malice, damage. *Adj. mis'chievous*.

<sup>1184</sup> **Ob'durate**, stubborn. **Atrocious** (*L. atrox*), bloody, fierce.

<sup>1020</sup> **Malign**, <sup>236</sup> tending to evil. <sup>687</sup> **Inim'ical**, unfriendly.



clxxxi.—**FALSE.**

- 870 **Fictitious**, imaginary. **Spurious**, not genuine : *fr. L.*  
 622 **Mendacity**, falsehood. **Equivocation**, deceit without actual falsehood, by using words of *double meaning*.  
 369 **Sycophant**, <sup>1313</sup> one who curries favor by talebearing.\*  
 620 **Illusion**, a deceptive appearance, an error.  
 178 **Subterfuge**, a trick or feint. **Tergiversate**, to shift, evade.  
**Disguise**, a dress assumed for deception : *fr. F.*  
 822 **Factitious**, artificial. **Ad''ula'tor**, *L.*, a flatterer.  
**Inveigle** (*ā*), to decoy into a snare. *F.*, *areugler*, to blind.  
 862 **Concoct**, to prepare : to make a dish.  
 787 **Finesse**, *F.*, artifice, nice management.

\* Because the Greek sycophants informed on those who mugged figs.

clxxxii.—**FEAR AND COURAGE.**

- 485 **Portent**, a sign of ill. **Awe**, dread of a superior being.  
**Aghast**, terror struck, as if one had seen a ghost.  
 850 **Obsequious**, over respectful. **Pusillanimous**, <sup>1238</sup> cowardly.  
**Chime'ra**, *G.*, an idle bugbear. **Harebrained**, giddy, wild.  
**Daunt**, to frighten off. **Poltroon**, a coward : see cexv.  
 981 **Pertinacity**, perseverance, stubbornness.  
 618 **Expugn**, to drive out a foe, to take by assault.

clxxxiii.—**PRIDE.**

- Self**, too high a sense of one's own merits or importance.  
**Selfism** (*G. ego, L.*), continual thoughts of one's *self*.  
 713 **Mighty**, proud, high minded. **Hauteur** (*hotur*), haughtiness.  
**Nonchalance**, *F.*, indifference, coolness.  
 1346 **Contemn**, to despise.  
 324 **Con'tum-e-ly**, reproach, insult. **Crusque**, *F.*, rudely blunt.  
 147 **Presumption**, taking too much on one's self.  
 1262 **Opinionative**, too much set on one's own opinion.  
**Supercilious**, disdainful, <sup>1112</sup> *L. supercilia.*, the eyebrows.

clxxxiv.—**COURTESY.**

- 99 **Suavity**, sweetness of manner.  
**Solicit**, to court, to beg favor : *fr. L.*  
 1337 **Compla'cent**, pleased with one's self and others.

- 1337 **Complaisant**, *F.*, obliging. 1011 **Accommodate**, to suit, to oblige.  
 805 **Courteous**, (*ur*), polite. **Deb'onair''**, *F.*, genteel, elegant.  
 1275 **Demure**, more innocent in appearance than in reality.  
 65 **Affable**, conversable, 129 frank—willing to converse freely.

clxxxv.—**APPROVAL, PLEASURE.**

- 646 **Acquiesce**, to consent by silence.  
 116 **Ac'ceptable**, agreeable, 179 worthy of acceptance.  
 1915 **Appreciate**, to value duly.  
 1297 **Ex'quisite**, choice, select. 185 **Ecstasy**, excessive joy.  
 416 **Halcyon**, calm and pleasant : also the kingfisher.

clxxxvi.—**PITY.**<sup>1229</sup>

- 1371 **Solace**, comfort. 1383 **Sympathy**, fellow feeling, compassion.<sup>1382</sup>  
 1327 **Philan'thropist**,<sup>506</sup> one loving all mankind.  
**Alms**,\* aid given to the poor and wretched.  
 1110 **Benef'icence**, good deeds.  
 236 **Benign**, kind, gracious, favourable.

\* *G. eleemos'una*, through the French *almsesae*.

clxxxvii.—**LAUGHTER.**

- Gayety**, light heartedness, mirth : *fr. F.*  
 897 **Farrago**, a nonsensical medley. **Facetiae**, *L.*, witticisms.  
**Exhilarate**, to raise the spirits : *L. hil'aris*, blithe.  
**Raillery** (*ral*), satirical wit : *fr. F.* **Grotesque**, quaint, strange.  
**Cocagne**, an imaginary place of idleness and delight : hence, with its derivative, **Cockney**, applied to London.  
 147 **Vaga'ry**, a wild frolic, a freak.<sup>257</sup>

## ACTIONS AND QUALITIES.<sup>1153</sup>

clxxxviii.—**TO UNITE.**

- Incorporate**, to unite as part of a body.  
 223 **Cohere**, to be united by the attraction of cohesion.  
 918 **Annex**, to unite or add at the end.  
 1187 **Consolidate**, **Coalesce** (*L. ales'cere*, to grow to become solidly joined to.  
 182 **Constit'uent**, joined inseparably. **Visc'u**, sticky *L. viscus*, glue.

- 145 **Contiguous**, joined at the borders, touching. Der. **contigu'ity**.  
 585 **Concomitant**, associated with, united. **Melange**, *F.*, a mixture.

clxxxix.—**TO STRIKE, TO BREAK.**

- 27 **Efface**, to erase, <sup>845</sup> to strike out. **Expunge**, <sup>938</sup> to blot out.  
 945 **Infringe**, to break a law or an agreement.  
 928 **Dissever**, to separate, or break off.  
 634 **Inviolable**, not to be broken. <sup>652</sup> **Bur'glary**, house-breaking.  
**Frangible**, easily broken, *fragile*, *frail*.  
 949 **Disruption**, a breaking off.

exc.—**TO SEND, TO ORDER.**

- Despatch**, to send off in haste. *F. dépêcher*.  
 974 **Delegate**, to send on an embassy, to entrust.  
 578 **Remand**, to order a messenger back, or recall an order.  
 973 **Transmit**, to send from one place to another.  
**Dim'issory**, dismissing, granting leave to depart.  
 1014 **Per'emptory**, impatient and positive in command.  
 883 **Seria'tim**, *L.*, in regular order or *series*.  
 880 **Consec'utive**, following in order.  
**Bespeak**, to order goods beforehand.  
**Routine**, *F.*, a stated order of proceeding.

cxci.—**TO DRIVE.**

- 19 **Precip'itate**, to throw headlong.  
 854 **Repulse**, to repel a charge in battle.  
**Drift**, to be *driven* by wind or tide.  
 954 **Dispel**, to scatter or drive away.  
**Goad**, to urge forward by desire or fear.  
 859 **Intrude**, to push in uninvited. **Protrude**, to thrust forward.

cxcii.—**FORCE.** <sup>635</sup>

- 207 **Invalidate**, to weaken an argument. **Valid**, strong to convince.  
 955 **Coerce**, to restrain by moral or legal force.  
 1294 **Im'petus**, *L.*, the force derived from quick motion.  
 108 **Momentum**. *L.*, the force of impact, the product of the weight of a body multiplied by its rate of motion.  
 925 **Impact**, collision or striking together.  
 1380 **Vehemence**, force of motion, or intensity of feeling.

**Recoil**, the rebound when a force is removed : *fr. L.*

**In abeyance**, *F.*, not at present in force.

exciii.—**POWER**, *F.*, *pouvoir*, **SUCCESS**.

146 **Incapacitate**, to make incompetent. **Paramount**, *F.*, sovereign.

551 **Predominate**, to have a superior power, to be in greater numbers.

204 **Omnipotent**, almighty, all powerful.

822 **Efficacious**, having power to produce a desired effect.

921 **Paralyze**, to loosen the control of the nerves, and therefore the power of action, and sense of feeling.

**Eclat**, (*aw*), *F.*, showy public success, applause.

461 **Prestige**, *F.*, the moral advantage gained by past success.

exciv.—**TO FALL**.

102 **Relapse**, to fall back into sickness or error.

849 **Prostrate**, to fall in worship, to throw down.

**Collapse**, to shrivel up when not distended by air.

117 **Subside**, to sink to the bottom. **Drizzle**, to fall like mist.

114 **Attenuated**, thin, "falling away." 1001 **Cadence**, a fall of the voice.

excv.—**TO GO, TO MOVE**.

159 **Retrograde**, *v.* to go back : *a.* backward.

159 **Transgress, Trespass**, *fr. F.*, to go over the bounds of duty.

128 **Invade**, to go into a country as an enemy.

682 **Deviate**, to go out of the way.

**Permeate**, to pass through the pores of the body : *fr. L.*

156 **Transitory**, passing away, not lasting, *transient*.

671 **Inert**, sluggish, motionless. 1377 **Dilatory**, slow, sluggish.

**Chattels**, movable property. See *caterer*, p. 116.

1165 **Automaton**, 169 a self-moving machine.

108 **Motive**, *a.* causing motion; *n.* an incitement.

827 **Agitate**, to move forcibly.

168 **Immobility**, resistance to motion, coolness of temper.

excvi.—**TO WALK, TO RUN**.

172 **Perambulate**, to walk about. 924 **Transfix**, to run through or pierce.

**Promenade**, *F.*, a place for walking about in.

**Elope**, to run away from parental or marriage control : *fr. leap*.

1330 **Collision**, a running together of two hard bodies.

594 **Abscond**, to run away or hide from justice.

excvii.—TO TURN.<sup>130</sup>

<sup>133</sup> **Diverge**, to turn from a central point.

**Converge**, to tend towards a central point.

<sup>139</sup> **Divert**, to turn out of the course. **Bias**, bent, inclination : *fr. F.*

**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>268</sup> **Excoriate, Flay**, to strip off the skin.

<sup>910</sup> **Palliate**, to excuse. Compare the old word "to cloke."

<sup>969</sup> **Envelop**, to cover with a wrapping.

<sup>739</sup> **Immerse**, to plunge into water.

<sup>428</sup> **Inundate**, to overwhelm with water.

**Ensconce**, to take shelter behind : *fr. Ger.*

<sup>976</sup> **Integument**, the natural covering for an animal or vegetable.

## excix.—TO GIVE, TO LEAVE.

<sup>1018</sup> **Relinquish**, to give up an undertaking or claim.

<sup>1164</sup> **Surrender**, <sup>988</sup> **succumb**<sup>120</sup> to yield to a victor.

**Donation**,\* a gift. **Pardon**,\* to forgive.

**Douceur** (*doosehr*), *F.*, a bribe. **Indue**, to furnish : *fr. L.*

**Eschew**, to leave off, from a sense of disapproval : *fr. Ger.*

**Des'uetude** (*we*), disuse : *fr. L.* **Guerdon**, *F.*, a reward, a gift.

**Adieu**, i. e., I commend to you God, in *F.*, a *Dieu*.†

\* *L. donum*, a gift. † So good bye is *God be wi' ye.*

## cc.—TO TAKE.

<sup>1171</sup> **Alienate**, to take away the affections.

<sup>641</sup> **Bereave**, to take away children or friends.

<sup>1206</sup> **Arrogant**, apt to take too much to 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.

## cc1.—TO SET, TO PUT.

<sup>1168</sup> **Appropriate**, to set apart for a special purpose.

<sup>1245</sup> **Consecrate**, to devote to sacred uses.

<sup>182</sup> **Constitute**, to give existence to.

<sup>921</sup> **Release**, to set free from captivity. *F. relâcher.*

<sup>904</sup> **Invest**, to put in office by giving the appropriate dress.

**Instal**, to put in office by putting into the *place* of office.

<sup>893</sup> **Transpose**, to put each in the room of the other.

<sup>1193</sup> **Adjourn**, to put off to a future day.

<sup>1196</sup> **Procrastinate**, to delay <sup>1377</sup> from day to day.

<sup>1370</sup> **Repudiate**, to put away and disown.

#### ccii.—TO DRAW.

<sup>1132</sup> **Elongate**, to lengthen out.

<sup>971</sup> **Protract**, to prolong the time.

**Inhale**, to draw in breath : *fr. L.*

<sup>774</sup> **Delineate**, to draw or portray.

<sup>878</sup> **Extort**, to draw or drag by force.

**Cajole**, to draw on by flattery : *fr. F.*

**Shrivel**, to be drawn together, to wither.

<sup>949</sup> **Develop**, to grow or unfold, to draw out.

#### cciii.—TO CUT.

<sup>931</sup> **Rescind**, to repeal, to cut off.

<sup>933</sup> **Epit'ome**, a compression, an abridgment. <sup>1129</sup>

**Lacerate**, to tear or cut to pieces : *fr. L.*

**Mutilate**, to cut off so as to render imperfect : *fr. L.*

<sup>490</sup> **Excavate**, to cut out hollows in the earth.

<sup>332</sup> **Eradicate**, to cut or pull up by the roots.

<sup>1131</sup> **Curtail**, <sup>935</sup> to cut short, retrench. <sup>936</sup>

#### cciv.—TO CHANGE.

<sup>129</sup> **Convertible**, able to be changed into something else.

**Conversion**, a change into another state or creed.

<sup>1175</sup> **Mutable**, liable to change.

<sup>1176</sup> **Vicissitude**, a change of fortune or of the seasons.

**Transmute**, to change into another substance.

<sup>1208</sup> **Innovation**, the introduction of a novelty.

<sup>872</sup> **Revolution**, an entire and radical change, a turning round.

<sup>606</sup> **Crisis**, *G.*, the time when an <sup>1395</sup> excitement or fever has reached its height and time of change.

- 116 **Emendation**, a correction of an error in books.  
 614 **Amendment**, a change for the better in morals.  
 129 **Diversity**, variety, 1177 change.  
 809 **In lieu of**, in place of, instead 506 of.

ccx.—**TO DESTROY.**<sup>800</sup>

- Quash**, to destroy or crush : *fr. S.* 181 **Catas'trophe**, a sad accident.  
 464 **Extinguish**, to put out a flame.  
 387 **Dilapidate**, to pull down a building.  
 333 **Extirpate**, to root out or exterminate.  
 1081 **Annihilate**, to destroy entirely. **Jeopardy**, risk, hazard : *fr. F.*  
**Devastate**, to cause ruin and destruction. *L. vasture.*  
 800 **Indestructible**, not to be destroyed. **Impair**, 1121 to damage.

ccvi.—**EFFORT.**<sup>835</sup>

- 523 **Feasible**, that may be done. 177 **Des'ultory**, by fits and starts.  
 1371 **Irretrievable**, not to be retrieved or regained.  
 500 **Abortive**, **Futile**, *fr. L.*, vain, ineffectual, fruitless.  
**Indefatigable**, untiring, unwearied.

ccvii.—**CLEAR, OPEN.**

- 50 **Clarify**, to clear from sediment. **Explicit**, clear, plain.  
**Filter**, to purify water, &c., by straining : *fr. S. felt*, cloth.  
 885 **Ex'plicate**, to clear away difficulties, to explain.  
 613 **Excui'pate**, to clear from a charge of crime.  
 682 **Obvious**, clear to the eye or mind.  
**Obscure**, the opposite of obvious : *fr. L.*  
 1314 **Transparent**, clear, so as to admit light.  
**Limpid**, clear as running water : *fr. L.*  
 41 **Perspicuous**, clear to the understanding.  
 979 **Disclose**, 544 **Divulge**, to make public what was secret.  
 588 **Communicable**, **Affable**, not reserved.  
 929 **Fissure**, an opening in rock, wood, &c.  
 642 **Incisure**, an opening made by cutting.

ccviii.—**SHUT, SECRET.**

- 979 **Exclude**, to shut out. **Incarcerate**, *cr. L.*, to imprison.<sup>149</sup>  
 979 **Cloister**, a convent. **Immure**, to shut up within walls (*L. muri*).

**Recluse**, one who shuts himself up for study or retirement.<sup>972</sup>

<sup>983</sup> **Clandes'tine**, secret, from fear of public censure.

<sup>1307</sup> **Confidant**, one to whom another's secrets are told.

<sup>504</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.

<sup>1300</sup> **Perdu**, *F.* hidden, lost.

ceix.—**EQUAL.**

<sup>207</sup> **Equivalent**, equal in value. **Tantamount**,<sup>394</sup> equal in meaning.

<sup>1294</sup> **Competent**, able to do the work undertaken.

<sup>1066</sup> **Equitable**, just, fair. <sup>1063</sup> **Nonpareil**, *F.*, having no equal.

**Adequate**, equal or sufficient for.

cecx.—**FREE.**

<sup>140</sup> **Emancipate**, <sup>116</sup> <sup>130</sup> **Manumit**, to free from slavery.

<sup>1381</sup> **Exonerate**, <sup>1025</sup> **Acquit**, to declare free from guilt.

<sup>919</sup> **Absolve**, to loosen from an obligation.

<sup>1343</sup> **Spontaneous**, <sup>1312</sup> **Voluntary**, proceeding from free will or one's own accord.<sup>108</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>1317</sup>

cexi.—**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>80</sup> **Remorseless**, without pity. <sup>1303</sup> **Inveterate**, hardened by time.

<sup>1235</sup> **Inex'orable**, not to be moved by entreaty.

cexi.—**SOFT, LOOSE.**

**Bland**, soft, gentle, pleasant : *fr. L.* **Mellow**, soft with ripeness.

**Flaccid**, (*aks*), soft from wilting or decay : *fr. L.*

<sup>1148</sup> **Mitigate**, to alleviate, to be less severe.

<sup>555</sup> **Incoherent**, loose and unconnected in sense.

<sup>925</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. 1302 **Reper'tory**, a storeroom.  
 330 **Accrue**, to be added to. **Thorough**, complete, perfect.  
 429 **Redound**, to conduce to. **Redundant**, superabundant.  
 1058 **Sati'ety**, a sense of disgust from over fullness.  
**Cloy**, to disgust by repletion.<sup>1097</sup>  
 828 **Exaggerate**, to go beyond the truth.  
 1349 **Ennui**, *F.*, disgust from satiety or idleness.

ccxiv.—REMARKABLE.

- 1228 **Unique**, alone of its kind, *sui gen'ris*.<sup>22</sup>  
**Phoenix**, a phenomenon, the only one of the kind. See p. 157.  
 244 **Egregious**, extraordinary, uncommon.  
 766 **Eccentric**, whimsical, odd. **Gorgeous**, remarkably splendid.  
**Piquant**, *F.*, full of zest. **Poignant** (*oin*), *F.*, sharp.  
 1067 **Grandeur**, *F.*, greatness, magnificence.

ccxv.—MEAN,

- Squalor**. *L.*, filth, sordidness, der. adj. **squalid** (*ol*).  
 791 **Mediocre**, **Ordinary**, average, middling.  
**Puny**, pitifully small or weak. See *puise*, cxlix.  
 1346 **Contemptible**, **Paltry**.<sup>41</sup> **Des'picable**, mean, worthy of contempt.  
 1321 **Parsimony**, meanness, penuriousness.† **Minute**, of small size.  
 585 **Ignoble**, of low origin. **Menial**, low in condition, servile: *fr. F.*  
**Malversation**, a mean breach of trust.  
 \* This, and *poller*, from *poltroon*, *F.* a wretch who has cut off his thumb  
 (*L. pollex*), to avoid serving in war. † *L. pen'uria*, poverty.

WORDS DERIVED FROM PROPER NOUNS.

I.—PLACES,

- |  |         |                                       |                  |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| artesian wells, those of }<br>very great depth } | Artois, | albertite coal. }<br>albertine oil, } | Albert Co., N.B. |
| agate, a jewel, R. Acha'nes, Sicily.             |         | babble, <sup>1</sup> senseless talk,  | Babel.           |
| arabesque, see cxxxiii.                          | Arabia. | bayonet,                              | Bayonne.         |
- <sup>1</sup> Or from *babe*.

Billingsgate, abuse,	<sup>2</sup> Billingsgate.	gamboge, yellow,	Cambodia.
calico,	Calico.	gingham, a cotton	Guineamp ( <i>Fr.</i> )
canary, a bird, a wine, Canary	1	gantlet, or gauntlet, <sup>5</sup>	Ghent.
chestnut,	Kas'tanor ( <i>A. Minor</i> )	gasconade, boasting,	Gascon.
copper, cypress, crape,	Cyprus.	hack wine,	Hochheim ( <i>Ger.</i> )
cretaceous, chalky; crayon	Crete.	holland gin }	Holland.
chalcedony, a gem,	<sup>3</sup> Chalcedony.	holland linen, }	
china, see xevi,	China.	luromatic rocks,	L. Huon.
cravat, a neck cloth,	Croatia.	indigo, tamarind,	India.
cambrie, a cloth,	Cambray.	jeanville cotton,	Jaen ( <i>Sp.</i> )
canter, a moderate }	Canterbury	jet, a mineral, R. Ganges	( <i>A. M.</i> )
gallop, }		jalap,	Xalap ( <i>Mex.</i> )
caraway seed,	Caria ( <i>A. Minor</i> )	Juras rocks,	Mt. Jura.
cayenne pepper,	Guiana.	Laurentian rocks,	R. S. Lawrence.
champagne wine,	Champagne.	laconic, brief in }	Laconia ( <i>Gr.</i> )
cherry,	Cer'asus ( <i>A. Minor</i> ).	speech, }	
chocolate,	Choco ( <i>Venez.</i> ).	madeira wine,	Madeira.
Corinthian architecture,	Corinth.	magnet, agnesia,	Magnesia.
currant,	do.		A.M.
cordovan leather,	Cor'dova.	malnisey wine,	Malvasia ( <i>Gr.</i> )
cordwainer a shoemaker,	do.	meander to wind; }	R. Meander
		about, }	(A.M.)
damask, damascene, }	Damascus.	milline,	Milan.
damson, }		morocco leather,	Morocco.
Doric architecture, Doris	Greece).	muslin,	Mosoul ( <i>A. Turk.</i> )
diaper, figured linen,	<sup>4</sup> Ypres, <i>Bel.</i>	nankeen cloth,	Nankin.
cliff, earthenware,	Delft.	port wine,	Oporto.
ermine,	Armenia.	pistol,	Pistoja ( <i>It.</i> )
frieze cloth,	Friesland.	peach, fairy ?	Perma.
flannel ?	Llanillo, ( <i>Wales</i> ).	phoenix, cexiv,	Phoenixa.
gypsy ?	Egypt.	polka,	Poland.
gutta percha,	Percha I., Malay.	paduasoy, a silk	Padua.
gin,	Geneva.	Permian rock,	Perm. <i>Rus.</i>
guinea fowl, guinea,	Guinea.		

<sup>2</sup> A fish market in London, notorious for the scurrilous language of the vendors.

<sup>3</sup> In A. Minor—The scene of one of the first four books of the *Divine Comedy*.

<sup>4</sup> Pronounced *Eeper*. It is cloth of Ypres.

<sup>5</sup> Not the glove but a military punishment—trotting between two files of men, who struck at him as he

prussic acid, prussic	P	ardine, a fish,	Sardinia.
of potash, <i>st</i>		sardonic laughed }	
pheasant,	R	sherry wine	Neres,
quince, a fruit,	ylon ( <i>t</i> - <i>e</i> ).	silesia, a brown stuff,	Silesia.
romance, romantic	R	spaniel,	Hiberniola.
rhubarb,	L	tarantula, a spider,	rantula.
Rhinoceros,	R	tarantula of duties,	Tarifa
scallion, an		tokay wine	Tokay (Aust.)
shalott, a		tope jewel,	To'pe.
snecnet, a	irac	miner,	T
syenite rock,	Syene	turquoise, li,	Tur
spearmint, a	ing, <i>li</i>	travertine,	Tuscany
shambol,	Ch	l,	Worstead (Norf.)
stramonium, a	Stro	umber,	Umbria (It.)
sardonyx, <sup>14</sup>	ardis.		

## II.—PERSONS.

Acade	Acade'mos, an Athenian	isc
Academy	grounds Plato taught.	
Assassinate, assassin	Hassan, an Oriental prin	
	Cent., whose followers murder	
	his bidding : or <i>hasheesh</i> , he	
Arian, a Unitarian	Arius, the heresiarch and op	
	of Athanasius at the Council of	
	A.D. 325.	
Arminian, Socinian.	followers of Arminius and Socinius,	
	opponents of Calvin	
August	Augustus, Caesar — called before	
	<i>sexti</i> 's, i. e., sixth.	
Blanket	Thomas Blanket, one of the Flem-	
	ings who settled at Worstead. <sup>11</sup>	
Burke	Burke, the murderer.	
Bacchanalian, drunken : debauch.	Bacchus, the ancient god of wine.	
cannibals, lxxi.	The Caribs of the W. Indies.	
<sup>6</sup> E of the Black Sea.	<sup>7</sup> The ancient name of the Volga.	
<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, <i>d'inde</i> , perpetuates the same error.		
<sup>11</sup> See Collier, Hen. I. Some derive blanket from <i>F. blanc</i> , white.		

camelia, a flower.

cereemony, cereal crops (p. 5).

colossal, huge.

cicerone <sup>12</sup>

chemistry, <sup>13</sup>

dahlia, xliii.

daguerre'-otype (*air*).

dolomite, a form of limestone.

davy-lamp, for miners.

dunce, a blockhead.

epieure'an, self indulgent.

Easter, a church feast.

Friday.

fuehsia, a flower.

frankincense, frank, franchise, }  
franklin.

galvanism, lxxv.

guillotine, clv.

herculean, vast, laborious.

hygiene, see elvii.

hermetical, chemical, close.

hector, to bully.

hymene'al, p. 105.

January.

Jesuit.

Camelli, a Spaniard, who brought them from the East.

Ceres, the ancient goddess of corn.  
the Colossus at Rhodes : see exvxi.

Cicero, the Roman orator.

Cham., i. e., Ham, put for Egypt.

Prof. Dahl, a Swedish botanist, its discoverer.

Mons. Daguerre, a Frenchman, who invented it.

M. Dolomieu, a French geologist.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist.

Duns Scotus, one of the "School-men" of the 13th Cent.

Epieu'rus, a Greek philosopher.

Eostre, a Saxon goddess, perhaps the same as *Hertha*, the earth.

Freyra or Friga, the Gothic *Venus*.

Prof. Fuchs, a German botanist, discoverer.

the Franks.

Signor Galvani, an Italian, who discovered it.

M. Guillotin, its introduceer.

Hercules, a classic demigod of unequalled strength.

Hyge'ia, the G. goddess of health.

Hermes, G. name of *Mercure*.

Hector, the Trojan champion in the *Iliad*.

Hymen, the Latin god of marriage.

Janus, the first king of Italy.

a member of the "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola.

<sup>12</sup> Pron. *cheechero'ny* : it means a loquacious guide in Italy.

<sup>13</sup> The Egyptians were among the most ancient of the philosophers. Others give it from the Arabic, *kîmai*, the secret art, or the Greek *chumos* juice.

jovial, jolly.

July.

June.

lazar-house, lazaretto.

Lutherans, German episcopalians.

magnolia, a blooming tree of N.A.

morphia, the principle of opium.

macadamized roads.

Machiavdian, crafty.

Mahometan

Maniche'an.

maudlin, foolishly sentimental.

mausole'um, a costly tomb.

May.

martial, warlike : March.

merc'rial, active, sprightly.

Michaelmas.

morris dance.

Mosaic law.

myrmidon, see lxxix.

nicotine, the principle of tobacco.

orrery, an astronomical toy.

Jove.

Julius Caesar—called before *quintilis*, i. e., fifth.

Juno, Jove's wife, or from *juniores*: see May.

Lazarus, the leper.

Martin Luther, who began the German Reformation.

Magnol, a French botanist.

Morpheus, the god of sleep.

McAdam, a Scotchman, who originated the plan.

Machiavelli, an Italian statesman and writer.

a believer in Mahomet.

a follower of Manes, a Persian heretic of the 3rd Cent.

Mary Magdalen, who is generally painted as being in tears.

Mausolus, a Carian king, whose tomb was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Maia, the mother of Mercury—or from *major'es*—the month being dedicated to the older men, as the next month was the younger

Mars, the Latin god of war.

Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

Sep. 29th, the feast of St. Michael and all angels.

i. e., *moreauque* dance — from the Moors.

Moses, "the lawgiver."

the Myrmidons—troops of Achilles in the Trojan war.

M. Nicot, a French politician, who introduced the plant into France.

Boyle, Earl of Orrery, the patron of its inventor, Rowlev.

panic, a general fright.

palace.

pasquinade, cxxxvi.

philippic, an invective of speech.

platonic, calmly philosophical.

sterling, English money.

salic law.

stentorian, loud voiced.

simony.<sup>11</sup>

slave.

Saturday : saturnine, grave.

Sarracenia, the pitcher plants.

serge and silk.

Socratic reasoning.

solecism, exli.

tantalize, to tease.

Thursday, Thurstan.

tontine, a table of life annuities.

vandalism, wanton destruction.

volcano, see I.

Wednesday, Wednesbury.

Pan, the god of shepherds, who spread terror by his monstrous shape and voice.

the Palatine Hill at Rome.

Pasquin, a Roman wit.

Philip of Macedon, denounced by the great orator Demosthenes.

Plato, a great Greek philosopher.

the Easterlings or Baltic traders.

the Salian Franks, who disallowed female heirs to the crown.

Stentor, the Greek herald at the Trojan war.

Simon Magus, see Acts viii, 18-24.

the Scavi, made bondsmen by the Germans and Venetians.

Saturn, Jupiter's father, or Seater, a Saxon god of similar repute.

Dr. Sarrazin, of Quebec, who sent the first specimens to the French botanist, Tournefort.

the Seres (Latin name of Chinese).

Reasoning by questions, after the manner of Socrates, the greatest of Grecian philosophers.

the Soloi of A. Minor, who spoke barbarous Greek

Tan'talus, a criminal in the Greek myths, condemned to endless hunger and thirst, with food and drink ever just beyond his reach.

Thor, "the hammerer," the Gothic Hercules.

Cardinal Tonti, its inventor.

the Vandals, who ruthlessly ransacked the Italian palaces and churches.

Vulcan, the ancient god of fire and of smiths.

Woden, see clx.

<sup>11</sup> The sin of trading in church preferment.

