A COMPLETE ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

CONTAINING

THE ANGLO-SAXON, FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN, WELSH, DANISH, GOTHIC, SWEDISH, GAELIC, ITALIAN, LATIN, AND GREEK ROOTS, AND THE ENGLISH WORDS DERIVED THEREFROM ACCURATELY SPELLED, ACCENTED, AND DEFINED.

BY

WILLIAM W. SMITH,


Hig spread niwum tungum.

NEW YORK . CINCINNATI . CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

By WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Smith's Complete Etymology.
Smith's Condensed Etymology.

These works differ from all others in being etymologies of the whole language. Their predecessors shut themselves up with the Latin and Greek only, and ignore a wide field. The selections in Smith's Etymology are made solely with reference to the importance of the words in our own dialect, from whatever source. Thus, Anglo-Saxon furnishes nearly one-half of our more common words, while French, Dutch, German, Welsh, Danish, Gothic, Swedish, Gaelic, and Italian, divide the rest with Latin and Greek.

The Condensed Etymology exhibits all the excellent features of the parent volume, with less extensive lists, embracing the really essential words only. Both contain valuable introductory exercises to drill the pupil in the perplexing coincidences and general conformation of the language.

SMITH'S ORTHOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

The same author has given us the following very valuable works to teach Orthography and Definition, by various methods of grouping and classification in several grades.

SMITH'S LITTLE SPELLER. First Round in the Ladder of Learning. Simple words and pictures.

SMITH'S JUVENILE DEFINER. Lessons composed of familiar words grouped with reference to similar signification or use, and correctly spelled, accented, and defined.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL SPELLER. Familiar words, grouped with reference to the sameness of sound of syllables differently spelled. Also definitions, complete rules for spelling and formation of derivatives, and exercises in false orthography.

SMITH'S SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL. A complete School Dictionary containing 14,000 words, with various other useful matter in the way of Rules and Exercises.

Making a series celebrated for adaptation, elegance, compendiousness, variety, system, eclecticism; and embracing Orthography, Definition, and Etymology.
PREFACE.

All the Etymologies of the English Language heretofore published have been confined merely to the words derived from the Latin and Greek—the present one has embraced all the words of the language, or rather, such as it is necessary to teach at home or in school.

"Words," says Bosworth, "are the creation of mind. With the faculty of speech, man was endowed with exalted mental powers, and warm social feelings, but the thoughts of his mind, and the feelings of his heart lay hid within him, and could not be communicated, till by the creative power of his mind, he formed words to express them.

"As words were formed to convey, not only the thoughts of the mind, but the feelings of the heart, they would in the first production of a language, naturally take that shape which would best represent their mental and physical powers. Those sounds would be selected which were adapted to the frame of the organs, and the feeling expressed. A robust conformation of the bodily frame, and great energy of mind, would, therefore, naturally express itself in words of corresponding strength and tone. These are the features which distinguish the languages of Gothic origin, especially the Anglo-Saxon, with its immediate descendant, the modern English; which has the strength of iron, with the gleam and sparkling of burnished steel."

The English Language is eminently a composite language, made up of contributions from other languages: Anglo-Saxon,* Danish, Dutch, Celtic, German, French, Latin, Greek, and some others.

The Anglo-Saxon is a branch of the Low German dialects, and resembles the old Frisic, the parent of the modern Dutch, and once spoken extensively between the Rhine and the Elbe. It is a very ancient language, its origin being completely lost in antiquity; the Latin in comparison, is a mere modern language.

The Anglo-Saxon is the Mother Tongue of the English Language, about four-fifths of the words in actual use being from this source. Not only in the number of words, but in their peculiar character and importance, as well as their influence on grammatical forms, (the English Grammar being almost exclusively occupied with what is of Anglo-Saxon origin), Anglo-Saxon constitutes its principal strength.

At the same time that our chief peculiarities of structure and idiom are essentially Anglo-Saxon, from the same copious fountain have sprung words designating the greater part of objects of sense; the terms which occur most frequently in discourse, and which recall the most vivid conceptions; as, sun, moon, earth, fire, day, night, &c.; and words expressive of the dearest connections, the strongest and most powerful feelings of nature, from our earliest days; as, mother, father, sister, brother, wife, home, &c.

The language of business, of the shop, the market, and of every-day life; our national proverbs; our language of humor, satire, and colloquial pleasantry; the most energetic words we can employ, whether of kindness or invective; in short, words expressive of our strongest emotions and actions in all the most stirring scenes of life, from the cradle to the grave, are derived from the Anglo-Saxon.

Every speaker or writer, then, who would not only convince the under-

* Anglo-Saxon is a general name given to the Teutonic settlers in the island of Great Britain.
standing, but touch the affections, should adopt Anglo-Saxon expressions, which from early use, and the dearest associations, excite emotion, and affect the heart.

Saxon is a name first used by the geographer Ptolemy, to indicate a branch of the German or Teutonic race, whose descendants now occupy the Kingdom of Saxony, the Lusatian districts of Prussia, the Circle of Wittenberg, the old Circle of Westphalia, the British Islands and Colonies, and the United States of America.

The Saxons mentioned by Ptolemy were a small tribe, who, in A. D. 141, dwelt on the north bank of the Elbe, and upon several small islands in the vicinity of the mouth of that river and of the Eider. From their geographical position as far west as the Atlantic coast, it seems probable that they were among the first of the Teutonic tribes which passed across from Asia into Europe.

Very trivial and uncertain are the accounts left us of the conquest of Great Britain by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles.

It is certain that the invaders came over in small bodies each with a captain at its head, who became the petty king or chief of the new settlement in Britain, by which the Celtic population was either expelled or enslaved; so that in five or six centuries the eastern half of Britain was ruled by numerous petty kings. In the eighth century these petty kingdoms were consolidated into what is known as the Saxon Heptarchy.

Many hundred words in the language, especially those used as names of places, are Danish, introduced during the incursions into and occupation of England by the Danes.

An analysis of the language shows that the Norman French element enters very largely into its composition. This element, which is composed of the Celtic, Latin, and Scandinavian, was first introduced (1066) by the Normans under William the Conqueror.

The Norman conquest almost abolished the use of the Anglo-Saxon language in writing, and for more than a century the prevalent literature of England was either in Latin, or Anglo-Norman.

Norman French was spoken by the superior classes of society in England from the conquest to the time of Edward the Third (1327).

The laws of the realm, the proceedings of Parliament and the courts of justice were in that language, but the "Saxon Chronicle" had been carried on in obscure monasteries, by various annalists, to the year 1154.

In the thirteenth century during the progressive mixture of the two races, a literature sprang up in which the two languages became more or less intermixed. In the fourteenth century the Anglo-Saxon principle seemed to have gained the upper hand. In the fifteenth century the Anglo-Norman element seemed to be gaining the preponderance, but the proportions still continued to vary until it became fixed in the age of Queen Elizabeth.

The contributions of the Latin Language to the English are next in importance and amount to those of the Anglo-Saxon; these contributions come chiefly through the medium of the French or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman Conquest.

The Latin has served not only to refine and polish the English, but to enrich its vocabulary with many necessary and indispensable words.

To the Greek the English Language is indebted for most of its terms in physical science, and indeed for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

Note.—The Saxon Chronicle is a series of annals of A.-S. affairs, from the earliest times to A. D. 1154, compiled by the Monks.
WORDS OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION,  
BUT HAVING DIFFERENT MEANINGS.

ABEL, n. A man's name.
ABLE, a. Strong; skillful.
ACCLAMATION, n. A shout of applause.
ACCLIMATION, n. Becoming inured to a climate.
ACTS, n. Performances.
AXE, n. A chopping instrument.
ADDS, v. t. Increases.
ADZE, n. A kind of axe.
ADHERENCE, n. Constancy.
ADHERENTS, n. Followers.
ADVICE, n. Counsel.
ADVISE, v. t. To counsel.
AIL, v. t. To pain; to trouble.
ALE, n. A malt liquor.
AISLE, n. A passage.
ISLE, n. A small island.
I'LL, v. t. Contraction of "I will."
AIR, n. The fluid we breathe.
ERE, ade. Before.
HEIR, n. One who inherits.
ARE,† Plural of the verb BE.
ALLEGATION, n. Affirmation.
ALLIGATION, n. Tying together.
ALL, a. The whole.
AWL, n. Boring instrument.
ALLEY, n. A passage.
ALLY, n. A friend.
ALMS, n. What is given the poor.
ARMS, n. The limbs from the hand to the shoulder.
ALOUD, a. With great noise.
ALLOWED, pp. Permitted. [laid.
ALTER, v. t. To change.
ANALYZE, v. t. To separate.
ANNALIZE, v. t. To record.
ANT, n. A genus of insects.
AUNT, n. A father's or mother's sister.
ANTE. Before.
ANTI. Opposed to.
ARC, n. A part of a circle.
ARK, n. A kind of boat.
ARCHES, n. Parts of a circle.
ARCHERS, n. Bowmen.
ARRAIGN, v. t. To accuse.
ARRANGE, v. t. To put in order.
ASCENT, n. Act of rising.
ASSENT, n. Consent.
ASPERATE, v. t. To make rough.
ASPIRATE, v. t. To breathe upon.
ASPERATION, n. Act of making rough.
ASPIRATION, n. An ardent wish.
ASSISTANCE, n. Help; aid.
ASSISTANTS, n. Helpers.
ATTENDANCE, n. Waiting on.
ATTENDANTS, n. Those who attend.
ATE, pp. Devoured.
EIGHT, a. Twice four.
AUGUR, v. i. To predict.
AUGER, n. An instrument.
AUSTERE, a. Severe.
OSTER, n. A shell fish.
AXES, n. A chopping instruments.
AXIS, n. The line on which a thing turns.
BALE, n. A bundle.
— BAIZE, n. A kind of cloth.
— BAYS, n. Portions of the sea.
BAIL, v. t. To lessen.
— BAIL, n. A kind of cloth.
— BAY, n. Portions of the sea.
BAIL, v. i. To cry aloud.
BAIL, n. A ticket for voting.
BANDIED, pp. Tossed to and fro.
BARD, n. A poet.
BARED, pp. Fastened with a bar.
BARE, a. Naked.

BEAR, n. Animal; v. t. To carry.

BARK, n. The rind of a tree.

BARQUE, n. A kind of ship.

BARON, n. A degree of nobility.

BARREN, a. Not productive.

BARONESS, n. A baron’s wife.

BARRENNESS, n. Sterility.

BASE, n. The bottom; a. Mean.

BASS, n. The lowest part of harmony.

BASS,† n. A kind of fish.

BAY, n. A portion of the sea.

BEY, n. A Turkish title.

BE, v. n. To exist.

BEE, n. An insect.

BALSAM, n. A plant; balsam.

BARN, n. Yeast.

BEACH, n. The sea-shore.

BEECH, n. A tree.

BEAT, n. A stroke.


BEAU, n. A man of dress.

BOW, n. An instrument.

BOw,† n. An act of respect.

BELL, n. A hollow vessel.

BELLE, n. A young woman.

BIN, n. A cell or chest for grain.

BEEN, v. n. The perfect participle of the verb BE.

BEER, n. A malt liquor.

BIER, n. A carriage for the dead.

BERRY, n. A small fruit.

BURY, v. t. To cover with earth.

BERTH, n. A room in a ship.

BIRTH, n. The act of coming into life.

BETTER, a. Superior.

BETTOR, n. One who lays wagers.

BILE, n. A fluid.

BOIL,† n. A tumor; v. i. To have a bubbling motion.

LIGHT, n. The bend of a rope.

BITT, v. t. To crush with the teeth.

BLEW, v. i. Drove by the wind.

BLUE, n. A color.

BLT, v. t. To puff up.

BLSTE, v. t. To dry by smoke.

BOAR, n. The male swine.

BORE, n. A hole made by boring.

BOARD, n. Timber, broad and thin.

BORED, pp. Perforated by an auger.

BOARDER, n. The outer edge.

BOARDER, n. One who has food and lodging with another for a reward.

BOLL, n. The pod of a plant.

BOWL, n. A vessel to hold liquids.

BOLE, n. The trunk of a tree.

BOHN, pp. Come into life.

BORNE, pp. Carried.

BOURN, n. A bound.

BOROUGH, n. A town.

BURROW, n. A hole for rabbits.

BOUGH, n. A branch of a tree.

BOW, n. An act of respect.

BOY, n. A male child.

BUOY, n. A float to indicate shoals.

BRACE, n. A drag put to wheels.

BREAK, n. An opening; v. i. To part.

BREACH, n. A gap; a break. [in two.

BREACH, n. The hinder part of a gun.

BREAD, n. Food made of flour.

BRED, pp. Brought up from infancy.

BREWS, v. t. Makes malt liquor.

BRIGHT, v. t. To crush by a heavy blow.

BREWED, pp. Mixed and fermented.

BROOD, n. Offspring; progeny.

BRIDAL, a. Belonging to a wedding.

BRIDGE, n. An instrument for a horse.

BRITT, v. t. To noise abroad.

BRUTE, n. A creature without reason.

BUT, con. Except; yet.

BUTT, n. A large barrel or cask.

BUY, v. t. To purchase.

BY, prep. At; in; near.

BYE, n. A dwelling.

CACHE, n. A hole for hiding goods.

CASH, n. Money.

CAIN, n. A man’s name.

CANE, n. A walking-stick.

CALENDAR, n. A register of the year.

CALLEN, n. A hot press.

CALL, n. A vocal address.

CAUL, n. A net for the hair.

CALLOUS, a. Insensible.

CALLUS, n. The hard edge of a wound.

CALK, v. t. To stop leaks.

CORK, n. The bark of a tree.

CAUK, n. A kind of spar.

CAMERA, n. An optical machine.

CHIMERA, n. A vain, idle fancy.

CANDID, a. Fair; open.

CANDIED, a. Incrusted with sugar.

CANNON, n. A great gun.

CANON, n. A rule in churches.

CANON,† n. A gorge; a gully.

CANVAS, n. Coarse cloth.

CANVASS, n. An examination; v. t. To solicit.
CAPITAL, n. The upper part.
CAPITOL, n. An edifice.
CARAT, n. A weight of four grains.
CARET, n. A mark in writing.
CARROT, n. A root.
CASK, n. A hollow wooden vessel.
CASQUE, n. A helmet.
CAST, v. t. To throw.
CASTE, n. A class of people.
CASTER, n. A frame for small bottles.
CASTOR, n. A beaver.
CAST-STEEL, n. Refined steel.
CAUSE, n. That which produces.
CAWS, n. The cries of crows.
CADE, n. A chest for live fish.
COUGH, n. An effort of the lungs.
CAUDAL, a. Relating to an animal's tail.
CAUDLE, n. A warm drink of wine.
CEDE, v. t. To yield; to give up.
SEED, n. The reproductive part of a plant.
CEILING, n. The upper surface of a room.
SEALING, n. Act of fastening.
CELERY, n. A plant.
SALARY, n. Annual payment.
CELL, n. A small room.
SELL, v. t. To part with for a price.
CELLAR, n. A room under a house.
SELLER, n. One who sells.
CENSUS, n. Numbering the people.
SENSES, n. The faculties.
CENT, n. A hundred; a coin.
SENT, pp. Caused to go.
SCENT, n. Odor.
CENTAURY, n. A plant.
CENTURY, n. A hundred years.
CENTS, n. Copper coins.
SENSE, n. Feeling; perception.
SINCE, † a. From the time that.
CERE, v. t. To cover with wax.
SEER, n. One who foresees.
SEAR, a. Dry; v. t. To burn.
CESSION, n. Act of giving away.
SESSION, n. Act of sitting.
CHAGRIN, n. Ill humor.
SHAGREEN, n. The skin of a fish.
CHAMPAGNE, n. A sparkling wine.
CHAMPAGN, n. An open country.
CAMPAIGN, † n. The time an army is in the field.
CHANCE, n. Accident.
CHANTS, v. t. Sings.

CHASTE, a. Modest; virtuous.
CHASED, pp. Pursued; hunted.
CHews, v. t. Crushes with the teeth.
CHOOSE, v. t. To select; to prefer.
CHOIR, n. A band of singers.
QUIRE, n. Twenty-four sheets.
CHOLER, n. Anger; rage.
COLLAR, n. A ring around the neck.
CHORD, n. A musical sound.
CORD, n. A small rope.
CHRONICAL, a. Of long duration.
CHRONICLE, n. A history.
CITE, v. t. To summon to answer.
SITE, n. Situation.
SIGHT, n. Perception by the eye.
CLAUSE, n. A part of a sentence.
CLAWS, n. The nails of a beast or bird.
CLEAVE, v. i. To adhere; to stick.
CLEAVE, v. t. To divide; to split.
CLIMB, v. t. To ascend.
CLIME, n. A climate.
CLOSE, v. t. To shut; to end.
CLOTHES, n. Garments.
CLOSE, a. Confined; compact.
COALED, v. t. Supplied with coal.
COLD, a. Not hot; frigid.
COARSE, a. Not fine; rough.
COUSE, n. Route; progress.
CORSE, n. A dead body.
COAT, n. An outside garment.
COTE, n. A cottage; a sheep-cot.
COFFER, n. A chest for money.
COUGHER, n. One who coughs.
COFFIN, n. A box for the dead.
COUGHING, ppr. Expelling from the lungs.
COLONEL, n. A military officer.
KERNEL, n. The seed in a nut.
COLOR, n. Hue; tint.
CULLER, n. One who chooses.
COMITY, n. Courtesy; politeness.
COMMITTEE, n. A body of managers.
COMPLACENT, a. Civil.
COMPLAISANT, a. Seeking to please.
COMPLACENCE, n. Satisfaction.
Consequence, n. That which follows.
Consequents, n. Deductions.
Consonance, n. Concord.
Consonants, n. Letters which are sounded with a vowel.
Convent, n. A body of monks or nuns.
Convent, v. t. To call before a judge.
Coquette, n. A vain girl.
Coquet, v. t. To deceive in love.
Corol, n. A corolla.
Coral, n. A hard substance found in the ocean.
Core, n. The inner part.
Corps, n. A body of troops.
Corps, t. A dead body.
Correspondence, n. Interchange of letters.
Correspondents, n. Those who correspond.
Council, n. An assembly.
Counsel, n. Advice.
Courier, n. A messenger.
Currier, n. A preparer of leather.
Cousin, n. A relative.
Cozen, v. t. To cheat.
Coward, n. One without courage.
Cowered, pp. Stood.
Crane, n. A bird with a long beak.
Crayon, n. A kind of pencil.
Creak, v. i. To make a harsh noise.
Creek, n. A small inlet.
Crews, n. The men who manage ships.
Cruise, n. A voyage.
Cruse, n. A phial; a cruet.
Current, n. A running stream.
Cymbal, n. A musical instrument.
Symbol, n. A representative of something.
Cygnet, n. A young swan.
Signet, n. A seal.
Cypress, n. A forest tree.
Cypris, n. A thin black stuff.
Dam, n. A bank to confine water.
Damn, v. t. To doom.
Dammed, pp. Confined by banks.
Damned, pp. Doomed.
Dance, v. i. To move with music.
Dance, v. t. Discourages.
Dane, n. A native of Denmark.
Deign, v. i. To condescend.

Day, n. The time between the rising and setting of the sun.
Dey, n. The title of the governors of Algiers and Tunis.
Dear, a. Beloved; costly.
Deer, n. Animals of the stag kind.
Decrease, n. Death.
Disease, n. Sickness.
Demean, v. t. To behave.
Demesne, n. Land.
Depravation, n. Corruption.
Deprivation, n. Loss.
Descendent, a. Falling; sinking.
Descendant, n. The offspring of an ancestor.
Descent, n. Progress downward.
Dissent, n. Disagreement.
Descension, n. Descent.
Dissension, n. Discord; strife.
Device, n. Design.
Devise, v. t. To contrive.
Deviser, n. A contriver.
Divisor, n. A number.
Dew, n. Moisture from the air.
Do, v. t. To perform.
Due, n. That which belongs to one.
Die, v. i. To lose life.
Dye, n. A coloring liquor.
Diffuse, v. t. To spread.
Diffuse, a. Copious.
Dire, a. Dreadful.
Dyer, n. One who dyes.
Discreet, a. Prudent.
Discrete, a. Separate.
Divers, a. More than one.
Diverse, a. Different.
Doe, n. A she-deer.
Dough, n. Paste of bread.
Dome, n. A cupola.
Doom, v. t. To condemn.
Done, pp. Performed.
Dun, a. Of a dark color.
Dose, n. The quantity given.
Doze, n. A light sleep.
Dost, v. A part of the verb do.
Dust, n. Earth reduced to powder.
Durst, pret. of the verb dare.
Drachm, n. A part of an ounce.
Dram, n. A small quantity.
Draught, n. A potion.
Dual, a. Expressing the number two.
Duel, n. A combat.
DYING, n. Expiring.
DYEING, n. The act of staining.
EARN, v.t. To gain by labor.
URN, n. A vase.
ETHER, a. One or the other.
ETHER, n. An element supposed to be rarer than air.
ELISION, n. Division.
ELYSIAN, a. Delightful.
EMERSION, n. Act of rising out.
IMMERSION, n. Being in a fluid.
ERRAND, n. A message.
ERRANT, a. Wandering.
ARRANT, † a. Bad in a high degree.
ERUPTION, n. Act of bursting forth.
IRRUPTION, n. A sudden invasion.
EWE, n. A female sheep.
YOU, pro. The person spoken to.
YEWE, n. An evergreen.
HUE, † n. Color; tint.
EXERCISE, n. Labor; work.
EXORCISE, v.t. To abjure.
FEINT, n. A false appearance.
FAINT, a. Languid.
FAINT, a. Glad; pleased.
FAINE, n. A temple.
FEIGN, v.t. To pretend.
FAIR, a. Beautiful; just.
FARE, n. Price of conveyance; food.
FARTHER, adv. Further.
FATHER, n. A male parent.
FOTHER, † n. A load of lead.
FAT, n. The unctuous part of animal flesh.
VAT, † n. A cistern.
FAWN, n. A young deer.
FAUX, n. A woodland deity.
FEAT, n. A deed.
FEET, n. The plural of foot.
FETE, † n. A feast; a festival day.
FELLOE, n. The rim of a wheel.
FELLOW, n. A companion.
FATED, a. Decreed by fate.
FETED, pp. Honored.
FEJD, a. Stinking; rancid.
FILLIP, n. A jerk of the finger.
PHILIP, n. A man’s name.
FIND, v.t. To obtain by searching.
FINED, pp. Punished with penalty.
FIR, n. An evergreen.
FUR, n. The finer hair on animals.
FAR, † a. Distant; remote.
FIZZ, v.i. To emit a hissing noise.
PHIZ, n. The face.
FLEA, n. A small agile insect.
FLEE, v.t. To run from danger.
FLEW. The preterit of FLY.
FLUE, n. A passage for smoke.
FLOUR, n. Grain reduced to powder.
FLOWER, n. A blossom.
FORMALLY, adv. Ceremoniously.
FORMERLY, adv. In times past.
FOR, prep. Because of.
FORE, a. Not behind.
FOUR, a. and n. Twice two.
FORT, n. A fortified place.
FORTE, n. A peculiar talent.
FORTH, adv. Forward.
FOURTH, a. The ordinal of four.
FOUL, a. Not clean.
FOWL, n. A winged animal.
FRANC, n. A French silver coin.
FRANK, a. Liberal; generous.
FRAYS, n. Quarrels.
PHRASE, n. Part of a sentence.
FREEZE, v.i. To congeal with cold.
FRIEZE, n. A coarse woolen cloth.
FREE, c. Sets at liberty.
GABEL, n. A tax.
GABLE, n. The end of a house.
GAGE, n. A pledge; a pawn.
GAUGE, n. A measure.
GAIT, n. Manner of walking.
GATE, n. A kind of door.
GALA, n. A show.
GAYLY, adv. In a gay manner.
GAMBLE, v.ii. To play for money.
GAMBOL, n. A skip; a hop.
GANTLET, n. Military punishment.
GAUNTLET, n. An iron glove.
GOAL, n. The mark set to bound.
GAOL, † n. A prison.
GENIUS, n. Intellect; talent.
GENUS, n. A class of things.
GENTILE, n. One not Jewish.
GENTLE, a. Soft; mild.
GILD, v.t. Overlay with gold.
GUILD, n. A corporation. [fishes.
GILL, n. The organ of respiration in
GILL, † n. The fourth part of a pint.
GILT, n. Gold laid on the surface.
GUILT, n. A crime.
GLARE, n. A dazzling light.
GLAIR, n. The white of an egg.
GNAW, v.t. To bite off by little.
NOR, conj. A negative particle.
NICE, a. Fine; delicate.
GNEIS, n. A species of granite.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMITH’S HANDE-BOOK OF ETymOLOGY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOD, n.</td>
<td>The Supreme Being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD,† n.</td>
<td>A stick for driving beasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOER, n.</td>
<td>One who goes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORE, n.</td>
<td>Blood; v. t. To pierce with a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GORED, pp.</td>
<td>Pierced with a horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOURD, n.</td>
<td>A plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRATER, n.</td>
<td>A kind of coarse file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREATER, a.</td>
<td>Larger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREASE, n.</td>
<td>Animal fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE, n.</td>
<td>A country of Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROAN, n.</td>
<td>A deep sigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROWN, pp.</td>
<td>Advanced in growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROCEr, n.</td>
<td>A dealer in tea, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSSEr, a.</td>
<td>More impure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROPE, v. t.</td>
<td>To search by feeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP,† n.</td>
<td>An assembly of figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUANA, n.</td>
<td>A lizard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUANO, n.</td>
<td>An excellent manure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUessed, pp.</td>
<td>Conjectured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUEST, n.</td>
<td>A visitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUITAR, n.</td>
<td>A stringed instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATARRH, n.</td>
<td>A disease of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAIL, n.</td>
<td>Frozen drops of rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALE, a.</td>
<td>Healthy; hearty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair, n.</td>
<td>The covering of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARE, n.</td>
<td>A kind of rabbit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALL, n.</td>
<td>A large room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAUL, v. t.</td>
<td>To pull; to draw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALO, n.</td>
<td>A circle round the sun or moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALLOW, v. t.</td>
<td>To make holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARSH, a.</td>
<td>Rough; severe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASH, n.</td>
<td>Minced meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HART, n.</td>
<td>A he-deer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEART, n.</td>
<td>The seat of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, n.</td>
<td>Dried grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hey, intj.</td>
<td>An expression of joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAL, v. t.</td>
<td>To restore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEEL, n.</td>
<td>The hind part of the foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAR, v. t.</td>
<td>To perceive by the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEARD, adv.</td>
<td>In this place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEARD, pp.</td>
<td>Did hear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERD, n.</td>
<td>A number of beasts together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEW, v. t.</td>
<td>To cut with an axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUE, n.</td>
<td>Color; tint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIDE, n.</td>
<td>The skin of an animal; v. t. To conceal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIEd, pp.</td>
<td>Hastened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hie, v. i.</td>
<td>To hasten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High, a.</td>
<td>Lofty; tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHER, a.</td>
<td>More lofty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIRE, n.</td>
<td>Wages paid for service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIM, pro.</td>
<td>The objective of He.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYMN, n.</td>
<td>A song of adoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOARD, n.</td>
<td>A store laid up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORB, n.</td>
<td>A clan; a tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOARSE, a.</td>
<td>Having the voice rough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORSE, n.</td>
<td>An animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOA, intj.</td>
<td>An exclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOE, n.</td>
<td>A farming instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho, intj.</td>
<td>Stop; cease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOES, n.</td>
<td>Instruments for farming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose, n.</td>
<td>Stockings; leather pipes to conduct water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole, n.</td>
<td>A cavity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole, n.</td>
<td>All of a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy, a.</td>
<td>Pure; sacred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOLLY, adv.</td>
<td>Completely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoop, n.</td>
<td>A circular binding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOOP, n.</td>
<td>A loud shout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour, n.</td>
<td>Sixty minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUR, pro.</td>
<td>Belonging to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HuZZA, n.</td>
<td>A shout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussar, n.</td>
<td>A horse soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperbola, n.</td>
<td>A conic section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HyperbolE, n.</td>
<td>A figure of speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, pro.</td>
<td>The person speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye, n.</td>
<td>The organ of vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle, a.</td>
<td>Doing nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idol, n.</td>
<td>An image worshiped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impostor, n.</td>
<td>One who pretends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imposture, n.</td>
<td>Deception; fraud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In, prep.</td>
<td>Noting time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inn, n.</td>
<td>A hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence, n.</td>
<td>A falling on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents, n.</td>
<td>Events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indict, v. t.</td>
<td>To declare guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indite, v. t.</td>
<td>To dictate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicted, pp.</td>
<td>Accused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indited, pp.</td>
<td>Composed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicter, n.</td>
<td>One who indicts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inditer, n.</td>
<td>One who composes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiscreet, a.</td>
<td>Impudent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiscrete, a.</td>
<td>Not separated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingenious, a.</td>
<td>Witty; inventive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingenuous, a.</td>
<td>Open; artless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intense, a.</td>
<td>Extreme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intent, n.</td>
<td>Designs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-</td>
<td>To infringe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InvEighed, pp.</td>
<td>Uttered censure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam, n.</td>
<td>A conserve of fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamb, n.</td>
<td>The side of a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jester, n.</td>
<td>One given to merriment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key, n.</td>
<td>An instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quay, n.</td>
<td>A wharf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILL, v. t. To deprive of life.
INL, n. A stove or furnace.
KNEAD, v. t. To work into a mass.
KNEE, a. Having knees.
RED, n. Necessity; want.
NEW, a. Not old.
KNOT, n. A part which is tied.
NOT, adv. The word of refusal.
NOTT, n. A proper name.
LACKS, v. t. Wants; needs.
LAX, a. Loose; slack.
LADE, v. t. To load; to freight.
LAID, pp. Placed; produced eggs.
LANCE, v. t. To dart; to let fly.
LAUNCH, v. n. To slide into the water.
LANE, n. A narrow way.
LAIN, pp. Rested horizontally.
LATIN, n. Language of the Romans.
LATTEN, n. A fine kind of brass.
LAUD, v. t. To extol; to praise.
LORD,† n. The Supreme Being.
LEA, n. A meadow.
LEE, n. A sheltered place.
LEACH, v. t. To filtrate.
LEECH, n. A worm that sucks blood.
LEAD, n. A soft, heavy metal.
LED, pp. Guided, conducted.
LEAD,† v. t. To guide by the hand.
LEAF, n. The green part of plants.
LIEF, adv. Willingly.
LEAVE, n. Permission; v. t. To quit.
LEAK, n. A hole which lets water in.
LEEK, n. A plant. [or out
LEAN, a. Not fat.
LENI, n. A legal claim on property.
LEASED, v. t. Let or hired.
LEAST, a. Smallest.
LEGISLATOR, n. A lawgiver.
LEGISLATURE, n. The body in a State
which makes the laws.
LENS, v. t. Grants for a time.
LENS, n. A piece of convex glass.

LESSEN, v. t. To diminish.
LESSON, n. A task.
LEVEE, n. A ceremonious visit.
LEVEY, v. t. To collect.
Liar, n. One who tells lies.
LIER, n. One who lies down.
LYRE, n. A musical instrument.
LIE, n. A falsehood.
LYE, n. Water mixed with wood-
ashes.
LIMB, n. A branch.
LIMN, v. t. To draw.
LINE, n. That which has length
without breadth.
LOIN, n. The back of an animal.
LINEAMENT, n. Feature.
LINIMENT, n. A wash.
LINKS, n. Divisions of a chain.
LINX, n. An animal remarkable for
sharp sight.
LIVER, n. One who lives.
LIVRE,† n. A French coin.
LO, intj. Look; see.
LOW, a. Not high; mean.
LOAM, n. A rich vegetable mold.
LOOM,† n. A frame for weaving.
LOAN, n. Any thing lent.
LORE, a. Solitary.
LOATH, a. Unwilling.
LOATEH, v. t. To feel nausea.
LOCK, n. An instrument.
LOCCH, n. A term for lake in Scotland.
LOUGH, n. A term for lake in Ireland.
LORE, n. Learning.
LOWER, v. t. To bring low.
LOWER,† v. t. To appear dark.
LOSE, v. t. To miss any thing.
LOOSE, a. Unbound.
MADE, pp. Created; formed.
MAID, n. An unmarried woman.
MAIL, n. A coat of steel network.
MALE, n. The he of any species.
MAIN, a. Principal; chief.
MANE, n. The hair on the neck of
horses.
MAINE, n. One of the United States.
MAIZE, n. Indian corn.
MAZE, n. A place of perplexity.
MANTEL, n. The beam of a fireplace.
MANTLE, n. A kind of cloak.
MANNER, n. Form; method.
MANOR, n. A large landed estate.
MANNAN, n. A substance given by
the Lord to the Israelites.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETymology.

Mark, n. A visible line.
Marque, n. A license.
Martien, n. A large kind of weasel.
Martin, n. A sort of swallow.
Marshal, n. A chief officer.
Martial, a. Warlike.
Mare, n. A female horse.
Mayor, n. The chief magistrate of a city.
Meat, n. A kind of drink.
Mead, n. Reward.
Mean, a. Wanting dignity.
Mien, n. Look; aspect.
Mesne, a. Middle.
Meat, n. Flesh to be eaten.
Meet, a. Suitable; v. t. To come to.
Metet, v. t. To measure. [gether.
Meddle, v. i. To interfere.
Medal, n. A piece stamped in honor of some performance.
Medlar, n. A tree.
Meddler, n. One who meddles.
Message, n. Any thing to be told.
Message, n. A house and land.
Mettle, n. Spirit; courage.
Metal, n. A mineral insoluble in water and fusible by heat.
Meter, n. A measurer.
Meter, n. Measure of verse.
Mew, v. i. To cry as an infant.
Mule, n. An animal of mongrel breed.
Mews, v. i. Cries as a cat.
Millenary, a. Consisting of a thousand.
Mince, v. t. To cut into small parts.
Mints, n. Places where money is coined.
Minds, n. The intelligent faculties.
Mines, n. Subterraneous works.
Miner, n. One employed in mining.
Minor, n. One under lawful age.
Missal, n. The mass book.
Messel, n. A singing bird.
Missile, n. A weapon thrown.
Missed, pp. Failed in aim.
Mist, n. A fine, thin rain.
Mite, n. A small insect.
Might, n. Power; strength.
Mity, a. Having insect mites.
Mighty, a. Powerful.
Moan, n. Audible sorrow.
Mown, pp. Cut down with a scythe.
Moat, n. A ditch round a castle.
Mote, n. A small particle.
More, a. Greater quantity.
Mower, n. One who cuts grass.
Morn, n. The first part of the day.
Mourn, v. i. To grieve; to lament.
Morning, n. The first part of the day.
Mourning, n. Grief; sorrow.
Mortar, n. Cement for bricks.
Morter, n. A lamp or light.
Mow, n. A compartment for hay.
Mow, t. To cut down.
Mustard, n. A genus of plants.
Mustered, pp. Assembled.
Nap, n. A short sleep.
Knapp, v. i. To make a sharp noise.
Naval, a. Maritime; nautical.
Navel, n. The center of the abdomen.
Naive, a. Artless. [domen.
Nave, n. The center of the wheel.
Knave, n. A petty rascal.
Nay, adv. No.
Neigh, n. The voice of a horse.
Neal, v. t. To temper by heat.
Kneel, v. i. To rest on the knee.
Near, a. Not far distant.
Ne'er, adv. At no time.
Neither, conj. Not either; nor.
Nether, a. Lower.
News, n. Fresh account.
Noose, n. A running knot.
None, a. No one.
Nun, n. A female devotee.
Oar, n. A pole with a broad blade.
O'er, prep. Above; across.
Ore, n. A mineral body.
Ode, n. A lyric poem.
Owed, pp. Under obligation.
Off, prep. Belonging to.
Off, adv. Noting separation.
Oh, interj. Denoting pain.
Owe, v. t. To be indebted to.
Ottar, n. The oil of roses.
Otter, n. An amphibious animal.
One, n. A single person; a unit.
Won, pp. Gained by conquest.
Ordinance, n. A decree; law.
Ordinance, n. Cannon.
Order, n. Method.
Ordure, n. Dung; filth.
Ought, v. t. To be bound by duty.
Aught, n. Any thing.
Paced, pp. Moved slowly.
Paste, a. Flour and water mixed.
WORDS OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION. 13

Pact, n. A contract; a bargain.
Pail, n. A wooden vessel.
Pale, a. Not ruddy.
Pain, n. Anguish; agony.
Pane, n. A square of glass.
Pair, n. Two things suiting one an-
Pare, v. t. To peel. [other.
Pear, n. A fruit.
Palate, n. The organ of taste.
Pallet, n. A small bed.
Palette, n. A painter's board.
Pall, n. The covering over the dead.
Paul, n. A man's name.
Partition, n. That which divides.
Petition, n. A request; entreaty.
Passable, a. Tolerable.
Possible, a. That may feel.
Pastor, n. A clergyman.
Pasture, n. Land grazed by cattle.
Patience, n. Suffering without com-
plaint.
Patients, n. Persons under the care
of a doctor.
Pause, n. A stop; suspense.
Paws, n. The fore-feet of a beast of
prey.
Pores, ↑n. Passages for perspiration.
Peace, n. Freedom from war.
Piece, n. A part of the whole.
Peak, n. The top of an eminence.
Pique, n. A slight resentment.
Peal, n. A succession of loud sounds.
Peel, n. The skin or rind.
Panel, n. A square between other
bodies.
Pannel, n. A kind of saddle.
Purl, v. i. To flow with a gentle noise.
Pearl, n. A white, hard, smooth sub-
stance found in a kind of oyster.
Pedal, a. Belonging to the feet.
Pedal, n. A key moved by the foot.
Peddle, v. t. To carry about to sell.
Peer, n. An equal.
Pier, n. A column; a wharf.
Pencil, n. A small brush.
Pensile, a. Suspended.
Pendant, n. Something which hangs.
Pendent, a. Hanging. [woman.
Personal, a. Belonging to man or
Personnel, n. The persons in a
public office.
Pilate, n. A man's name.
Pillar, n. A column. [head.
Pillow, n. Something under the
Pint, n. Half a quart.
Point, † n. The sharp end.
Pistol, n. Part of a flower.
Pistol, n. The smallest fire-arm.
Place, n. Locality; situation.
Plaice, n. A sort of flat fish.
Plain, n. Smooth; clear.
Plane, n. A flat surface.
Plaintiff, n. One who seeks justice.
Plaintive, a. Expressive of sorrow.
Plait, n. A fold.
Plate, n. A flat piece of metal.
Pleas, n. Arguments.
Please, v. i. To give pleasure.
Plum, n. A fruit.
Plumb, n. A perpendicular.
Plume, † n. A feather; a crest.
Pole, n. A measure; a long stake.
Poll, n. The head.
Pool, n. A small collection of water.
Poule, n. The stakes played for.
Poplar, n. A tree of the aspen species.
Popular, a. Pleasing to the people.
Populace, n. The people.
Populous, a. Full of people.
Pore, n. A passage for perspiration.
Pour, v. t. To let out of a vessel.
Poring, prp. Looking intently.
Pouring, prp. Sending as a fluid.
Port, n. A harbor.
Porte, n. The Turkish court.
Portion, n. A part; a share.
Potion, † n. A draught of medicine.
Practice, n. The habit of doing.
Practise, v. t. To exercise.
Praise, n. Commendation.
Pray, v. i. To supplicate.
Prey, n. Rapine; plunder.
Precedent, n. A rule or example.
Precedent, a. Going before.
President, n. One who presides.
Presence, n. State of being present.
Preseuts, n. Gifts.
Pride, n. Self-esteem.
Pried, pp. Moved by means of a
lever.
Pries, v. i. To inspect closely.
Prize, n. A reward gained.
Prince, n. The son of a king.
Prints, n. Impressions made.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Principal, a. Chief; important.

Principal, n. An element.

Prior, a. Previous; former.

Prier, n. One who inquires closely.

Profit, n. Gain; benefit.

Prophet, n. One who foretells events.

Prophecy, n. That which is foretold.

Prophecy, v. i. To predict; to foretell.

Quartz, n. Rock crystal.

Queen, n. The wife of a king.

Quean, n. A worthless woman.

Rabbit, n. A joint.

Rabbits, n. A small quadruped.

Radical, n. Of first principles.

Radicle, n. A part of a seed.

Radish, n. An esculent root.

Reddish, a. Somewhat red.

Rain, n. Water from the clouds.

Reign, n. To have royal power.

Rein, n. The strap of a bridle.

Raise, v. t. To lift; to erect.


Raze, v. t. To demolish.

Raised, pp. Lifted; elevated.

Razed, pp. Demolished.

Raiser, n. One who raises.

Razor, n. An instrument for shaving.

Raisin, n. A dried grape.

Reason, n. The rational faculty.

Rancor, n. Malice; hate.

Ranker, a. Coarser.


Wrap, v. t. To roll together.

Rapping, ppr. Striking with quick blows.

Wrapping, n. A cover.

Rapine,† n. Plunder; pillage.

Read, v. t. To peruse.

Read, n. A hollow, knotted stalk.

Read, pp. Perused.

Red, a. Having the color like blood.

Real, a. True.

Reel, n. A machine for winding.

Reseat, v. t. To seat again.

Receipt, n. A written acknowledgment.

Relic, n. That which remains.

Relict, n. A widow.

Residence, n. Place of abode.

Residents, n. Those who reside in a

Resign, v. t. To give up. [place.

Resign, v. t. To sign again.

Rest, n. Quiet; ease.

Wrest, v. t. To twist by violence.

Restoration, n. Restoration.

Restoration, n. Recovery.

Rheum, n. A thin, watery matter.

Room, n. Space.

Rhumb, n. A vertical circle.

Rum, n. Spirituous liquor.

Rhomb, † n. A quadrilateral figure.

Rhyme, n. Harmonical sounds.

Rime, n. Hoar frost.

Rice, n. An esculent grain.

Rise, n. Ascent; v. t. To ascend.

Rifle, n. A kind of gun.

Rival, † n. A competitor.

Rigger, n. One who rigs.

Rigor, n. Severity; strictness.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Rite, n. Ceremony.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Right, a. Direct; proper.

Rite, n. Ceremony.

Wright, n. A workman.

Write, v. t. To express by letters formed with a pen.

Road, n. An open way.

Rode, pp. Traveled in a vehicle.

Rowed, pp. Impelled by oars.

Roam, v. i. To ramble.

Rome, n. A city in Italy.

Roar, v. i. To cry as a lion.

Rower, n. One who manages an oar.

Roe, n. A species of deer.

Row, v. t. To impel a boat by oars.

Row, † n. A riotous noise.

Roses, n. Female deer; eggs of fishes.

Rows, v. t. Impels by oars.

Rose, n. A well-known flower.

Rood, n. The fourth part of an acre.

Rude, a. Rough; coarse of manners.

Rouse, v. t. To stir up; to provoke.

Rours, n. Riotous disturbances.

Rote, n. Memory of words.

Wrote, pret. of write.

Rough, a. Not smooth; rugged.

Ruff, n. A linen ornament.

Rout, n. An evening party; v. t. To disperse.

Route, n. Road; course.


Wrung, pp. Twisted. [Sounded.

Rye, n. A species of grain.

Wry, a. Crooked.

Sail, n. Canvas of a ship.

Sale, n. Act of selling.

Sailer, n. That which sails.

Sailor, n. A seaman; a mariner.


**WORDS OF SIMILAR PRONUNCIATION.**

**SATIRE, n.** Ridicule; sarcasm.

**SATYR, n.** A sylvan God.

**SAVER, n.** One who saves.

**SAVOR, n.** A scent; taste.

**SCENE, n.** A view.

**SEEN, pp.** Having viewed.

**SEINE, n.** A net used in fishing.

**SCULL, n.** A short oar.

**SKULL, n.** The case of the brain.

**SEA, n.** A body of salt water.

**SEE, v. t.** To perceive by the eye.

**C, n.** A letter in the alphabet.

**SEAL, n.** An engraved stamp.

**SEE, v. t.** To close the eyes.

**CEIL, v. t.** To cover the upper surface.

**SEAM, n.** A juncture.

**SEEM, v. n.** To appear.

**SEAMED, pp.** Joined together.

**SEEMED, pp.** Appeared.

**SEAR, a.** Dry; v. t. To burn.

**SEER, n.** One who foresees.

**SEAS, n.** Bodies of salt water.

**SEES, v. t.** Perceives by the eye.

**SEIZE, v. t.** To take hold of.

**SECTS, n.** Religious denominations.

**SEX, n.** The distinction between male and female.

**SENIOR, n.** One older than another.

**SEIGNIOR, n.** A title.

**SERF, n.** A slave.

**SURF, n.** The swell of the sea that beats upon the shore.

**SERGE, n.** A kind of woolen cloth.

**SURGE, n.** A rising billow.

**SET, v. t.** To place.

**SIT, v. i.** To repose on a seat.

**SEW, v. t.** To join by the needle.

**SOW, v. i.** To scatter seed.

**So, adv.** In this manner.

**SOWER, n.** One who sows.

**SOAR, v. i.** To fly aloft.

**SORE, n.** An ulcer; a painful part.

**SEWER, n.** One who uses a needle.

**SEWER, v. t.** A passage to convey off water and filth.

**SHEAR, v. t.** To clip with shears.

**SHEER, v. n.** To deviate.

**SHIRE, n.** A county.

**SHEATH, n.** The case of any thing.

**SHEATHE, v. t.** To inclose in a case.

**SHOW, v. t.** To inclose to view.

**SHEW, v. t.** To exhibit to view.

**SHOE, n.** A protection for the foot.

**SHOO, intj.** Begone.

**SHONE, pp.** Emitted rays of light.

**SHOWN, pp.** Exhibited.

**SIDE, n.** Edge; margin.

**SIGHED, pp.** To emit breath audibly.

**SIGHTS, n.** Deep respirations.

**SIZE, n.** Bulk; magnitude.

**SIGHTER, n.** One who sighs.

**SIRE, n.** Father.

**SIGN, n.** A token; a signal.

**SINE, n.** The name of a line.

**SINK, v. i.** To go to the bottom.

**CINQUE, n.** The number five.

**SLAY, v. t.** To kill.

**SLEY, n.** A weaver's reed.

**SLEIGH, n.** A vehicle for snow.

**SLEW, pret. of SLAY.

**SLEW, v. t.** To turn about.

**SLIGHT, n.** Neglect; a. Small.

**SLEIGHT, n.** Artifical trick.

**SLOP, n.** A fruit.

**SLOW, a.** Not swift.

**SLOUGH, n.** A deep, miry place.

**SLOUGH, v. t.** To fall off.

**SMELT, n.** A small sea-fish.

**SMELT, v. t.** To melt; pp. Perceived by the nose.

**SOARED, pp.** Ascended.

**SWORD, n.** A weapon for cutting.

**WARD, v. n.** A grassy surface.

**SOLE, n.** The bottom of the foot.

**SOUL, n.** The spirit of man.

**SOLD, pp.** Disposed of for a price.

**SOLED, pp.** Furnished with soles.

**SOULED, a.** Having a mind.

**SOLDER, n.** Metallic cement.

**SOLDIER, v. n.** A warrior.

**SOME, a.** More or less.

**SUM, n.** The whole.

**SON, n.** A male child.

**SUN, n.** The luminary that makes the day.

**SOOT, n.** Condensed smoke.

**SUIT, n.** A set of things.

**SUET, n.** A hard fat.

**SUITE, n.** A train of followers.

**SOOTH, n.** Truth; reality.

**SOOTHE, v. t.** To allay.

**STAI, a.** Sober; grave.

**STAYED, pp.** Supported.

**STAIR, n.** One in a flight of steps.

**STARE, v. n.** To look with fixed eyes.

**STAKE, n.** A small post.

**STEAK, n.** A slice of beef.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Stalk, n. The stem of a plant.
Stork, n. A bird.
Stationary, a. Motionless.
Stationery, n. Pens, ink, paper, &c.
Steel, n. A refined kind of iron.
Steal, v. t. To take by theft.
Straight, a. Not crooked.
Strait, n. A narrow pass.
Succor, n. Aid; relief.
Swap, n. A blow.
Swap, v. t. To barter.
Sweat, n. Perspiration.
Sweet, a. Pleasing to the taste.
Tacks, n. Small nails.
Tax, n. A tribute.
Tact, n. Skill.
Tack, n. A small nail.
Tale, n. The last end.
Tale, n. A narrative.
Talents, n. Abilities.
Talons, n. The claws of a bird.
Taper, n. A wax candle.
Tapir, n. An animal.
Tare, v. a. A weed.
Tear, v. t. To pull in pieces.
Tear, v. t. Moisture from the eyes.
Taught, pp. Instructed.
Taut, a. Tight.
Team, n. Two or more horses.
Teem, v. i. To be full.
Tear, n. The water from the eyes.
Tier, n. A row; a rank.
Teas, n. The different kinds of tea.
Tease, v. t. To harass; to annoy.
Tenor, n. General course.
Tense, a. Drawn tight.
Tents, n. Movable lodgings.
The, The definite article.
Thee, pro. The objective case of thou.
Their, pro. Belonging to them.
There, adv. In that place.
Throw, pret. of throw.
Through, prep. From end to end.
Throe, n. Extreme pain.
Throw, v. t. To hurl.
Throne, n. The seat of a king.
Thrown, pp. Cast; hurled.
Thyme, n. An aromatic plant.
Time, n. Duration.
Tide, n. Stream.
Tied, pp. Bound.

Tiny, a. Little; small.
Tinny, a. Like tin.
To, prep. Noting motion toward.
Too, adv. Noting excess.
Two, a. One and one.
Toad, n. An animal.
Toed, a. Having toes.
Towed, pp. Drawn along.
Toe, n. A finger of the foot.
Tow, v. t. To draw along.
Told, pp. Mentioned; related.
Tolled, pp. Sounded slowly.
Toled, pp. Allured.
Tole, v. t. To allure.
Toll, n. A tax upon travelers.
Ton, n. A weight; 20 cwt.
Tun, n. A large cask.
Tour, n. A circuit.
Tower, n. A building.
Tracked, pp. Followed by marks.
Tract, n. A region; a small pamphlet.
Travail, v. i. To labor with pain.
Travel, v. i. To make journeys.
Tray, n. A shallow vessel.
Trey, n. A three at cards.
Treatise, n. A discourse.
Treaties, n. Agreements between governments.
Tomb, n. A monument over a grave.
Ewes, n. Female sheep.
Yews, n. Evergreen trees.
Use, a. Service.
Vale, n. Space between hills.
Vail, n. Money given to servants.
Veil, n. A thin cover over the face.
Valley, n. A hollow between hills.
Value, v. t. To rate at a certain price.
Vane, n. A weather-cock.
Vein, n. A blood vessel.
Vain, a. Meanly proud.
Venal, a. Mercenary; base.
Vernal, a. That may be forgiven.
Vente, n. A hole for air to escape.
Went, pret. of go.
Venus, n. One of the planets.
Venous, a. Relating to the veins.
Veracity, n. Habitual truth.
Voracity, n. Rapacity; greediness.
Vial, n. A small bottle.
Viol, n. A musical instrument.
Vile, a. Base; wicked.
Phial, n. A small bottle.
VICAR, n. A substitute.

WICKER, a. Made of twigs.

VICE, n. A spot or defect.

VICE. Instead of.

VIOLATE, v. t. To transgress.

VIOLET, n. A delicate flower.

VIRTU, n. A love of the fine arts.

VIRTUE, n. Moral goodness.

WADE, v. a. To walk through water.

WEIGHED, pp. Balanced.

WAIL, v. t. To moan; to lament.

WAKE, n. A mark left by a stripe.

WHALE, n. An animal shaped like a fish, and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air.

WAIST, n. Part of the body.

WASTE, n. Wanton destruction.

WAIT, v. i. To stay for.

WEIGHT, n. Heaviness.

WAIVE, v. t. To relinquish.

WAVE, n. A moving swell of water.

WANT, v. t. To desire.

WONT, n. Custom; habit.

WEAR, v. t. To impair by use.

WARE, n. Commodity.

WHERE, a. In which place.

WERE,† pret. plu. From the verb BE.

WART, n. A hard excrescence.

WORT, n. Unfermented beer.

WHACKS, n. Heavy blows.

WAX, n. The substance which forms the cells of bees.

WAY, n. A road; a passage.

WHEY, n. The thin part of milk.

WEIGH, v. t. To examine by balance.

WEAK, a. Not strong.

WEEK, n. Seven days.

WHEAL, n. Happiness; welfare.

WHEAL, n. A pustule.

WHEEL, n. A circular body.

VEAL,† n. The flesh of a calf.

WEASEL, n. A small animal.

WEEZEL, a. Thin; weazen.

WETHER, n. A ram.

WHETHER, adv. Which of two.

WEATHER, n. The state of the atmosphere.

WEN, n. A tumor.

WHEN, adv. At what time.

WERT, The second person of the verb BE.

WORT, n. Unfermented beer.

WET, n. Water; moisture.

WHET, v. To sharpen.

WHAT, pro. That which.

WOT, v. t. To know.

WHICH, pro. A pronoun.

WITCH, n. A sorceress.

WHIG, n. The name of a party.

WIG, n. False hair worn on the head.

WHILE, adv. During the time that.

WILE, n. A deceit; a fraud.

WHINE, n. A plaintive noise.

WINE, n. The juice of the grape.

WINE,† n. Any plant that trails.

WHIR, v. n. To turn round with noise.

WERE, pret. plu. of the verb BE.

WHIST, n. A game at cards.

WIST, pp. Thought; knew.

WHITE, n. The color of snow.

IGHT, n. A person; a being.

WITT, n. Blame; reproach.

WHT, n. A very small part.

WIT, n. Quickness of fancy.

WITHER, adv. To which place.

WITHER, v. i. To fade; to dry up.

WHY, adv. To what reason.

WIE, v. i. To strive.

WOOD, n. The substance of trees.

WOULD, v. Was willing.

WORSTED, n. Woolen yarn.

WORSTED, pp. Defeated.

WRAPPED, pp. Wound.

RAPPED, pp. Struck with a quick blow.

WREAK, v. t. To execute.

REEK, v. To emit vapor.

WREATH, n. Any thing curled.

WREATHE, v. t. To encircle; to curl.

WRECK, n. Dissolution by violence.

RECK, v. t. To heed; to care for.

WRETCH, n. A miserable person.

RETCH, v. i. To make an effort to vomit.

WRING, v. t. To turn with violence.

RING, n. A circle; sound.

YOLK, n. The yellow part of an egg.

YOKE, n. A wooden bandage placed on the neck of oxen.

YOUR, pro. Belonging to you.

EWER, n. A vessel for water.
DICTATION EXERCISES.

I'll go through the aisle of the church which is on the Isle of Wight. The shoemaker said his and was all that procured him a living.

He commenced to bawl, because he had lost his ball. The baroness was surprised at the barrenness of the country. The captain, with the assistance of his assistants, sailed the barque laden with bark. They barred the door against the bard. He gave his assent to the proposition for their ascent of Mount Washington.

I have been to the bin to get some grain. Beer brought him to his bier. He bored a hole in the board. The bow of the boat was made of the bough of the beech which grew near the beach. The bass drum was taken by a bass fellow. The bee must be busy in order to lay up his winter store.

Two weeks after the child was born it was borne to that born whence no traveler returns. The wind caused the bough to bow. The man was bred to his calling, but his calling was not bread to him.

After passing through the canon the canon was read amid the roar of cannon. While one brother was ceiling the room the other was sealing a letter. The seller lives in a cellar. After taking the census he lost his senses. The servant was sent with a cent to get some scent.

The leader of the choir sent for a quire of music paper. His choler having risen he seized his opponent by the collar. From the site of the house a magnificent sight opened to our view.

The fit of coughing which caused the colonel to be laid in his coffin was produced by his eating a kernel. The artist made a sketch of the crane with a crayon. Notwithstanding he was his cousin, he wished to cozen him. The color of the culler was raised by the insult. His counsel was asked and obtained by the council.

The Dane did not deign to notice him. He said the day was a day too late. Each one of the crews was provided with a cruse for the cruise. Upon his signet was engraved a cygnet. The disease caused his decease.

The dyer dyes daily, yet he dies not. Three scruples make a drachm, but many persons take a dram without a scruple. The errant knight, while on his errand, proved to be an arrant coward. He can earn the urn by dyeing, and yet keep from dying.

You must not frighten the ox which is lying by that yew of beautiful hue. She made a feint to faint. The landlord gave us fair fare. My father said I should go no farther. He performed a great feat with his feet at the fete. Upon the smoke ascending, the swallow flew from the flue. He fain would resign to go to the fane.

The fore parts of the four animals were put aside for eating. The domestic fowl was killed by a foul domestic. He strode to the gate with a lofty gait. It is wicked to gamble, but not to gambol. At the fort his forte is gunnery. A majority of the guild wished to gild the sign.

The guest guessed that they would make a fire in the great grate. The hair of the hare is of a brown color.

I heard the lowing of the herd. When our hour shall come, we will sing a hymn to Him above. The hussar who was in the inn cried out huzza.
The reason why bakers knead their bread is because they need it. I know no knight who will go there in the night. If the gnu knew that the hay was new, why did he not eat it? The jester by his gesture showed his intense intents.

The pupil endeavored to lessen the lesson. The body has lain in the lane for three days. Every lie is not a liar, though he can perform on the lyre. He bought some liniment for his bruised lineament.

The martial marshal received a valuable mare from the mayor. The male wore a coat of mail. He was in a maze amidst the maize. The mead was the meed which he required.

That minor minds the minor mines. The mower could mow no more, for he had missed the place in the mist. It is not meet to mete out such meat. You should not meddle with the medal. Does it require the might of a man to kill a mite?

The noise of the oar comes o'er the water. By an ordinance of parliament the ordinance was increased. None but a nun can enter a nunnery. Does the neigh of a horse mean nay?

Can you pare a pear with a pair of scissors? He placed his palette upon the pallet, and went to gratify his palate. Of the patients none had patience. The piece of pane in the wound caused great pain, therefore he had no peace.

He laid down to rest having a broken pillar for a pillow. As soon as he ceased running the perspiration began to pour from every pore.

The principal principle of a student should be uprightness. The praise which his rival received preyed upon his spirits.

His relic kept the razor as a relic. The residents had changed their residence. The rigor of the climate caused the death of the rigger.

He said it was right to write to the wright about the rite. He rode home by the road, after he had roused to the place of meeting. The rows in the street caused him to rouse from his stupor.

So you sew when you ought to saw. The pirate has determined to seize every vessel he sees upon the seas. The serf sighs at the size of the surf through which he is compelled to go. To bathe in the surge he had a dress made of serge. He sighed because of a pain in his side.

Without his son the sun had no light for him. Your ever was broken at the fountain. Why do men vie with each other? We endeavored to wreath a wreath.

The bread earned by the sweat of thy brow is sweet to thee, O man. It requires tact to tack through the straight strait. There their horses stand. This is the spear which he threw through the fence.

He told his friend that he was tolled to the church by hearing the bell tolled. He wrote a treatise on the principal treaties recorded in history. The only use he had for his yews was to shelter his eyes.

The vile man injured the viol by means of a vial. The vicar was walking down the lane with his wicker basket. A wave of his brother's hand caused him to waive his claim.

He asked him whether the weather was favorable to the young weather. He wisit not whether it was whist or not. He did not know whither to carry the flower which the witch said was commencing to wither. He did not know when the ven would heal. She went over the way to weigh the whey.
WORDS SIMILARLY SPELLED,
BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED AND APPLIED.

Absent, a. Not present.
Absent', v. To keep away.
Abstract, n. An abridgment.
Abstract', v. To draw from.
Abuse (abuze), v. To ill use.
Abuse (abuce), n. Ill usage.
Accent', n. Stress of the voice.
Accent', v. To give the accent.
Affix', n. A syllable added.
Affix', v. To add to the end.
Attribute, n. A quality.
Attributes, v. To assign as a cause.
Augment, n. Increase.
Augment', v. To make larger.
August, n. The eighth month.
August', a. Grand, majestic.
Bow (bo), n. For shooting with.
Bow (bow), n. A bending of the head.
Buffet, n. A stroke of the fist.
 Buffet', n. A cupboard.
Char, v. To burn partly.
Char', n. A small job.
Colleague, n. A partner.
Colleague', v. To unite with another.
Collect, n. A short prayer.
Collect', v. To gather together.
Comment, n. An exposition.
Comment', v. To make remarks upon.
Commerce, n. Trade between nations.
Commerce', v. To traffic; to trade.
Commune, n. A district in France.
Commune', v. To converse.
Compact, n. An agreement.
Compact', a. Solid.
Compact', n. A joint plot.
Compact', v. To form a plot.
Comport, n. Behavior.
Comport', v. To suit.
Compound, n. A mixture.
Compound', v. To mix.
Compress, n. A pad used in surgery.
Compress', v. To press together.
Concert, n. A musical entertainment.
Concert', v. To plan together.
Concrete, n. A mixture used by masons.
Concrete', v. To bring into one mass.
Concord, n. Agreement.
Concord', v. To agree with.
Conduct, n. Behavior.
Conduct', v. To lead.
Confine, n. A boundary.
Confine', v. To restrain; to imprison.
Conflict, n. A contest.
Conflict', v. To dash.
Conjure, v. To practise charms.
Conjure', v. To entreat.
Conservé, n. A sweetmeat.
Conserve', v. To preserve with sugar.
Console, v. To comfort.
Consort, n. A companion.
Consort', v. To associate with.
Contrast, n. A struggle.
Contest, v. To dispute.
Context, n. The general series of a discourse.
Context', a. Interwoven.
Contract, n. An agreement.
Contract', v. To get smaller.
Contrast, n. Opposition of things.
Contrast', v. To set in opposition.
Convict, n. One changed.
Convict', v. To change.
Convict, n. A criminal found guilty.
Convict', v. To find guilty.
Convoj, n. A protecting force.
Convoj', v. To accompany for protection.
Countermand, n. A contrary order.
Countermand', v. To give a contrary order.
Cruise, n. A voyage.
Cruise, n. A small bottle.
Descant, n. A song; a discourse.
Descant', v. To harangue.
Des‘ert, n. A sandy waste.

Desert’, v. To forsake.

Diffuse’, a. Using many words.

Diffuse’, v. To spread abroad.


Digest’, v. To dissolve food in the stomach.

Dis’count, n. A sum deducted.

Discount’, v. To deduct.

Does (dooze), n. The plural of do.

Does (dus), v. Third person of do.

En‘trance, n. The place for entering.

Entrance’, v. To fill with delight.

Es’cort, n. A body-guard.

Escort’, v. To attend and guard.

Es’say, n. An attempt; a treatise.

Essay’, v. To try.

Excuse’ (excuse), n. An apology.

Excuse’ (exeuce), v. To make an apology.

Ex’ile, n. A person banished from his country.

Exile’, v. To send out of one’s coun-

Ex’port, n. A commodity sent out.

Export’, v. To send to a foreign country.

Ex’tract, n. Something extracted.

Extract’, v. To draw out.

Fore’cast, n. A forethought.

Forecast’, v. To foresee.

Fore-taste, n. Anticipation.

Foretaste’, v. To taste before.

Fer’ment, n. Internal motion.

Ferment’, v. To set in motion.

Fre’quent, a. Often done.

Frequent’, v. To visit often.

Gal’lant, a. Brave.

Gallant’, n. A man attentive to ladies.

Grease (grecce), n. Oily matter.

Grease (grecce), v. To smear with oil or fat.

Gout, n. A disease of blood.

Gout (go), n. Taste; relish.

Gill (g soft), n. A measure.

Gill (g hard), n. The lung of a fish.

House, n. A dwelling.

Hous’le (housze), v. To put in a house.

Im’port, n. Meaning; a commodity brought into a country.

Import’, v. To mean; to bring into a country.

Im’press, n. An impression.

Impress’, v. To make an impression.

Im’print, n. The name of a publisher.

Imprint’, v. To make an impression.

In’cense, n. Perfume exhaled by fire.

Incense’, v. To excite to wrath.

In’crease, n. A growing larger.

Increase’, v. To grow larger.

In’lay, n. Something inserted.

Inlay’, v. To insert.

In’stinct, n. Natural impulse.

Instinct’, a. Animated.

Ins’ult, n. An affront.

Insult’, v. To disrespect.

In’terchange, n. Mutual change.

Interchange’, v. To exchange.

In’terdict, n. A prohibition.

Interdict’, v. To prohibit.

In’timate, a. Friendly; familiar.

Intimate’, v. To hint.

In’valid, a. Not legal.

Invalid’ (ceed), n. A person in a sickly state.

Lead (led), n. A metal.

Lead (lecd), v. To conduct.

Live (live), a. Alive.

Live (liv), v. To exist; to enjoy life.

Lower, v. To let down.

Lower (lou-er), v. To grow cloudy.

Min’ute, n. A short space of time.

Minute’, a. Small; very little.

Miscon’duct, n. Bad conduct.

Misconduct’, v. To behave ill.

Mouse, n. A small animal. [mice.

Mouse (mouze), v. To hunt after

Mow, v. To cut grass with scythe.

Mow (mou), n. A heap of hay in a

No’table, a. Remarkable. [barn.

Not’able, a. Thrifty; careful.

Obj’ect, n. Purpose or design.

Object’, v. To oppose by words.

Or’dinary, a. Common; plain.

Ord’inary, n. A house of entertain-

ment.

Out’go, n. Expenses of living.

Outgo’, v. To surpass.

Out’work, n. Work done outside.

Outwork’, v. To surpass at working.

O’ve’rcharge, n. Too heavy a charge.

O’vercharge’, v. To charge too much.

O’verthrow, n. Defeat.

Overtrow’, v. To defeat.

Per’fume, n. Fragrance.

Perfume’, v. To make odorous,
PERMIT, n. A written authority.
PERMIT', v. To allow.
POLISH, v. To brighten.
PO'lish, a. Pertaining to Poland.
PRECEDENT, n. Example.
PREC'EDENT, a. Going before.
PRE'FIX, n. A syllable placed at the beginning of a word.
PREFIX', v. To place before.
PREL'UDE, n. Any thing introductory.
PRELUDE', v. To begin with.
PREM'ISE, n. A proposition in logic.
PREM'ISE', v. To explain beforehand.
PREM'ISES, n. Lands, &c., attached to a house.
PREM'ISES', v. Does premise.
PRE'SAGE, n. Something that forewarns an event.
PRE'CASE', v. To foreshadow.
PRE'SANT, n. A gift.
PRESENT', v. To give formally.
PRODU'CE, n. What is produced.
PRODUCE', v. To yield; to bring forth.
PRO'GRESS, n. Onward movement.
PROGRESS', v. To proceed onwards.
PROJECT, n. A design, contrivance.
PROJECT', v. To plan; to cast forward.
PRO'JEST, n. A declaration against.
PROTEST', v. To declare against.
RA'RITY, n. Something very scarce.
RAR'ITY, n. State of thinness.
READ, v. To peruse.
READ, (red), p. Did read.
REC'REAT, v. To refresh after labor.
RE'CREATE, v. To form anew.
REB'EL, n. One who rebels.
REBEL', v. To rise against and resist the law.
REC'COLLECT, v. To call back to member.
RE'-COLLECT, v. To gather again.
REC'ORD, n. A register.
RECORD', v. To place on record.
REFUSE', n. That which is left or rejected.
REFUSE', v. To decline compliance.
REPR'IMAND, n. A censure.
REPR'IMAND', v. To censure; to blame.
RE'PENT, a. Creeping.
RE'PENT', v. To regret; to be contrite.

RE'PRINT, n. A second printing or edition.
REPRINT', v. To print again.
RE'TAIL, n. Sale by small quantities.
RETAIL', v. To sell in small quantities.
ROW (roe), n. A line; v. To propel with oars.
ROW (rou), n. A scuffle; a brawl.
SEWER (sow'er), n. A person who sews.
SEWER (soo'er), n. A large drain.
SLough (slow), n. A miry ditch.
SLough (sluff), n. The cast skin of a serpent; foul matter from a sore.
Sow (sou), n. The feminine of BOAR.
Sow (so), v. To scatter seed.
SUBJECT, n. One who owes allegiance; the thing under consideration; a. Liable to.
SUBJECT', v. To reduce to subservience.
SUP'INE, n. A participial noun. [sion.
SUPINE', n. Lying lazily on the back.
SUR'NAME, n. The family name.
SURNAME', v. To add another name.
SUR'VEY, n. A view; a measurement.
SURVEY', v. To measure; to view.
TAR'RY, v. To stop; to delay.
TAR'RY, a. Full of tar.
TEAR (tare), n. A rent; v. To rend.
TEAR (tear), n. Drops of water from the eye.
TOR'MENT, n. Torture; pain.
TORMENT', v. To torture.
TRANSFER', v. To make over to another.
TRANS'FER, n. The act of transferring.
TRANS'PORT, n. Unusual joy; rapture.
TRANS'RERT, v. To exile; to expel.
UNDRESS', v. To take off the clothes.
UN'DRESS, n. A state of partial clothing.
UNDERWORK, n. Subordinate labor.
UNDERWORK', v. To work at lower wages.
USE (uc), n. Occupation; utility.
USE (uze), v. To employ; to make use.
WIND, n. Air put in motion. [of.
WIND, v. To turn as on a reel.
WOUND, n. A flesh-cut; a hurt.
WOUND, v. Did wind.
### WORDS SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED ALIKE,

**BUT OF VARIOUS MEANINGS AND APPLICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address', v.</th>
<th>To accost.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address', n.</td>
<td>Deportment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address', n.</td>
<td>Dexterity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address', n.</td>
<td>Direction of a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, n.</td>
<td>A melody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, n.</td>
<td>The fluid we breathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, n.</td>
<td>Manner; look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle, a.</td>
<td>A corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle, v.</td>
<td>To fish with a hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent, a.</td>
<td>Plain; visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent, a.</td>
<td>Seeming; not real.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch, n.</td>
<td>A part of a curve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch, a.</td>
<td>Sly; shrewd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch, a.</td>
<td>Chief; superior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art, n.</td>
<td>Skill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art, v.</td>
<td>Part of the verb to be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor, n.</td>
<td>An unmarried man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor, n.</td>
<td>A junior graduate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bait, n.</td>
<td>To put food upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bait, v.</td>
<td>To take refreshment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bait, v.</td>
<td>To worry with dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, n.</td>
<td>A globe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, n.</td>
<td>An entertainment of dancing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank, n.</td>
<td>A heap of earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank, n.</td>
<td>A place where money is kept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank, n.</td>
<td>A bench for rowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, n.</td>
<td>A rail to stop a passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, n.</td>
<td>A bank of sand in a river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar, n.</td>
<td>A railing; an enclosure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark, n.</td>
<td>The rind of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark, n.</td>
<td>A kind of ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark, n.</td>
<td>The noise of a dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, n.</td>
<td>The lowest part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base, a.</td>
<td>Mean; worthless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baste, v.</td>
<td>To beat with a stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baste, v.</td>
<td>To pour fat on roasting meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baste, v.</td>
<td>To sew slightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, n.</td>
<td>A club for striking a ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, n.</td>
<td>A small, winged animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, n.</td>
<td>A sheet of cotton for quilting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batter, v.</td>
<td>To beat; to crush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batter, n.</td>
<td>A mixture of eggs, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay, n.</td>
<td>A hollow in the coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay, n.</td>
<td>A tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay, n.</td>
<td>In an attitude of defence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay, n.</td>
<td>A color; a kind of brown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay, v.</td>
<td>To bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam, n.</td>
<td>A heavy piece of timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam, n.</td>
<td>A ray of light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam, n.</td>
<td>Part of a scales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, v.</td>
<td>To carry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, n.</td>
<td>A rough savage animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, v.</td>
<td>To hold up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, v.</td>
<td>To produce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, v.</td>
<td>To press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, n.</td>
<td>A kind of barley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver, n.</td>
<td>An animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver, n.</td>
<td>The fur of the beaver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver, n.</td>
<td>Part of a helmet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become', v.</td>
<td>To be changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become', v.</td>
<td>To be suitable to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, n.</td>
<td>An insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, n.</td>
<td>A heavy mallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, v.</td>
<td>To overhang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg, v.</td>
<td>To ask for with humility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg, v.</td>
<td>To assume without proof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill, n.</td>
<td>The beak of a bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill, n.</td>
<td>An account of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill, n.</td>
<td>A kind of axe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill, n.</td>
<td>An act before a legislature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billet, n.</td>
<td>A note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billet, n.</td>
<td>A small log of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billet, v.</td>
<td>To quarter soldiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit, n.</td>
<td>A small piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit, n.</td>
<td>The mouth-piece of a bridle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit, n.</td>
<td>A boring tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade, n.</td>
<td>The cutting part of a tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade, n.</td>
<td>A leaf of grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade, n.</td>
<td>The shoulder bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blade, n.</td>
<td>A sharp, lively man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow, v.</td>
<td>To puff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow, v.</td>
<td>To blossom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluff, n.</td>
<td>A high steep bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluff, a.</td>
<td>Coarse in manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluff, a.</td>
<td>Obtuse; blunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluff, n.</td>
<td>A game at cards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BOARD, n. A thin plank.
BOARD, v. To live with for a price.
BOARD, n. A council.
BOARD, v. To enter a ship by force.
BOLT, n. The bar of a door.
BOLT, v. To sift.
BOLT, v. To leave or desert suddenly.
BOOT, n. Covering for the foot and leg.
BOOT, n. Part of a coach.
BOOT, n. Profit; advantage.
BOOT, n. The thing given in addition.
Bore, v. To make a round hole.
Bore, v. To vex or weary.
Bore, n. A round hole.
Bore, n. A thing that annoys.
Bore, n. An influx of the tide.
Bore, pp. Carried; sustained.
BOUND, n. A limit.
BOUND, n. A leap.
BOUND, v. Did bind.
BOWL, n. A hollow dish.
BOWL, n. A round mass or ball.
Bowl, v. To roll along.
Box, n. A kind of tree.
Box, n. A case or chest.
Box, n. A slap on the ear.
Box, v. To fight with the fists.
Brace, v. To strengthen; to make firm.
Brace, n. A pair; a couple.
Brace, n. A tool.
Brake, n. A thicket.
Brake, n. An instrument for dressing flax.
Brake, n. The handle of a pump.
Brake, n. A machine to retard the motion of wheels. [brass.
Bra'zier, n. One who works in.
Bra'zier, n. A pan to hold coals.
Brook, n. A stream of water.
Brook, v. To endure; to suffer.
Brush, n. An instrument for cleaning.
Brush, n. A rude assault. [ing.
Brush, n. A collection of twigs or bushes.
Brush, v. To rub with a brush.
Brush, v. To touch lightly on the surface.
Brush, v. To move with haste.
Butt, n. A large cask.
Butt, n. A kind of hinge.
Butt, n. A person who is the object of jests.
Butt, v. To strike with the head.
Calf, n. The young of a cow.
Calf, n. The thick part of the leg.
Can, n. A metallic vessel.
Can, v. To be able.
Cape, n. A headland.
Cape, n. An article of dress.
Ca'per, v. To skip and jump.
Ca'per, n. The bud of a plant.
Cap'tal, a. Affecting the head or life.
Cap'tal, a. First in importance.
Cap'tal, n. A chief city.
Cap'tal, n. Money invested in business.
Card, n. A piece of stiff paper.
Card, n. A kind of advertisement.
Card, v. To comb wool.
Case, n. A covering or sheath.
Case, n. Variation of nouns.
Case, n. An action at law.
Cashier', n. One who has charge of money.
Cashier', v. To dismiss for malconduct.
Cast, v. To throw.
Cast, v. To form in a mould.
Cast, v. To compute; to reckon.
Cast, n. A moulded form.
Cat'aract, n. A waterfall.
Cat'aract, n. A disease of the eye.
Charge, n. A trust to defend.
Charge, n. Command.
Charge, n. An accusation.
Charge, n. Cost; expense.
Charge, v. To load; to burden.
Charge, v. To attack.
Chase, v. To pursue.
Chase, v. To adorn by raised work.
Chase, n. A printer's type frame.
Chase, n. Hunting; field sport.
Check, n. A stop; restraint.
Check, n. A reprimand.
Check, n. An order for money.
Check, n. A mark.
Check, n. A kind of cloth.
Chord, n. The string of a musical instrument.
Chord, n. Harmony of sounds.
Chord, n. The line which joins the two ends of an arc.
Cleave, v. To adhere; to stick.
Cleave, v. To separate.
Cleave, v. To split off.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLUB, n.</td>
<td>A heavy stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUB, n.</td>
<td>A society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLUB, n.</td>
<td>The name of a card.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCK'LE, n.</td>
<td>A shell fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCK'LE, n.</td>
<td>A weed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLL'A'TION, n.</td>
<td>Comparison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLL'A'TION, n.</td>
<td>A slight repast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, n.</td>
<td>An instrument for the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, n.</td>
<td>The crest of a cock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, n.</td>
<td>The cells in which bees put their honey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, v.</td>
<td>To roll over as a wave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, n.</td>
<td>A valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMB, v.</td>
<td>To adjust with a comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMIT, v.</td>
<td>To intrust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMIT, v.</td>
<td>To do; to perpetrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMIT, v.</td>
<td>To send to prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCORD'ANCE, n.</td>
<td>Agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCORD'ANCE, n.</td>
<td>An index to words in the Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFORM', v.</td>
<td>To make like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFORM', v.</td>
<td>To comply with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSIST'ENCY, n.</td>
<td>Agreement with one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSIST'ENCY, n.</td>
<td>Thickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP'y, n.</td>
<td>A model to be imitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP'y, n.</td>
<td>An imitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORD, n.</td>
<td>A small rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORD, n.</td>
<td>A measure of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORD'IAL, a.</td>
<td>Hearty; sincere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORD'IAL, n.</td>
<td>Any thing that comforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, n.</td>
<td>Grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, n.</td>
<td>A hard substance on the foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, v.</td>
<td>To salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN, n.</td>
<td>A single seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT, v.</td>
<td>To number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT, n.</td>
<td>A foreign title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT, n.</td>
<td>A point in an indictment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT'ER, n.</td>
<td>A table in a shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT'ER, a.</td>
<td>Contrary to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT'ER, n.</td>
<td>One who counts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNT'ER, n.</td>
<td>A substitute for money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT, v.</td>
<td>To woo; to solicit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT, n.</td>
<td>Seat of justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT, n.</td>
<td>Space before a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT, n.</td>
<td>Residence of a prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COURT, n.</td>
<td>A little street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAB, n.</td>
<td>A shell fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAB, n.</td>
<td>A wild apple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAB, n.</td>
<td>An engine for launching ships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAB, n.</td>
<td>A morose person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAFT, n.</td>
<td>Trade; manual art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAFT, n.</td>
<td>Cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRAFT, n.</td>
<td>Sailing vessels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRANE, n.</td>
<td>A long legged bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRANE, n.</td>
<td>A machine for lifting weights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRANE, n.</td>
<td>A crooked pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, n.</td>
<td>A rack or manger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, n.</td>
<td>A small house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, n.</td>
<td>A child's bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, v.</td>
<td>To steal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crib, v.</td>
<td>To confine in a small space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRICK'ET, n.</td>
<td>An insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRICK'ET, n.</td>
<td>A game with bat and ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIT'ICAL, a.</td>
<td>Inclined to find fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIT'ICAL, a.</td>
<td>Discerning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRIT'ICAL, a.</td>
<td>Relating to turning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP, n.</td>
<td>The harvest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP, n.</td>
<td>The craw of a bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP, v.</td>
<td>To cut short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, n.</td>
<td>A gibbet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, n.</td>
<td>Trial of patience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, a.</td>
<td>Opposite; contrary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, a.</td>
<td>Ill-tempered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, prep.</td>
<td>From side to side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, v.</td>
<td>To pass across.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, v.</td>
<td>To cancel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, v.</td>
<td>To thwart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROW, n.</td>
<td>A bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROW, n.</td>
<td>A bar of iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROW, v.</td>
<td>To boast; to exult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROW, v.</td>
<td>To make a noise like a cock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRY, v.</td>
<td>To proclaim loudly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRY, v.</td>
<td>To lament aloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRY, n.</td>
<td>The call of an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUE, n.</td>
<td>A braid of hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUE, n.</td>
<td>A suggestion; a hint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUE, n.</td>
<td>A turn of mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUE, n.</td>
<td>A rod used in billiards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAM, n.</td>
<td>The mother of an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAM, n.</td>
<td>A bank to confine water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE, n.</td>
<td>The time of an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE, n.</td>
<td>A fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAL, n.</td>
<td>Quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAL, n.</td>
<td>Fir timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAL, v.</td>
<td>To traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAL, v.</td>
<td>To distribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAR, a.</td>
<td>Beloved; prized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEAR, a.</td>
<td>Expensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECK, v.</td>
<td>To ornament; to cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECK, n.</td>
<td>The floor of a ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESERT', n.</td>
<td>That which is deserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESERT', v.</td>
<td>To forsake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Despatch', a. Hasty execution.
Despatch', v. To put to death.
Die, v. To pass from life.
Die, n. A stamp.
Die, n. A little cube.
D'yet, n. A course of food.
D'yet, n. A German parliament.
Divers, n. Those who plunge under water.
Divers, a. Several.
Divine', a. Godlike; heavenly.
Divine', n. A theologian.
Divine', v. To foretell; to predict.
Divine', v. To guess; to conjecture.
Dock, n. A plant; a weed.
Dock, v. To cut off.
Dock, n. A place in court.
Dock, n. A place where ships lie.
Domino, n. A kind of hood.
Domino, n. A flat piece of ivory dotted like dice.
Down, n. Soft feathers.
Down, n. An open plain.
Down, n. A sand bank in the sea.
Down, a. Not up.
Draw, v. To drag along.
Draw, v. To let out a liquid.
Draw, v. To delineate.
Draw, n. To attract toward.
Drill, v. To bore holes.
Drill, v. To exercise recruits.
Drone, n. The male honey bee.
Drone, a. A sluggard.
Drone, n. A humming noise.
Drone, v. To live in idleness.
Drone, v. To read in a dull tone.
Drug, n. A medicinal substance.
Drug, n. An unsaleable thing.
Drug, v. To give drugs to.
Dun, a. Dark-colored.
Dun, v. To call for payment.
Ear, n. The organ of hearing.
Ear, n. A spike of corn.
Egg, n. A body laid by birds.
Egg, v. To incite.
Elder, a. Older.
Elder, n. The name of a shrub.
Ellipsis, n. An omission of words.
Ellipsis, n. An oval.
Engross', v. To occupy the whole.
Engross', v. To copy writings.
Entertain', v. To amuse.
Entertain', v. To hold in the mind.

E'ven, a. Level; equal.
E'ven, n. The evening.
E'ven, adv. Truly; likewise.
Exact', a. Accurate.
Exact', v. To demand; to extort.
Express', v. To utter; to declare.
Express', v. To squeeze out.
Express', n. A speedy conveyance.
Express', a. Plain; clear.
Fair, a. Pleasing; handsome.
Fair, a. Just; honest.
Fair, a. Clear; pleasant.
Fair, n. A large market.
Fare, n. Price of passage.
Fare, n. Food for the table.
Fast, a. Firmly fixed.
Fast, a. Swift.
Fast, n. Abstinence from food.
Fawn, n. A young deer.
Fawn, v. To court servilely.
Feed, v. To give food to.
Feed, pp. Paid; rewarded.
Fell, v. Did fall.
Fell, v. To cut down.
Fell, a. Cruel; barbarous.
Fell, n. A barren hill.
Fellow, a. An associate.
Fellow, n. One of a pair.
Fellow, n. A mean wretch.
Fellow, n. A trustee of a college.
Fellow, n. A criminal.
Fellow, a. A painful tumor.
Felt, v. Perceived by the touch.
Felt, n. Cloth formed without weaving.
Ferr'det, a. A kind of weasel.
Ferr'det, a. A kind of narrow tape.
Ferr'det, v. To drive out of a lurking-place.
Figure, n. Form; shape.
Figure, n. A number.
Figure, n. A statue.
Figure, n. A form of speech.
File, n. A fine rasp. [put.
File, n. A wire on which papers are
File, n. A line of soldiers.
File, v. To place on a file.
File, n. A small band on the hair.
File, n. Part of a leg of veal.
Fine, a. Not coarse.
Fine, a. Splendid.
Fine, n. A forfeit.
Firm, a. Strong; steady.
Firm, n. The name of a partnership.
Fit, n. Proper; suitable.
Fit, v. A paroxysm.
Fit, v. To suit.
Fit, n. An interval.
Flag, n. A water plant.
Flag, n. A broad flat stone.
Flag, n. An ensign or standard.
Flag, v. To hang loose.
Flag, v. To grow spiritless.
Flag, a. More flat.
Flag, v. To praise falsely.
Fleet, n. A company of ships.
Fleet, a. Moving rapidly.
Fleet, n. A passage for smoke.
Fleet, n. Soft fur or down.
Foil, n. A blunt sword.
Foil, n. A thin plate of metal.
Foil, v. To battle; to defeat.
Fold, n. An enclosure for sheep.
Fold, n. A double.
Foot, n. The extremity of the leg.
Foot, n. The base.
Foot, n. A measure.
Force, n. Strength.
Force, v. To compel.
Forge, v. To form by the hammer.
Forge, v. To counterfeit.
Forge, n. A furnace where iron is heated.
Former, n. Maker; author.
Former, a. Before in time.
Fortune, n. Chance; luck.
Fortune, n. Wealth; riches.
Found, v. Did find.
Found, v. To establish.
Found, v. To cast.
Found'ed, n. One who establishes.
Found'ed, n. One who moulds metals.
Found'er, v. To fill with water and sink.
Fret, n. Raised work in architec-
Fret, v. To be peevish. [ture.
Fret, v. To wear away by rubbing.
Frieze, n. A term in architecture.
Frieze, a. Coarse cloth.
Fry, n. A swarm of young fishes.
Fry, v. To cook in a pan.
Fuller, a. Nearer full.
Fuller, n. A cleanser of cloth.
Fuse, v. To liquefy by heat.
Fuse, n. A combustible tube.
Gall, n. An excrescence on the oak.
Gall, n. A secretion of the body.
Gall, n. Malignity.
Gall, n. A machine for clearing cotton seeds.
Gin, n. A drink.
Gin, n. An alcoholic liquor.
Gin, n. A snare.
Gloss, n. A smooth shining surface.
Gloss, n. A comment.
Gore, n. Clotted blood.
Gore, n. A triangular piece.
Gore, v. To cut triangularly.
Gore, v. To pierce with a horn.
Grain, n. Corn.
Grain, n. A single seed.
Grain, n. Any minute particle.
Grain, n. A small weight.
Grain, v. To represent the veins of wood.
Grate, n. A range of bars.
Grate, v. To rub on a rough surface.
Grate, v. To make a harsh noise.
Grate'ful, a. Thankful.
Grate'ful, a. Agreeable; pleasing.
Grave, a. Solenn; serious.
Grave, n. The place of burial.
Grave, v. To carve figures.
Grazed, v. To feed on grass.
Graze, v. To touch lightly in passing.
Green, a. Colored like grass.
Green, a. Fresh; new.
Green, a. Unripe; immature.
Gross, a. Large; coarse.
Gross, a. Indelicate; rude.
Gross, n. The weight of all parts together.
Gross, n. Twelve dozen.
Ground, n. The earth; the soil.
Ground, pp. Reduced to powder.
Ground, v. To run aground.
Ground, v. To base; to establish.
Ground, pp. Sharpened by grind-
Gull, n. One easily cheated. [ing
Gull, v. To trick; to cheat.
Gust, n. Sense of tasting; relish.
Gust, n. A sudden, violent blast.
Habit, n. State of a thing.
Habit, n. Custom.
Habit, n. Dress.
HAIL, n. Frozen rain.
HAIL, v. To call to from a distance.
HAIL, v. To salute.
HALT'ER, n. One who limps.
HAL'TER, n. A rope to hang criminals.
HAM'PER, n. A large packing basket.
HAM'PER, v. To perplex.
HATCH, v. To produce young from
HATCH, n. A half door. [eggs.
HAWK, n. A bird.
HAWK, v. To force up phlegm.
HAWK, v. To offer for sale by outcry in the streets.
HEAV'EN, n. The sky.
HEAV'EN, n. The eternal abode of the good.
HELP, v. To assist; to aid.
HELP, v. To avoid; to prevent.
HEM, n. The sewed border of a garment.
HEM, n. A voluntary cough.
HIDE, n. The skin of an animal.
HIDE, v. To conceal.
HIND, a. Backward.
HIND, n. A female deer.
HIND, n. A peasant.
HOE'BY, n. A species of falcon.
HOE'BY, n. A pacing horse.
HOE'BY, n. A favorite pursuit.
HOP, v. To jump on one leg.
HOP, n. A climbing plant.
HOST, n. The master of a feast.
HOST, n. Landlord of an inn.
HOST, n. An army.
HOST, n. Any great number.
HUE, n. Color.
HUE, n. An outcry.
INSTANT, a. Urgent; immediate.
INSTANT, n. A moment.
IRONY, a. Partaking of iron.
IRONY, n. Mockery.
JAM, n. A conserve of fruits.
JAM, v. To wedge in.
JAR, n. An earthen vessel.
JAR, n. A rattling sound.
JAR, v. To clash; to shake.
JET, n. A black fossil.
JET, n. A spout of water.
JET, v. To project.
JOUR'NAL, n. A daily register.
JOUR'NAL, n. The part of a shaft which revolves upon a support.
JUST, a. Right.
JUST, adv. Exactly; nearly.
KEN'NEL, n. A dog house.
KEN'NEL, n. The gutter of a street.
KEY, n. An instrument to open a lock.
KEY, n. That which solves a difficulty.
KIND, n. Species; sort.
KIND, a. Ready to confer favors.
KITE, n. A bird of prey.
KITE, n. A paper toy to fly.
LACE, n. A string.
LACE, n. Fine net work.
LAKE, n. Water surrounded by land.
LAKE, n. A color.
LAP, v. To lick up.
LAP, v. To fold over.
LAP, n. The part formed by the knees in a sitting posture.
LAST, a. Latest.
LAST, v. To endure.
LAST, n. The mould on which shoes are made. [woods.
LAWN, n. An open space between
LAY, v. To place down.
LAY, v. To wager.
LAY, v. Did lie.
LAY, n. A song.
LAY, a. Not clerical.
LEAN, v. To incline.
LEAN, n. Muscular part of flesh.
LEAN, a. Not fat; thin.
LEAVE, n. Permission.
LEAVE, n. Departure.
LEAVE, v. To forsake.
LEAVE, v. To suffer to remain.
LEAVE, v. To refer for decision.
LEFT, pp. Not taken.
LEFT, a. Pertaining to the left hand.
LET, v. To permit.
LET, v. To lease.
LET, n. Hindrance.
LETTER, n. A mark used in writing.
LETTER, n. A written message.
LETTER, n. One who lets.
LIE, v. To rest.
LIE, v. To utter falsehoods.
LIE, n. A fiction.
LIGHT, a. Not heavy.
LIGHT, a. Trivial; frivolous.
LIGHT, v. To settle on.
LIGHT, v. To set on fire.
LIGHT, n. That by which objects are rendered perceptible to the sight.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Words Spelled and Pronounced Alike.</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light'en, v. To make less heavy.</td>
<td>Man'gle, v. To smooth linen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light'en, v. To flash as lightning.</td>
<td>Man'ifest, a. Plain; not concealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light'er, n. One who lights.</td>
<td>Man'ifest, n. A list of the cargo of a ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light'er, n. A large open boat.</td>
<td>Man'ifest, v. To make appear; to show.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like, v. To approve.</td>
<td>March, v. To walk in procession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like, adv. As.</td>
<td>Mash, n. A mixture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime, n. A species of lemon.</td>
<td>Mast, n. The spar to which the sails of a ship are fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, n. A limit; a bound.</td>
<td>Match, n. One that suits with another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, v. To wish; to choose.</td>
<td>Match, n. A contest; a game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, n. A roll or catalogue.</td>
<td>Match, v. To equal; to suit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, v. To listen; to hearken.</td>
<td>Match, n. A thing that easily inflames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, n. That which has length without breadth.</td>
<td>Matter, n. Subject of discourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link, v. To connect.</td>
<td>May, n. The fifth month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link, n. A torch.</td>
<td>May, v. To be able.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List, v. To listen; to hearken.</td>
<td>Meal, n. The flour of corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List, n. A strip of cloth.</td>
<td>Mean, a. Low; base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List, n. The inclination of a ship to one side.</td>
<td>Mean, a. Middle; moderate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter, n. Straw laid under animals.</td>
<td>Mean, v. To intend; to signify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot, n. Fortune; chance.</td>
<td>Mint, n. A place where money is coined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main, a. Chief.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mortar, n. Cement for bricks.
Mortar, n. A short wide cannon for bombs.
Mortar, n. A vessel in which substances are pulverized.
Mould, n. The ground in which plants grow.
Mould, n. A shape or model.
Mould, v. To form.
Mould, n. A substance which gathers on bodies in a damp place.
Mould'er, v. To turn into dust.
Mould'er, n. One who shapes.
Must, v. To be compelled.
Must, v. To mould.
Must, n. New wine.
Nail, n. A sharp spike of iron.
Nail, n. A measure of cloth.
Nail, n. The covering of the finger
Nap, n. A short sleep.
Nap, n. The down on cloth.
Neat, n. An ox or cow.
Neat, a. Elegant; cleanly.
Nervous, a. Strong; vigorous.
Nervous, a. Having weak nerves.
Net, n. A texture of twine.
Net, n. Clear after all deductions.
No, a. Not any.
No, adv. The word of denial.
Oblige', v. To compel.
Oblige', v. To please.
Or'der, n. Regularity.
Or'der, a. A command.
Or'der, a. A class.
Or'gan, n. A natural instrument of
Or'gan, n. A musical wind instrument.
Ounce, n. A small weight.
Ounce, n. An animal like a panther.
Pack'et, n. A small bundle.
Pack'et, n. A boat.
Pad, n. A road.
Pad, n. A soft saddle or cushion.
Painter, n. One who paints.
Painter, n. A rope used to fasten
Pale, a. Wanting color.
Pale, n. A narrow board.
Pale, n. An inclosure.
Pall, n. A mantle of state.
Pall, n. A covering for the dead.
Pall, v. To become insipid.
Pall'et, n. A small or rude bed.
Pall'et, n. A board on which a painter holds his colors.
Palm, n. A tree.
Palm, n. Victory; triumph.
Palm, n. The inner part of the hand.
Palm, v. To impose upon by fraud.
Palm, n. A hand's breadth.
Panel, n. A list of jurors.
Panel, n. A small board set in a frame.
Pap, n. A nipple; a teat.
Pap, n. Soft food.
Pan'tic, n. Sudden fright.
Pan'tic, n. A plant.
Partial, a. Inclined to favor.
Partial, a. Affecting a part only.
Paste, n. A mixture of flour and water.
Paste, n. Imitations of precious stones.
Pat, a. Exactly suiting.
Pat, v. To strike lightly.
Patient, a. Enduring calmly.
Patient, n. A person under the care of a doctor.
Peck, n. A quarter of a bushel.
Peck, v. To pick up food with the beak.
Peck, v. To strike with a pointed instrument.
Peer, n. An equal.
Peer, n. A nobleman.
Peer, v. To look narrowly.
Pelt, n. A skin or hide.
Pelt, v. To strike with something thrown.
Pen, n. An instrument to write with.
Pen, n. A small enclosure.
Perch, n. A kind of fish.
Perch, n. A roosting place.
Perch, n. A measure.
Pet, n. A slight passion.
Pet, n. A favorite.
Pie, n. Types unsorted.
Pie, n. Fruit baked with paste.
Pike, n. A kind of fish.
Pike, n. A long lance.
Pike, n. The gate of a turnpike.
Pile, n. A beam driven.
Pile, n. A heap.
Pile, n. Nap; a hairy surface.
Pile, n. The head of an arrow.
Pine, n. A kind of tree.
Pine, n. A kind of tree.
Pin'ion, n. A wing.
Pin'ion, n. Fetters for the arms.
Pin'ion, v. To confine by binding the arms.
Pin'ion, n. A small wheel working in the teeth of a larger wheel.
PInk, n. A flower.
PInk, n. A color.
PInk, n. The summit of excellence.
PitCh, n. Thickened tar.
Pitch, n. Degree of elevation.
Pitch, v. To throw headlong.
Pitch, v. To fix; to set up.
Pitch, v. To throw. [throws.
PitCh'er, n. One who pitches or
Pitch' er, v. An earthen vessel.
Plan e, n. A level surface.
Plan e, n. A carpenter's tool.
Plan e, a. Level; even; flat.
Plant, n. A vegetable. [grow.
Plant, v. To put in the ground to
Plant, v. To set.
Plate, n. A shallow dish.
Plate, n. Wrought silver.
Plate, n. A flat piece of metal.
Poach, v. To boil slightly.
Poach, v. To steal game.
Poach, v. To tread soft ground.
Point, n. The sharp end.
Point, n. Place; station.
Point, v. To aim; to show.
Point, v. To sharpen.
Poke, n. A pouch; a pocket.
Poke, n. A lazy, dawdling person.
Poke, v. To push forward.
Poke, v. To grope, feel, or push one's way.
Pole, n. A long piece of timber.
Pole, n. A measure.
Pole, n. The extremity of an axis.
Pole, n. A native of Poland.
Poi'land, n. A tree having its top cut off.
Poi'land, n. A mixture of bran and meal.
Pore, n. A small opening.
Pore, v. To look earnestly.
Port, n. A harbor.
PORT, n. A gate.
Port, n. The gun hole in a ship.
Port, n. A kind of wine.
Port, n. Carriage; demesne.
PORT, n. The left side of a ship.
PORT, n. A door keeper.
PORT, n. A carrier.
PORT, n. Strong beer.

Post, n. A piece of timber set upright.
Post, n. A messenger.
Post, n. Office; employment.
Post, n. A station.
Post, v. To travel quickly.
Post, v. To transcribe into a ledger.
Pou nce, n. A fine powder.
Pounce, v. To fall on suddenly.
Pounce, n. Cloth with eyelet holes.
Pounce, n. The claw of a bird of prey.
Pound, n. Twenty shillings.
Pound, n. A prison for stray beasts.
Pound, n. A weight.
Pound, v. To beat heavily.
Precip'itate, v. To tumble headlong. [hasty.
Precip'itate, a. Headstrong;
Precip'itate, n. A sediment.
Prefer', v. To choose before another.
Prefer', v. To promote.
Preten'dy, v. To represent falsely.
Preten'dy, v. To lay claim.
Prime, a. First in time.
Prime, a. First-rate; highest.
Prime, n. The best part.
Prime, v. To put powder so as to fire a charge.
Prime, v. To apply a first coat of paint.
Pri'or, a. Preceding in time.
Pri'or, n. The chief monk of a convent.
Prune, v. To cut off branches.
Prune, n. A dried plum.
Pulse, n. The motion of an artery.
Pulse, n. Beans, peas, &c.
Pump, n. An engine to raise water.
Pump, n. A light shoe.
Punch, n. A mixed liquor.
Punch, v. To push with fist.
Punch, n. An instrument for cutting holes.
Pu'pil, n. The apple of the eye.
Pu'pil, n. A scholar.
Pu'pil, n. A ward.
Pu'chase, v. To buy.
Pu'chase, n. Convenience for using force.
Purl, v. To decorate with fringe.
Pu'rl, v. To flow with a gentle noise.
Pu'rl, n. A malt liquor.
Quail, n. A bird.
Quail, v. To quake; to tremble.
QUAR’TER, n. Fourth part.
QUAR’TER, n. Mercy shown by a conqueror.
QUAR’TER, n. Eight bushels.
QUAR’TER, v. To lodge soldiers.
QUAR’TER, n. A particular region.
QUAR’TERED, pp. Divided into four equal parts.
QUAR’TERED, pp. Stationed for lodging, &c.
QUAR’RY, n. Place from which stones are dug.
QUAR’RY, n. The game flown at by a hawk.
QUIV’ER, n. A case for arrows.
QUIV’ER, v. To shake or tremble.
RACE, n. A generation.
RACE, n. A contest in running.
RACK, n. A frame.
RACK, n. A liquor.
RACK, v. To torture.
RACK, v. To draw off from the lees.
RAIL, n. A bar.
RAIL, v. To use insolent language.
RAIL, n. A bird.
RAKE, n. A farming instrument.
RAKE, n. A vicious man.
RAL’LY, v. To come back to order.
RAL’LY, v. To banter; to jeer.
RAM, n. A male sheep.
RAM, v. To drive in violently.
RANK, a. Overgrown.
RANK, a. Rancid.
RANK, n. Dignity.
RANK, n. A row.
RAR’ITY, n. A scarce thing.
RAR’ITY, n. Thinness.
RASH, a. Acting without caution.
RASH, n. An eruption.
RAY, n. A fish.
RAY, n. A beam of light.
REAR, n. The hinder part.
REAR, v. To raise up.
REAR, v. To educate.
REEF, n. A portion of a sail.
REEF, n. A chain of rocks under water.
REFU’sAL, n. A denial.
REFU’sAL, n. The right of choice.
REN’DER, n. One who tears.
REN’DER, v. To restore.
REN’DER, v. To go or pass freely.
REN’DER, v. To translate; to construe.

RENT, n. A tear; a break.
RENT, n. Money paid for holding a thing.
REST, n. Repose.
REST, n. Remainder.
RID’DLE, n. A puzzling question.
RID’DLE, n. A sieve.
RID’DLE, v. To make many holes in.
RIG, v. To dress.
RIG, n. A trick.
RIGHT, a. Correct.
RIGHT, a. Straight.
RIGHT, a. Not left.
RIGHT, n. Justice.
RIGHT, n. Just claim.
RING, n. A circle.
RING, v. To sound.
RING, v. To fit with rings.
ROAD, n. A way.
ROAD, n. A place at sea where ships may anchor.
ROCK, n. A vast mass of stone.
ROCK, v. To move backward and forward.
ROCK’ET, n. A plant.
ROCK’ET, n. A species of firework.
ROE, n. A female deer.
ROE, n. The eggs of fish.
ROSE, n. A flower.
ROSE, v. Did rise.
ROUT, n. A clamorous multitude.
ROUT, v. To defeat and disperse.
ROW, v. To impel with oars.
ROW, n. Things in a line.
RUE, n. A plant.
RUE, v. To regret.
RUSH, n. A plant. [lence.
RUSH, v. To move forward with vio-
SA’BLE, n. A kind of weasel.
SA’BLE, a. Black; dark.
SACK, n. A large bag.
SACK, n. A kind of wine.
SACK, v. To plunder.
SACK, n. A kind of coat.
SAGE, n. A plant.
SAGE, a. Wise; prudent.
SAP, n. The juice of plants.
SAP, v. To undermine.
SASH, n. A belt.
SASH, n. A window frame.
SAW, n. A proverb.
Saw, v. Did see.
Saw, n. A toothed instrument for cutting.
| Scale, n. | The dish of a balance. |
| Scale, n. | A little shell on a fish's skin. |
| Scale, n. | A regular gradation. |
| Scale, v. | To climb. |
| Scale, v. | To peel off in thin pieces. |
| Screen, n. | Something that affords shelter or concealment. |
| Screen, n. | A kind of sieve. |
| Screen, v. | To protect; to hide. |
| Screen, v. | To sift; to separate. |
| Scut'tle, n. | A hole in a roof or deck. |
| Scut'tle, v. | To run with affected [haste. |
| Scut'tle, n. | A utensil for coal. |
| Scut'tle, v. | To make holes in, in order to sink. |
| Seal, n. | The sea calf. |
| Seal, n. | A stamp. |
| Sea'son, n. | One of the four parts of the year. |
| Sea'son, n. | A fit time. |
| Sea'son, v. | To give a relish to. |
| Sea'son, v. | To prepare for use by time. |
| See, v. | To perceive by the eye. |
| See, n. | A diocese. |
| Sen'tence, n. | To doom. |
| Sen'tence, n. | An assemblage of words making complete sense. |
| Set, v. | To place. |
| Set, v. | To bring to a fine edge. |
| Set, v. | To sink below the horizon. |
| Set, n. | A number of things suited to each other. |
| Shaft, n. | An arrow. [pit. |
| Shaft, n. | A narrow perpendicular |
| Shaft, n. | The pole of a carriage. |
| Shed, n. | A building. |
| Shed, v. | To cause to flow. |
| Sheer, a. | Unmingled; pure. |
| Sheer, v. | To turn aside. |
| Sheer, a. | Very thin. |
| Sheet, n. | A broad piece of cloth. |
| Sheet, n. | A rope. |
| Shoal, n. | A great multitude. |
| Shoal, n. | A sand bank under water. |
| Shoal, a. | Shallow. |
| Shore, n. | The coast. |
| Shore, n. | A prop under a building. |
| Shrub, n. | A bush. |
| Shrub, n. | An alcoholic mixture. |
| Sig'nal, n. | A sign to give a notice. |
| Sig'nal, a. | Eminent. |
| Sin'gular, a. | Single. |
| Sin'gular, a. | Remarkable. |
| Sin'gular, a. | Unusual; odd. |
| Sink, n. | A drain. |
| Sink, v. | To go down. |
| Size, n. | Bulk. |
| Size, n. | A sticky substance. |
| Sledge, n. | A heavy hammer. |
| Sledge, n. | A vehicle with low wheels. |
| Slug, n. | A piece of metal. |
| Slug, n. | A slow, lazy fellow. |
| Smack, n. | A loud kiss. |
| Smack, n. | A quick, smart blow. |
| Smack, n. | A fishing vessel. |
| Smelt, n. | A small sea fish. |
| Smelt, v. | To melt ore. |
| Smelt, v. | Did smell. |
| Sna'ril, v. | To growl. |
| Sna'ril, n. | Entanglement. |
| Soil, n. | The ground; land. |
| Soil, v. | To make dirty. |
| Sole, n. | The bottom of the foot. |
| Sole, n. | A small sea fish. |
| Sole, a. | Single; only. |
| Sound, n. | A noise. |
| Sound, n. | A shallow sea. |
| Sound, n. | A probe. |
| Sound, a. | Uninjured. |
| Souse, n. | Pickle made of salt. |
| Souse, v. | To plunge into water. |
| Spar, n. | A mast or boom. |
| Spar, n. | A mineral. |
| Spar, v. | To dispute. |
| Spell, n. | A charm. |
| Spell, n. | A short time. |
| Spell, n. | A turn of work. |
| Spell, v. | To indicate the proper letters of a word. |
| Spirit, n. | The soul of man. |
| Spirit, n. | Temper; courage. |
| Spit, n. | A long iron prong. |
| Spit, n. | Saliva. |
| Spit, v. | To eject from the mouth. |
| Spit, v. | To turn up ground with a spade. [der. |
| Spoke, n. | A bar of a wheel or lad- |
| Spoke. | Pret. of speak. |
| Spring, n. | One of the seasons. |
| Spring, n. | An elastic body. |
| Spring, n. | A leap. |
| Spring, n. | A fountain. |
| Spring, v. | To rise, or come forth. |
| Spring, v. | To leap; to jump. |
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Spruce, a. Neat without elegance.
Spruce, n. A tree.

Stable, a. Fixed; firm.
Stable, n. A house for beasts.
Staff, n. A stick.
Staff, n. A stanza.
Staff, n. A number of officers.

Stake, n. A stick.
Stake, n. A thing at hazard.
Stalk, v. To walk with lofty steps.
Stalk, n. The stem of a plant.

Stall, n. A crib for an animal.
Stall, n. A bench on which any thing is exposed for sale.
Stand'ard, n. A flag.
Stand'ard, n. A rule of measure.

Staple, n. A loop of metal.
Staple, a. A principal commodity.
Staple, n. The fibre of cotton, &c.
Staple, a. Settled.
State, n. Condition.
State, n. Dignity; grandeur.
State, n. A civil community.
State, n. A district of country.
State, v. To make known.

Stave, n. A narrow piece of wood.
Stave, v. To break in pieces.
Stave, v. To prevent; to delay.
Stay, v. To continue in a place.
Stay, v. To support.
Stay, v. To stand still.
Stay, n. A prop; a support.

Steep, a. Precipitous.
Steep, v. To soak.
Steer, n. A young bullock.
Steer, v. To direct a course.

Stem, n. A stalk.
Stem, n. The fore part of a ship.

Stem, v. To bear up against.
Stern, a. Severe.
Stern, n. The hind part of a ship.

Stick, n. A piece of wood.
Stick, v. To pierce; to stab.
Stick, v. To adhere.

Still, a. Quiet.
Still, v. To calm.
Still, n. A vessel for distilling.
Still, adv. This time.
Still, conj. Notwithstanding.

Stock, n. The stem of a tree.
Stock, n. A family; a race.
Stock, n. The capital of a merchant.
Stock, n. The wooden part of a gun.
Stock, n. Supply provided.

Stock'ing, ppr. Filling.
Stock'ing, n. A cover for the leg.
Stocks, n. The public funds.
Stocks, n. A place of punishment.
Stock, n. The frame on which ships are built.

Stoop, v. To bend forward.
Stoop, n. A drinking vessel.
Stoop, n. The steps to a door.

Story, a. A narrative or history.
Story, n. A falsehood.
Story, n. A floor of a building.

Story, n. An anecdote.

Strain, v. To filter.
Strain, v. To sprain.
Strain, v. To force.
Strain, n. Style.

Strain, n. A passage of music.
Strand, n. A shore or beach.
Strand, n. One of the parts of a

Stroke, n. A blow.

Stroke, v. To rub gently.

Stud, n. A kind of button.
Stud, n. A nail.

Sty, n. A hog pen.

Sty, n. A tumor on the eyelid.
Succeed', v. To follow.
Succeed', v. To prosper.

Suffer, v. To permit; to allow.
Suffer, v. To endure; to bear.

Suit, n. A suit.
Suit, n. Courtship.
Suit, n. Prosecution.
Suit, v. To fit.

Swallow, n. A bird.

Swallow, v. To take down the throat.
Table, n. An article of furniture.
Table, n. An index; a list.

Tack, v. To join; to fasten.
Tack, n. A small nail.

Tack, v. To change the course of a ship.

Tap, v. To pierce a cask.
Tap, v. To strike a very gentle blow.

Tap'er, n. A small light.
Tap'er, v. To grow smaller towards
Tare, n. A weed. [the end]
Tare, n. An allowance.

Tart, a. Sour; sharp of taste.
Tart, n. A kind of pie.

Tar'tar, n. An acid salt.
Tar'tar, n. An ill-natured person.
WORD SPELEDD AND PRONOUNCING ALIKE.

Tattoo', n. A drum beat.
Tattoo', v. To mark the skin.
Tend, v. To go towards.
Tend, v. To watch; to guard.
Tender, n. A attendant.
Tender, a. Soft.
Tend, v. To offer.
Tick, n. Trust; credit.
Tick, n. A little insect.
Tick, v. To make a small noise.
Tick, n. The case of a bed.
Till, v. To cultivate.
Till, n. A money box.
Till, conj. To the time.
Tiller, n. One who cultivates.
Tiller, n. The handle of a rudder.
Tilt, n. An awning.
Tilt, v. To set in a slanting position.
Tilt, v. To thrust a weapon at.
Tilt, n. A friendly encounter.
Tire, n. A head dress.
Tire, n. The iron band of a wheel.
Tire, v. To fatigue.
Toil, v. To work hard.
Toil, n. A net; a snare.
Toil, v. To sound with slow strokes.
Toil, n. A tax for some benefit conferred.
Tone, n. Sound.
Tone, n. Elasticity.
Top, n. The highest part of any thing.
Top, n. A toy.
Trap, n. An instrument for catching.
Trap, v. To adorn.
Treat, v. To negotiate.
Treat, v. To discourse on.
Treat, v. To behave towards.
Treat, n. A feast.
Treat, v. To entertain with food or drink without charge.
Trip, v. To run or step lightly.
Trip, n. An excursion.
Trip, v. To strike the foot against.
Trip, n. A stumble.
Troop, n. A company.
Troop, n. Horse soldiers.
Trump, n. A winning card.
Trump, v. To impose upon.
Trump, n. A musical instrument.
Tumbler, n. A posture master.
Tumbler, n. A drinking-glass.
Twine, v. To twist.
Twine, n. A small cord.
Usher, v. To introduce.
Usher, n. An underteacher.
Vault, n. A cellar.
Vault, v. To leap.
Verge, n. Brink; edge.
Verge, v. To tend towards.
Verge, n. The mace of a dean.
Verge, n. A shaft in a watch.
Vise, n. A machine for gripping.
Vice, n. Wickedness.
Vice. In the place of.
Wages, n. Pay for services.
Wages, v. Carries on.
Wax, v. To smear with wax.
Wax, v. To grow; to increase.
Wax, n. The substance of which the honey comb is formed.
Wear, n. The act of wearing.
Wear, n. A kind of dam.
Wear, v. To impair by friction.
Wear, v. To carry upon the person.
Well, n. A deep narrow pit of water.
Well, a. Being in health.
Well, adj. Rightly; properly.
Whist, intj. Be silent; be still.
Whist, n. A game at cards.
Wound, n. A hurt.
Yard, n. An enclosure of ground.
Yard, n. A measure.
Yard, n. A long piece of timber to extend the sails of a ship.
RULES FOR SPELLING.

Rule I.

Words of one syllable ending with \( f, l, \) or \( s, \) preceded by a single vowel, double the final letter; as,

- doff
- cuff
- sniff
- stiff
- bluff
- all
- ball
- call
- fall
- hall

Exceptions to Rule I.

- as
- gas
- has
- was
- if
- of
- yes
- his
- is
- this
- us
- pus
- thus
- clef

Rule II.

Words of one syllable ending with any other consonant than \( f, l, \) or \( s, \) do not double the final letter; as,

- drab
- snub
- twig
- strong
- slept
- path
- gush
- leak
- weak
- sleep

Exceptions to Rule II.

- abb
- add
- ebb
- egg
- odd
- err
- inn
- mitt
- lamm
- wapp

- fuss
- fuzz
- buzz
- shirr
- jagg

Rule III.

Words of one syllable and English verbs do not end with \( c, \) but take \( ck \) or double \( c; \) as,

- hack
- lack
- pack
- rack
- sack
- smack
- stack
- track
- wreck
- quack

- knock
- shock
- stock
- chuck
- cluck

Note.—In general, words derived from the learned languages do not need the \( k, \) and common use discards it; as, Italic, stoic, music, maniac, public, &c.
**Rule IV.**

Words of one syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final letter before a suffix that begins with a vowel; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bag</th>
<th>bag'gage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chap</td>
<td>chap'ping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig</td>
<td>dig'ging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fib</td>
<td>fib'bing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gab</td>
<td>gab'ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>let'ting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>man'ned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob</td>
<td>rob'ber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stab</td>
<td>stab'bing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trod</td>
<td>trod'den</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule V.**

Words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double their final letter before a suffix that begins with a vowel.

**Note 1.**—The accent of the derivative must continue on the same syllable as in the radical; thus, refer' with ible gives refer'ible (double rr), but in refer'reable the accent is changed, and we have single r; also, prefer', pref'ference; confer', conf'erence; refer', refer'ence.

**Note 2.**—The final vowel is doubled after a vowel preceded by qu, the same as if it were a single vowel.

**Note 3.**—X, y, and k are never doubled in English words. Words derived from gas have only one s, as gases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abet'</th>
<th>abet'-tor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beget'</td>
<td>beget'-ting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beset'</td>
<td>beset'-ting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compel'</td>
<td>compel'-ling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel'</td>
<td>excel'-ling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter'</td>
<td>inter'-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer'</td>
<td>prefer'-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer'</td>
<td>refer'-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concur'</td>
<td>concur'-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demur'</td>
<td>demur'-ring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule VI.**

The final consonant of a word, when not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, remains single on the addition of a suffix.

**Note.**—It has been the practice to double the l in all words ending in l preceded by a single vowel, though not accented on the last syllable, when a syllable was added commencing with a vowel; but it evidently accords with the analogy of the language, that all such words should conform to the rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trav'-el</th>
<th>trav'-el-er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trav'-el</td>
<td>trav'-el-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du'-el</td>
<td>du'-el-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wor'-ship</td>
<td>wor'-ship-er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wor'-ship</td>
<td>wor'-ship-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben'-e-fit</td>
<td>ben'-e-fit-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buf'-fet</td>
<td>buf'-fet-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clos'-et</td>
<td>clos'-et-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-vel'-op</td>
<td>de-vel'-op-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En-vel'-op</td>
<td>en-vel'-op-ed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule VII.**

Words of more than one syllable that end in l (except those that are formed from monosyllables ending in double ll), terminate with one l; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ras'-cal</th>
<th>tran'-quil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex-tol'</td>
<td>re-bel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na'-tal</td>
<td>scan'-dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo'-cal</td>
<td>fru'-gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grav'-el</td>
<td>show'-el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>con-trol'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>med'-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>par'-cel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plu'-ral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bush'-el</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rule VIII.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before any additional termination not beginning with the same letter; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woo</td>
<td>woo'-er</td>
<td>Shrill</td>
<td>shrill'-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>see'-ing</td>
<td>Small</td>
<td>small'-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bliss</td>
<td>bliss'-ful</td>
<td>Droll</td>
<td>droll'-ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odd</td>
<td>old'-ly</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>free'-dom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruff</td>
<td>gruff'-ly</td>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>grass'-less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions to Rule VIII.

Certain irregular derivatives ending in t, from verbs ending in ll or ss,—as dwelt from dwell; spelt from spell; shalt from shall; wilt from will; blest from bless; past from pass,—are exceptions to the foregoing rule.

Rule IX.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all words formed from them by means of prefixes; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>fore-see'</td>
<td>Sell</td>
<td>under-sell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spell</td>
<td>mis-spell'</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>super-add'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll</td>
<td>un-roll'</td>
<td>Swell</td>
<td>over-swell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>re-pass'</td>
<td>Stall</td>
<td>fore-stall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press</td>
<td>de-press'</td>
<td>Call</td>
<td>mis-call'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule X.

Primitive words ending with a silent e, omit the e upon adding a syllable beginning with a vowel.

Note.—The added syllables are chiefly the following, viz.: ed, ing, er, age, ous, ar, al, ist, able, ible, ance, ence, ure, en, est, ity, y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re-move'</td>
<td>re-mov'-al</td>
<td>Im-pede'</td>
<td>im-ped'ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live</td>
<td>liv'-ing</td>
<td>A-muse'</td>
<td>a-mus'ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force</td>
<td>for'-ci-ble</td>
<td>De-plore'</td>
<td>de-plo'-ra-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>ey'-ing</td>
<td>Ex-cuse'</td>
<td>ex-cu'-sa-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>com'-ing</td>
<td>Con-ceive'</td>
<td>con-ceiv'a-ble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions to Rule X.

Exception 1.—Words ending in ce or ge retain the e before the suffixes able and ous, to prevent change in the pronunciation; as,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>trace'-a-ble</td>
<td>Cour'-age</td>
<td>cour'-a-geous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>change'-a-ble</td>
<td>Chal'-lenger</td>
<td>chal'-lenger-a-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out'-rage</td>
<td>out-ra'-geous</td>
<td>Charge</td>
<td>charge'-a-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>peace'-a-ble</td>
<td>Ser'-vice</td>
<td>ser'-vice-a-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar'-riage</td>
<td>mar'-riage-a-ble</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>pierce' a-ble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exception 2.—When the final e is preceded by o, the final e is retained before ing; as, shoe, shoe'-ing; hoe, ho'-ing.

Note.—In some words it is necessary to retain the e before ing to prevent ambiguity; as, singe, sing'-ing, not sing'-ing; tinge, ting'-ing, not ting'-ing.

Words ending in ce drop the final letter only when the addition begins with e: as, see, see'-er; flee, fleest, not fle'-est; a-gree', a-greed', not a-gree'ed.
Rule XI.

The following words, ending with e preceded by c, change the e into i before a suffix commencing with a vowel.

Space    spa'-cious    Jus'-tice    jus-ti'-cia-ry
Grace    gra'-cious    Com'-merce    com-mer'-cial
Vice    vi'-cious    Fi-nance'    fi-nan'-cial
Pal’-ace    pa-la'-cious    Face    fa'-cial
Sol’-ace    so-la'-cious    Dis-grace'    dis-gra'-cious
Of’-fice    { of-fi'-cial
Suf-fi'-cient    suf-fi'-cious
Mal’-ice    ma-li'-cious    Sac'-ri-fi-ce    sac-ri-fi'-cial
Aus'-pice    aus-pi'-cious    Prej'-u-di-ce    prej'-u-di'-cial
Ca-price'    ca-prí'-cious    Ben'-e-fi-ce    ben-e-fi'-cial

Rule XII.

When a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to a word ending with e, the e is retained.

Judge    judge'-ment    A-bridge'    a-bridge'-ment
Judge    judge'-ship    Ac-knowl'-edge    ac-knowl'-edge-ment
Lodge    lodge'-ment    Ar-range'    ar-range'-ment
Rude    rude'-ness    A-base'    a-base'-ment
Rude    rude'-ly    De-range'    de-range'-ment

Note.—It has been the prevailing usage to spell the words abridgement, acknowledgment, and judgement without the final e of the primitive, but many respectable writers now adopt the more correct, though less usual spelling, by inserting the e. Webster omits the e in these words, as also in lodgement, but retains it in judgishment.

Exceptions to Rule XII.

When the e is preceded by a vowel, it is sometimes omitted; as duly from due; truly from true; awfully from awe; argument from argue; but much more frequently retained; as, dueness from due; trueness from true; blueness and bluely from blue; rueful from rue; shoeless from shoe; eyeless from eye.

Wholly is also an exception, as nobody writes it wholly.

Rule XIII.

Words ending with ate drop the letters te in derivatives formed by adding the suffix cy.

Pri’-mate    pri’-ma-cy    E-pis’-co-pate    e-pis’-co-pa-cy
Pri’-vate    pri’-va-cy    Cel’-i-bate    cel’-i-ba-cy
Leg’-ate    leg’-a-cy    Con-fed’-er-ate    con-fed’-er-a-cy
Prel’-ate    prel’-a-cy    De-gen’-er-ate    de-gen’-er-a-cy
Pi’-rate    pi’-ra-cy    Il-lit’-er-ate    il-lit’-er-a-cy

Rule XIV.

Words ending with ant or ent drop the t in derivatives formed by adding the suffix ce or cy.

Va’-cant    va’-can-cy    De-pend’-ent    de-pend’-en-cy
In’-fant    in’-fan-cy    Ter’-man-gant    ter’-ma-gan-cy
Pli’-ant    pli’-an-cy    El’-e-gant    el’-e-gance
Ten’-ant    ten’-an-cy    Ar’-ro-gant    ar’-ro-gance
Stag’-nant    stag’-nan-cy    Ra’-di-ant    ra’-di-an-ce
Rule XV.

When primitive words ending with $y$ preceded by a consonant take an additional syllable, the $y$ is changed into $i$.

Note.—This rule applies to derivatives, but not to compound words; as, *mercy*, *seal*, *penny-worth*, *lady-ship*, *giddy-head*, &c.

| Ra'-cy      | ra'-ci-ness | Like'-ly | like'-li-ness |
| I'-cy       | i-ci-cie    | An'-gry  | an'-gri-ly   |
| Spi'-cy     | spi'-ci-ness| Hun'-gry | hun'-gri-ly  |
| Jui'-cy     | jui'-ci-ness| Air'-y   | air'-i-ness  |
| Fan'-cy     | fan'-ci-ful | Lone'-ly | lone'-li-ness|

Exceptions to Rule XV.

**Exception 1.**—The $y$ is retained before the termination *ing* or *ish*, to prevent the doubling of $i$.

| Ba'-by  | ba'-by-ish | Cop'-y  | cop'-y-ish |
| Pit'-y  | pit'-y-ing | Fan'-cy | fan'-cy-ling|
| Com-ply' | com-ply'-ing | Stead'-y | stead'-y-ling|

**Exception 2.**—Words ending in *ie* and dropping the *e*, by Rule X. change $i$ into $y$, to prevent the doubling of $i$.

| Die   | dy'-ing | Tie    | ty'-ing |
| Vie   | vy'-ing | Un-tie' | un-ty'-ing|
| Lie   | ly'-ing | Out-vie' | out-ty'-ing|

**Exception 3.**—In a few instances, the final $y$ is changed into $e$ before *out* and its compounds; as,

| Beau'-ty   | beau'-te-ous | Du'-ty  | du'-te-ous |
| Plen'-ty   | plen'-te-ous | P't'-y  | pit'-e-ous |

Note.—Words ending with *y* form the plural of nouns, the persons of verbs, participles, comparatives, and superlatives by changing $y$ into $i$, when the $y$ is preceded by a consonant; as, *spy*, *spies*; *carry*, *carriest*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*. As the present or imperfect participle ends with *ing*, it retains the $y$, to prevent the doubling of $i$.

Rule XVI.

Primitive words ending with $y$ preceded by a vowel, do not change $y$ into $i$ before an additional syllable.

| Day          | day'-ly   | De-lay' | de-lay'-er |
| Key          | key'-hole | Dis-play' | dis-play'-er |
| Coy          | coy'-ly   | Ar-ray'  | ar-ray'-ed |
| Boy          | boy'-ish  | Be-tray' | be-tray'-er |
| Joy          | joy'-ful  | Por-tray' | por-tray'er |
| Gay          | gay'-ly   | Es'-say  | es'-say-ist |

Exceptions to Rule XVI.

From *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *stay* are formed *laid*, *paid*, *said*, and *staid*; but the regular words *layed*, *payed*, and *stayed* are sometimes used. *Raiment* from *arrayment*, is never written with the $y$. *Daily* is more common than the regular form, *dayly*.

Note.—In some instances, where the suffix begins with $i$, the final $y$ is rejected; as, *eulogy*, *eulogist*; *sympathy*, *sympathize*. 
Rule XVII.
The final y of a radical word, when preceded by t, is generally omitted before a suffix beginning with a or o.

Pu'-ri-ty   pu'-ri-tan   Eq'-ui-ty   eq'-ui-ta-ble
Fe-lic'-'i-ty   fe-lic'-'i-tous   In-iq'-ui-ty   in-iq'-ui-tous
Gra-tu'-'i-ty   gra-tu'-'i-tous   Ca-lam'-'i-ty   ca-lam'-'i-tous
Ne-ces'-'si-ty   ne-ces'-'si-tous   Fa-tu'-'i-ty   fa-tu'-'i-tous
U-biq'-'ui-ty   u-biq'-'ui-tous   Grav'-'i-ty   grav'-'i-tate

Rule XVIII.
Words ending with le preceded by a consonant, drop the le upon receiving the suffix ly.

Nim'-'ble   nim'-'bly   Peace'-'a-ble   peace'-'a-bly
Hum'-'ble   hum'-'bly   Mov'-'a-ble   mov'-'a-bly
No'-'ble   no'-'bly   Af'-'fa-ble   af'-'fa-bly
Doub'-'le   doub'-'ly   Laugh'-'a-ble   laugh'-'a-bly
Peb'-'ble   peb'-'bly   Blam'‐'a-ble   blam'‐'a-bly

Rule XIX.
The plural number of nouns is regularly formed by adding s or es to the singular.

Note.—When the singular ends with a sound which will unite with that of s, the plural is generally formed by adding s only, and the number of syllables is not increased; but when the sound of s cannot be united with that of the primitive word, the regular plural adds s to final e, and es to other terminations, and forms a separate syllable.

Mob   mobs   Fan'‐cy   fan'‐cies
Pen   pens   Mon'‐ey   mon'‐eys
Bed   beds   Jour'‐ney   jour'‐neys
Lid   lids   Com'‐pa-ny   com'‐pa- mies
Babe   babes   Gal'‐ler- y   gal'‐ler- ies

Rule XXI.
The following words ending with d, change the d into s in the annexed derivatives, for euphony:

De-fend'   de-fense'   de-fen'sive
Of-fend'   of-fense'   of-fens'ive
Ex-pend'   ex-pense'   ex-pen'sive
In-tend'   in-tense'   in-ten'‐sive
Pre-tend'   pre-tense'   pre-ten'‐sion
Dis-pend'   dis-pense'   dis-pens'‐ing
Ex-pand'   ex-panse'   ex-pan'sive
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Pro-pend' pro-pense' pro-pen'-si-ty
Re-spond' re-sponse' re-spon'-sive
Sus-pend' sus-pense' sus-pen'-sion
Dis-tend' dis-ten'-sion dis-ten'-sive
Ex-tend' ex-ten'-sion ex-ten'-sive
De-scend' de-scen'-sion de-scen'-sive
As-cend' as-cen'-sion as-cen'-sive
Ab-scind' ab-scis'-sa ab-scis'-sion
Re-scind' re-scis'-sion re-scis'-so-ry
Rep-re-hend' rep-re-hen'-sion
Com-pre-hend' com-pre-hen'-sion
Ap-pre-hend' ap-pre-hen'-sion
Con-de-scend' con-de-scen'-sion
Cor-re-spond' cor-re-spond'-sive

Rule XXII.

The following words ending with t, change the t into s, in the annexed derivatives for euphony:

Sub-mit' sub-mis'-sion sub-mis'-sive
De-mit' de-mis'-sion de-mis'-sive
Re-mit' re-mis'-sion re-mis'-sive
Ad-mit' ad-mis'-sion ad-mis'-si-ble
E-mit' e-mis'-sion e'-mis-sa-ry
Com-mit' com-mis'-sion com-mis'-sion-er
O-mit' o-mis'-sion o-mis'-si-ble
Per-mit' per-mis'-sion per-mis'-si-ble
In-ter-mit' in-ter-mis'-sion in-ter-mis'-sive

The above words double the s, because the final consonant of the accented syllable is preceded by a single vowel.

A-ver'-sion a-ver'-sion a-verse'-ly
Sub-ver'-sion sub-ver'-sion sub-ver'-sive
Ad-ver'-sion ad-ver'-sion ad-vers'-i-ty
Re-ver'-sion re-ver'-sion re-ver'-si-ble
Di-ver'-sion di-ver'-sion di-ver'-si-ty
In-ver'-sion in-ver'-sion in-ver'-si-ly
Con-ver'-sion con-ver'-sion con-ver'-si-ly
Per-ver'-sion per-ver'-sion per-ver'-si-ty

An-i-mad-ver'-sion an-i-mad-ver'-sion

The above words have but single s, because the final consonant of the accented syllable of the radical is preceded by a consonant.

Rule XXIII.

The possessive case of nouns is formed in the singular number by adding s, preceded by an apostrophe; and in the plural, when the word ends with s, by adding an apostrophe only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Singular</th>
<th>Possessive Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>boy's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maid</td>
<td>maid's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant</td>
<td>gi'-ant's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>man's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>child's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox</td>
<td>ox's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Rule XXIV.**

Words ending in *er* or *or*, often drop the *e* or *o* before a suffix commencing with a vowel.

- **Act’-or** → **act’-ress**
- **Ar’-bi-ter** → **ar’-bi-tress**
- **Au’-di-tor** → **au’-di-tress**
- **Chant’-er** → **chant’-ress**
- **Con-d’uct’-or** → **con-duckt’-ress**

- **Ad-ven’-tur-er** → **ad-ven’-tur-ess**
- **Am-bas’-sa-dor** → **am-bas’-sa-dress**
- **Ben-e-fac’-tor** → **ben-e-fac’-tress**
- **Foun’-der** → **foun’-dress**
- **En-chant’-er** → **en-chant’-ress**

**Rule XXV.**

Mistakes are often made in spelling words commencing with prefixes, by inserting or omitting a letter. To avoid errors, consider whether the first letter of the primitive word is the same as the last letter of the prefix. If they be alike, that letter is doubled; if unlike, they remain single.

- **Com’-pa-ny** → **ac-com’-pa-ny** ............two c's
- **Cus’-tom** → **ac-cus’-tom** ..................“
- **Join** → **ad-join’** .........................one d
- **Grieve** → **ag-grieve’** .....................two g's
- **Mis’-sion** → **com-mis’-sion** .............“ m's
- **Re-spond’** → **cor-re-spond’** .............“ r's
- **Com-pose’** → **de-com-pose’** .............one c
- **Sat’-is-fy** → **dis-sat’-is-fy** ..............two s's
- **Solve** → **dis-solve’** ......................“
- **No’-ble** → **en-no’-ble** ....................two n's
- **Leg’-i-ble** → **il-leg’-i-ble** ...............“ l's
- **Lib’-er-al** → **il-lib’-er-al** ...............“
- **Mor’-tal** → **im-mor’-tal** ...............two m's

**Rule XXVI.**

The following words ending in *f* or *fe*, change *f* into *v*, and add *es* in their plurals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheaf</td>
<td>sheaves</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaf</td>
<td>loaves</td>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>beesves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thief</td>
<td>thieves</td>
<td>Calf</td>
<td>calves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half</td>
<td>halves</td>
<td>Elf</td>
<td>elves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelf</td>
<td>shelves</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>selves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>wolves</td>
<td>Life</td>
<td>lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>knives</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>wives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—The verbs formed from the following words ending with *f* or *fe*, have the *f* changed into *v*:

- **Safe** → **save**
- **Grief** → **grieve**
- **Belief** → **be-lieve’**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strife</td>
<td>strive</td>
<td>Proof</td>
<td>prove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-lief</td>
<td>re-lieve’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule XXVII.**

The following words ending with *f* or *fe*, retain the *f*, and add *s* in their plurals:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chief</th>
<th>chie-f-s</th>
<th>Brief</th>
<th>briefs</th>
<th>Fief</th>
<th>fiefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grief</td>
<td>griefs</td>
<td>Clef</td>
<td>clefs</td>
<td>Oaf</td>
<td>oafs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waif</td>
<td>waifs</td>
<td>Coif</td>
<td>coifs</td>
<td>Gulf</td>
<td>gulfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoof</td>
<td>hoofs</td>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>roofs</td>
<td>Proof</td>
<td>proofs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woof</td>
<td>woofs</td>
<td>Turf</td>
<td>turfs</td>
<td>Scarf</td>
<td>scarfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf</td>
<td>dwarfs</td>
<td>Fife</td>
<td>fifes</td>
<td>Strife</td>
<td>strifes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>safes</td>
<td>Wharf</td>
<td>wharfs</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>staffs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ker'-chief ker'-chiefs  Mis'-chief mis'-chiefs
Belief' be-leds'  Re-lief' re-leds'
Re-proof' re-proof's  Ca'-lif  ca'-lifs
Hand'-ker-chief hand'-ker-chiefs  Mis'-be-lief  mis'-be-leds

**Rule XXVIII.**

Compounds generally retain the orthography of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, up-hill, shell-fish, knee-deep, inn-keeper, &c.
PART SECOND.

PREFIXES
OF SAXON OR ENGLISH ORIGIN.

FORMULA.—Aboard,—a-b-o-a-r-d,—aboard.—Board is a primitive word; the Saxon prefix a signifies on, in, to, at;—when combined they form the word aboard, which means on board.

A.
Signifies on, in, to, or at.
A-board', ad. on board; in a ship.
A-fire', ad. on fire.
A-sleep', ad. in sleep; sleeping.
A-stern', ad. to the stern.
A-head', ad. to the head; further on.
A-far', ad. at a distance.

Be.
Signifies to make.
Be-calm', v. to make calm.
Be-daub', v. to daub over.
Be-deck', v. to deck; to adorn.
Be-dim', v. to make dim.
Be-foul', v. to make foul.
Be-numb', v. to make numb.

En.
Signifies in, into, or on; to make.
En-circle', v. to put in a circle.
En-danger, v. to put in danger.
En-act', v. to make into an act.
En-camp', v. to form into a camp.
En-dear', v. to make dear.
En-feeble, v. to make feeble.

Em, for En.
Signifies to make, to give.
Em-beautiful, v. (beau*), to make beautiful.
Em-power, v. to give power to.
Em-body, v. to give a body to.
Em-bottle, v. to put in a bottle.

* Note.—The words in parentheses are the roots from which the English words are derived. The pupil will find the meanings of the roots under their respective heads, though in general the meaning is indicated where the root is used.
Fore.
Signifies before.
Fore'-noon, n. the part of the day before noon.
Fore'-run'ner, n. one who runs before.
Fore'-see', v. to see beforehand.
Fore'-sight, n. a seeing beforehand.
Fore'-tell', v. to tell beforehand.
Fore'-doom', v. to doom beforehand.

Im.
Signifies to make.
Im-bit'ter, v. to make bitter.
Im-brown', v. to make brown.
Im-pov' erish, v. to make poor.
Im-pearl', v. to make like pearls.

Mis.
Signifies wrong.
Mis-apply', v. to apply wrong.
Mis-belief', n. wrong belief.
Mis-cal' cu late, v. to calculate wrong.
Mis'-conduct, n. wrong conduct.
Mis-guide', v. to guide wrong.
Mis-place', v. to place wrong.

Out.
Signifies beyond, more than.
Out-bid', v. to bid beyond or more than another.
Out-live', v. to live beyond.
Out-run', v. to run beyond.
Out-shine', v. to shine more than.

Over.
Signifies above or over, too much, too great.
Over-bur'den, v. to burden too much.
Over-flow', v. to flow over.
Over-load', v. to load too much.
Over-run', v. to run over or above.
Over-spread', v. to spread over or above.
Over-val'ue, v. to value too much.

Un, before a Verb.
Signifies to take off, to reverse the act of.
Un-bar', v. to take off the bar.
Un-chain', v. to take off the chain.
Un-hinge', v. to take off of the hinge.
Un-pin', v. to take out the pin.
Un-seal', v. to take off the seal.
Un-yoke', v. to take off the yoke.

Un, before an Adjective.
Signifies not,
Un-able, a. not able.
Un-act'ive, a. not active.
Un-ARMED', a. not armed.
Un-BRO'KEN, a. not broken.
Un-CERT'AII, a. not certain.
Un-JUST', a. not just.

Under.
Signifies beneath, less than.
Under-BID', v. to bid less than another.
Under-OFF'ICER, n. an officer under another.
Under-SHER'IFF, n. one who is under the sheriff.
Under-VAL'UE, v. to rate under its value.

With.
Signifies from or against.
With-DRAW', v. to draw from or away.
With-STAND', v. to stand against.
With-HOLD', v. to hold from.

LATIN PREFIXES.

FORMULA.—AVERT,—a-v-e-r-t,—avert,—vert is derived from the Latin word *verto*, to turn;—the Latin prefix *a* signifies from or away;—when combined, they form the word *avert*, which means to turn from or away.

A.
Signifies from or away.
A-VER'T, v. (verto), to turn from.
A-VOC'A'TION, n. (voco), a calling away.
A-VUL'SION, n. (vello), a tearing away.

Ab.
Signifies from or away.
Ab-JECT', v. (jacio), to cast away.
Ab-LU'TION, n. (luo), a washing away.
Ab-RADE', v. (rado), to rub away.
Ab-RUPT', a. (ruptum), broken from or off.
Ab-SOLVE', v. (solvo), to loose from.
Ab-SORB', v. (sorbec), to suck from or up.

Abs.
Signifies from or away.
Abs-ENT, a. (ens), a being away.
Abs-TAIN', v. (teneo), to hold from.
Abs-TRACT', v. (traho), to draw from.

Ad.
Signifies to.
Ad-APT', v. (aptus), to fit to.
Ad-DUCE', v. (duco), to lead to.
Ad-EQUATE, a. (equus), equal to.
Ad-HERE', v. (hereo), to stick to.
Ad-JA'CENT, a. (jaceo), lying to or near.
Ad-JOIN', v. (jungo), to join to.
48  

SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

\[ \text{A, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{A-scend', v. (scando), to climb to.} \]
\[ \text{A-scribe', v. (scribo), to write or impute to.} \]
\[ \text{A-sperse', v. (spargo), to sprinkle to or upon.} \]
\[ \text{A-spire', v. (spiro), to breathe to.} \]
\[ \text{A-v'eneue, n. (venio), the way of coming to (a place).} \]
\[ \text{A-vow', v. (votum), to vow to.} \]

\[ \text{Ac, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Ac-cede', v. (cedo), to yield to.} \]
\[ \text{Ac-cept', v. (capio), to take to.} \]
\[ \text{Ac-cess', n. (cedo), approach to.} \]

\[ \text{Af, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Af-fix', v. (fixus), to fix to.} \]
\[ \text{Af-flict', v. (fligo), to strike to or at.} \]
\[ \text{Af'-flux, n. (fluxo), a flowing to.} \]

\[ \text{Ag, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Ag'-gravate, v. (gravis), to make heavy to.} \]
\[ \text{Ag'-grandize, v. (grandis), to make great to.} \]
\[ \text{Ag'-gress', v. (gradior), to go to or against.} \]

\[ \text{Al, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Al-le'viate, v. (levis), to make light to.} \]
\[ \text{Al-lude', v. (ludo), to play or advert to.} \]
\[ \text{Al-l'vial, a. (luo), washing to.} \]
\[ \text{Al-ly', v. (ligo), to bind to.} \]

\[ \text{An, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{An-nex', v. (necto), to tie to.} \]
\[ \text{An-nihilate, v. (nihil), to make to nothing.} \]
\[ \text{An-nounce', v. (nuncio), to tell to.} \]
\[ \text{An-nul', v. (nullus), to reduce to nothing.} \]

\[ \text{Ap, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Ap-pa'rent, a. (pareo), becoming visible to.} \]
\[ \text{Ap-pend', v. (pend), to hang to.} \]
\[ \text{Ap-pertain', v. to pertain to.} \]
\[ \text{Ap-prox'imate, v. (prope), to come near to.} \]

\[ \text{Ar, for } \text{Ad.} \]
Signifies to.

\[ \text{Ar-range', v. (rang), to put to or in order.} \]
\[ \text{Ar'-rogate, v. (rogo), to ask or assume to (one's self).} \]

* For the sake of euphony, (an agreeable sound in language,) the form of the prefix is frequently changed. Thus, we have ascend, for adscend; avenue, for advenue, &c.
As, for Ad.
Signifies to.
As-sail', v. (salio), to leap upon or against.
As-sign', v. (signum), to mark or allot to.
As-sim'ilate, v. (similis), to make like to.
As-sist', v. (sisto), to stand to or by.
As-so'ciate, v. (socio), to join to.
As-sume', v. (sumo), to take to.

At, for Ad.
Signifies to.
At-tain', v. (tango), to touch to.
At-tend', v. (tendo), to stretch to.
At-test', v. (testis), to bear witness to.
At-tract', v. (traho), to draw to.
At-trib'ute, v. (tribuo), to give or ascribe to.

Am.
Signifies round or about.
Am-bi'tion, n. (eo), a going about.
Am'-putate, v. (puto), to cut round or off.

Ante.
Signifies before.
Ante-ce'dent, a. (cedo), going before.
Ante-room, n. a room before the main one.
Ante-date', v. (datum), to date before.
Ante-dil'u'vian, a. (diluvium), before the flood.
Ante-merid'ian, a. (meridies), before midday.
Ante-mun'dane, a. (mundus), before the world.

Circum.
Signifies round or about.
Circum-ja'cent, a. (jaceo), lying round.
Circum-nav'igate, v. to navigate round.
Circum-scribe', v. (scribo), to write round, to inclose.
Circum-spect, a. (specio), looking round, cautious.

Cis.
Signifies on this side.
Cis-al'pine,* a. on this side of the Alps.
Cis-atlan'tic, a. on this side of the Atlantic.

Con. (Cum.)
Signifies together or with.
Con-cur', v. (curro), to run together.
Con-flict', v. (fligo), to strike together.
Con-flu'ence, n. (fluo), a flowing together.
Con-nect', v. (necto), to tie together.
Con-spire', v. (spiro), to breathe together.
Con-struct', v. (struo), to build together.

* Cisalpine, on this side of the Alps, in regard to Rome, that is on the south side of the Alps. Transalpine, on the north side of the Alps.
Co, for Con.
Signifies together or with.
Co-e'qual, a. equal with.
Co-e'val, a. (equal), of the same age with.
Co-exist', v. to exist together.
Co-heir', n. one who is heir with another.
Co-her', v. (hereo), to stick together.
Co-op'erate, v. (opera), to work together.

Cog, for Con.
Signifies together or with.
Cog'-nate, a. (nascor), born together or with.

Col, for Con.
Signifies together or with.
Col-lapse', n. (labor), a falling together.
Col-late', v. (latum), to bring together.
Col-lect', v. (lego), to gather together.
Col'-locate, v. (locus), to place together.
Col'-loquy, n. (loquor), a speaking together.
Col-lu'sion, n. (ludo), a playing together.

Com, for Con.
Signifies together or with.
Com'-merce, n. (mercor), a trading together.
Com-mix', v. to mix together.
Com-mo'tion, n. (moveo), a moving together.
Com-pel', v. (pello), to drive with.
Com-poser, v. (pono), to put together.
Com-press', v. (premo), to press together.

Cor, for Con.
Signifies together or with.
Cor-rel'ative, a. relative with.
Cor-rob'orate, v. (robur), to make strong together.
Cor rode', v. (rodo), to gnaw together.

Contra.
Signifies against.
Contra-dict', v. to speak against or contrary to.
Con'tro-vert', v. (verta), to turn against.

Counter, for Contra.
Signifies against.
Counter-bal'ance, v. to balance against.
Counter-march', v. to march in an opposite direction.

De.
Signifies down or from.
De-cline', v. (clino), to bend down.
De-duce', v. (duceo), to lead from.
De-fend', v. (fendo), to strike down.
De-ject', v. (jacio), to cast down.
De-pend', v. (pendeo), to hang from.
De-poser, v. (pono), to put down.
**Latin Prefixes.**

**Dis.**
Signifies to take from, away, off, or out; not.

*Dis-Ab-le,* v. to render not able.
*Dis-Arm,'* v. to take away arms.
*Dis-Believe,'* v. not to believe.
*Dis-Bur'den,* v. to take off a burden.
*Dis-hon'Est,* a. not honest.
*Dis-loy'al,* a. not loyal.

**Dis.**
Signifies apart.

*Dis-pel,'* v. (pello), to drive apart.
*Dis-sect,'* v. (seco), to cut apart.
*Dis-solve,'* v. (solo), to loose apart.
*Dis-tend,'* v. (tendo), to stretch apart.
*Dis-tort,'* v. (tortum), to twist apart.
*Dis-tract,'* v. (trahe), to draw apart.

**Dis.**
Signifies apart.

*Dis-sperse,'* v. (spargo), to sprinkle apart.
*Dis-verte,'* v. (vertere), to tend apart.
*Dis-vert,'* v. (vertum), to turn apart.
*Dis-gress,'* v. (gradior), to go apart.
*Dis-lute,'* v. (luo), to wash apart.

**Dis.**
Signifies apart.

*Dis-fer,'* v. (fero), to bear apart.
*Dis-fuse,'* v. (fundo), to pour apart.

**Ex.**
Signifies out or out of.

*Ex-act,'* v. (ago), to take or force out of.
*Ex-cept,'* v. (capio), to take out.
*Ex-cite,'* v. (cito), to call out.
*Ex-claim,'* v. (clamo), to cry out.
*Ex-clude,'* v. (claudeo), to shut out.
*Ex-pand,'* v. (pando), to spread out.
*Ex-pel,'* v. (pello), to drive out of.
*Ex-port,'* v. (porto), to carry out.

**Ex.**
Signifies out or out of.

*Ex-Dirct,'* n. (dico), what is spoken out.
*Ex-Duce,'* v. (duco), to lead out.
*Ex-Gress,'* n. (gradior), a going out.
*Ex-Ject,'* v. (jacio), to cast out.
*Ex-Lect,'* v. (lego), to choose out.
*Ex-Rase,'* v. (rado), to rub out.

**Ex.**
Signifies out or out of.

*Ex-Face,'* v. (facies), to take out the face.
*Ex-Flux,'* n. (fluor), a flowing out.
Extra.
Signifies beyond.

Extra-mun'dane, a. (mundus), beyond the world.
Extra-or'dinary, a. beyond ordinary.

In, before a Verb.
Signifies in or into, on or upon.

In-cline', v. (clino), to lean into.
In-clude', v. (cludo), to shut in.
In-cur', v. (curro), to run upon.
In-lict', v. (flugo), to strike upon.
In-flux, n. (fluo), a flowing into.
In-hale', v. (halo), to breathe in.

Il, for In.
Signifies in or into, on or upon.

Il-lu'minate, v. (lumen), to put light into.
Il-lu'sion, n. (ludo), a playing upon.

Im, for In.
Signifies in or into, on or upon.

Im-merse', v. (mergo), to plunge into.
Im-pel', v. (pello), to drive on.
Im-pend', v. (pendeo), to hang upon or over.
Im-port', v. (porto), to carry into.
Im-pose', v. (pono), to put upon.
Im-pris'on, v. to put in prison.

Ir, for In.
Signifies in or into, on or upon.

Ir'ri'tate, v. (ira), to put in anger.
Ir-rup'tion, n. (ruptum), a breaking into.

In, before an Adjective.
Signifies not.

In-ac'tive, a. not active.
In-an'imate, a. (anima), not having life.
In-cau'tious, a. not cautious.
In-com'petent, a. not competent.

Ig, for In.
Signifies not.

Ig-no'ble, a. not noble.
Ig-nomin'ious, a. (nomen), not having a name.

Il, for In.
Signifies not.

Il-le'gal, a. not legal.
Il-leg'ible, a. (lego), that can not be read.
Il-lib'er'al, a. not liberal.
Il-lic't'it, a. not permitted
**Im, for In.**

Signifies not.

*Im-mor'al, a. not moral.*
*Im-mor'tal, a. not mortal.*
*Im-par'tial, a. not partial.*
*Im-pa'tient, a. not patient.*
*Im-per'fect, a. not perfect.*

**Ir, for In.**

Signifies not.

*Ir-ra'tional, a. not rational.*
*Ir-refut'able, a. not to be refuted.*
*Ir-reg'ular, a. not regular.*
*Ir-resist'ible, a. not to be resisted.*

**Intro.**

Signifies between or among.

*Inter-fer'e, v. (ferio), to strike between.*
*Inter-lude, n. (ludo), a part between plays.*
*Inter-pose', v. (pono), to place between.*
*Inter'-rogate, v. (rogo), to ask between.*
*Inter-rupt', v. (ruptum), to break between.*
*Inter-sect', v. (seco), to cut between.*

**Intro.**

Signifies within.

*Intro-duce', v. (duco), to lead within.*
*Intro-ver't, v. (verto), to turn within.*

**Ob.**

Signifies in the way, against, out.

*Ob-loquy, n. (loquor), something spoken against.*
*Ob'-stacle, n. (sto), something standing in the way.*
*Ob-trude', v. (trudo), to thrust against.*
*Ob'-viate, v. (via), to put out of the way.*

**Oc, for Ob.**

Signifies in the way, up, down.

*Oc-ca'sion, n. (cado), a falling in the way.*
*Oc'-cupy, v. (capio), to take up.*
*Oc-cur', v. (curro), to run in the way.*

**Of, for Ob.**

Signifies in the way, against.

*Of-fend', v. (fendo), to strike against.*
*Of'-fer, v. (fero), to bear in the way.*

**Op, for Ob.**

Signifies in the way, against.

*Op-pose', v. (pono), to put in the way.*
*Op-press', v. (premo), to press against.*
*Op-pugn', v. (pugna), to fight against.*
Per.
Signifies through or thoroughly.
Per'-fect, a. (facio), made thoroughly.
Per'-spire', v. (spiro), to breathe through.
Per'-va'ke, v. (cado), to go through.
Per'-use', v. (usum), to read through.

Post.
Signifies after.
Post'-pone', v. (pono), to put after or off.
Post'-script, n. (scribo), something written after.

Pre.
Signifies before.
Pre'-ce'de', v. (cedo), to go before.
Pre'-dict', v. (dico), to foretell.
Pre'-fer', v. (fero), to bear or esteem before.
Pre'-fix, n. (fixus), something fixed before.
Pre'-side', v. (sedeo), to sit before.
Pre'-vent', v. (vento), to come before.

Preter.
Signifies beyond or past.
Pre'ter-it, a. (eo), gone past.
Preter'-nat'ural, a. beyond natural.

Pro.
Signifies for, forward, forth or out.
Pro'-ceed', v. (cedo), to go forward.
Pro'-move', v. (moveo), to move forward.
Pro'-pel', v. (pello), to drive forward.
Pro'-duc', v. (duco), to lead forth.
Pro'-claim', v. (clamo), to cry out.
Pro'-tract', v. (traho), to draw out.
Pro'-voke', v. (voco), to call out.

Re.
Signifies back or again, anew.
Re'-ce'de', v. (cedo), to go back.
Re'-claim', v. (clamo), to call back.
Re'-cline', v. (clino), to lean back.
Re'-flux, n. (flu), a flowing back.
Re'-fuse', v. (fundo), to pour back.
Re'-voke', v. (voco), to call back.

Retro.
Signifies back or backwards.
Retro'-cens'sion, n. (cessum), the act of going back.
Ret'ro-grade, v. (gradior), going backward.
Ret'ro-spect, n. (specio), a looking backwards.


**Latin Prefixes.**

**Se.**
Signifies aside or apart.
- **Se-ceed',** v. (cedo), to go apart.
- **Se-clude',** v. (clando), to shut up apart.
- **Se-duce',** v. (duclo), to lead aside.
- **Se-di'tion, n.** (itum), a going aside.

**Sinc.**
Signifies without.
- **Sin'-ple, a.** (plico), without fold.
- **Sin-cere', a.** (cera), without wax.
- **Si'ne-cure, n.** (cura), a situation without care.

**Sub.**
Signifies under.
- **Sub-ja'cent, a.** (jaceo), lying under.
- **Sub-marine', a.** (mare), under the sea.
- **Sub-scribe',** v. (scribo), to write under.
- **Sub-tract',** v. (tracto), to draw under or from.

**Suc, for Sub.**
Signifies under, up.
- **Suc-ceed',** v. (cedo), to go under or after.
- **Suc-cor',** v. (currte), to run under.
- **Suc-cumb',** v. (cumbo), to lean under.

**Suf, for Sub.**
Signifies under.
- **Suf'-fer, v.** (fero), to bear under.
- **Suf-fuse',** v. (fundo), to pour under.

**Sup, for Sub.**
Signifies under, up.
- **Sup-port',** v. (porto), to bear up.
- **Sup-pose',** v. (pono), to put under.
- **Sup-press',** v. (premo), to press under.

**Super.**
Signifies above or over, upon.
- **Super-abound',** v. to overabound.
- **Super-add',** v. to add over and above.
- **Super-fine', a.** overfine.
- **Super-sede',** v. (sedeo), to sit above.
- **Super-vi'sor, n.** (video), an overseer.
- **Super-scribe',** v. (scribo), to write upon.

**Sur, (Fr. for Super.)**
Signifies above, over, upon.
- **Sur-mount',** v. to mount above.
- **Sur-vive',** v. (vivo), to live over or after.
- **Sur-face, n.** (facies), upon the face.
- **Sur-vey',** v. (video), to look upon.
Sus, for Sub.
Signifies under, up, upwards.
Sus-pect', v. (specio), to look under.
Sus-pend', v. (pendeo), to hang up.
Sus-tain', v. (teneo), to hold up.

Trans.
Signifies across, over or beyond, through.
Tra-duce', v. (duco), to lead across.
Trans-fer', v. (fero), to carry over.
Trans-late', v. (latum), to carry over.
Trans-mit', v. (mitto), to send over.

Ultra.
Signifies beyond.
Ultra-ist, n. one who is beyond.
Ultra-mon'tane, a. (mons), beyond the mountains.
Ultra-mun'dane, a. (mundus), beyond the world.

SUFFIXES.

FORMULA.—Manual,—m-a-n-u-a-l,—manual,—manu is derived from the Latin word manus, the hand;—the suffix al signifies of, relating or pertaining to; besfitting or eming;—when combined, they form the word manual, which means relating or pertaining to the hand.

Ac.
Signifies of, or belonging to.
— Car'diac, a. (cardia, Gr.), belonging to the heart.
Elegiac, a. (elegia, Gr.), belonging to elegy.
Demo'niac, a. belonging to a demon.

Accous.
Signifies of or consisting of, like or resembling.
—Arena'ceous, a. (arena), consisting of sand.
Argilla'ceous, a. (argilla), consisting of clay.
Farina'ceous, a. (farina), consisting of meal.
Herbaceous, a. (herba), consisting of herbs.

Acy.
Signifies being, or state of being; office of.
Ac'curacy, n. a being accurate.
Del'icacy, n. a being delicate.
Ob'stinance, n. a being obstinate.
Cu'rance, n. the office of a curate.

Age.
Signifies collection of; state of being; an allowance for.
Bag'age, n. a collection of bags.
Cord'age, n. a collection of cords.
Herb'age, n. a collection of herbs.
Bond'age, n. state of being in bonds.
SUFFIXES.

Al.
Signifies of, relating or pertaining to; befitting or becoming.
Fil’al, a. (filius), relating to or becoming a son.
Flo’ral, a. (flos), relating to flowers.
Man’val, a. (manus), relating to the hand.
Ment’al, a. (mens), relating to the mind.

An, Ian, Ean.
Signifies belonging, relating or pertaining to.
Agra’rian, a. (ager), relating to the fields.
Chris’tian, a. relating to Christ.
Plebe’ian, a. relating to the people.
Europe’an, a. relating to Europe.

An, Ian.
Signifies one who, or the person that.
Art’isan, n. one who is skilled in an art.
Chris’tian, n. one who believes in Christ.
Europe’ian, n. one who lives in Europe.
Hist’orian, n. one who writes history.

Ance, Ancy.
Signifies being or state of being; ing.*
Con’stancy, n. state of being constant.
Ign’orance, n. state of being ignorant.
Vig’ilance, n. state of being vigilant.
Assist’ance, n. (sisto), a standing to.

Ant.
Signifies one who, or the person that.
Assail’ant, n. one who assails.
Assist’ant, n. one who assists.
Claim’ant, n. one who claims.
Com’batant, n. one who combats.
Attend’ant, n. one who attends.
Depend’ant, n. one who depends on another.

Ant.
Signifies ing.
Brill’i ant, a. (briller), shining.
Attend’ant, a. attending; accompanying.
Depend’ant, a. (pendeo), hanging down.
Con’sonant, a. (sonus), sounding together.
Observe’ant, a. observing.
Pleas’ant, a. pleasing.

Ar.
Signifies in the form of; like; relating to; having.
Cir’cular, a. (circulus), in the form of a circle.
Glob’ular, a. (globus), in the form of a globe.

* Ing has a participial meaning, and is defined by the expression continuing to; because it denotes primarily, continuance of action, or condition.
In'sular, a. (insula), relating to an island.
Ju'gular, a. (jugulum), relating to the throat.
Oc'u'lar, a. (oculus), relating to the eyes.
Cel'lu'lar, a. (cella), having cells.

**Ar.**

Signifies one who.

Beg'gar, n. one who begs.
Ly'ar, n. one who tells lies.
Schol'ar, n. one who goes to school.

**Ard.**

Signifies one who.

Drunk'ard, n. one who gets drunk.
Slug'gard, n. one who is sluggish.
Do'tard, n. one whose mind is impaired.
Nic'eard, n. one who is a miser.

**Ary.**

Signifies one who or the person that.

Ad'versary, n. one who is adverse.
Em'issary, n. one who is sent out.
MIS'sionary, n. (mitto), one who is sent.
Trib'utary, n. one who pays tribute.

**Ary.**

Signifies the place where, or the thing that.

A'piary, n. (apis), the place where bees are kept.
Gran'ary, n. (granum), the place where grain is stored.
Li'brary, n. (liber), the place where books are kept.
Lu'minary, n. (lumen), the thing that gives light.

**Ary.**

Signifies belonging, relating, or pertaining to.

Hon'orary, a. pertaining or relating to honor.
Lit'erary, a. (litera), pertaining or relating to letters.
Mil'itary, a. (miles), pertaining or relating to soldiers.
Pul'monary, a. (pulmo), pertaining or relating to the lungs.

**Ate.**

Signifies having, being.

Cor'porate, a. (corpus), having a body.
In'an'mate, a. (anima), not having life.
Intes'tate, a. (testis), not having a will.
Des'perate, a. (spero), being out of hope.

**Ate.**

Signifies one who or the person that.

Cu'rate, n. (cura), one who has the care.
Del'egate, n. (lego), one who is sent from.
Grad'uate, n. (gradior), one who takes a degree.
Po'ten'tate, n. (posse), one who has power.
SUFFIXES.

Ate.
Signifies to make, to give, to put, or to take.
DEBIL’ITRATE, v. (debilis), to make feeble.
FACIL’ITRATE, v. (facilis), to make easy.
FRUS’TRATE, v. (frustra), to make vain.
REN’OVATE, v. (novus), to make new again.
DEC’ORATE, v. (decor), to give ornament.
REG’ULATE, v. (rego), to give rules.

Ble, Able, Ible.
Signifies may be or can be; worthy of.
BLAM’ABLE, a. that may be blamed.
DISCERN’IBLE, a. that can be discerned.
INHAB’ITABLE, a. that can be inhabited.
CONTEMPT’IBLE, a. worthy of contempt.

Cle.
Signifies little or small.
CAN’TICLE, n. (cano), a little song.
I’CICLE, n. a small stick of ice.
PED’ICLE, n. (pes), a little flower stem.

Dom.
Signifies the place where; state of being.
DUKE’DOM, n. the place where a duke reigns.
KING’DOM, n. the place where a king reigns.
FREE’DOM, n. the state of being free.
WIS’DOM, n. the state of being wise.

Ee.
Signifies one who, or one to whom.
ABSENT’EE, n. one who is absent.
REFUGEE, n. (fugio), one who flies.
ASSIGNED, n. one to whom anything is assigned.
TRUSTEE, n. one to whom a trust is given.

Eer.
Signifies one who or the person that.
AUCTIONEER, n. one who sells at an auction.
ENGINEER, n. one who has charge of an engine.
MOUNTAINEER, n. one who lives on a mountain.
MUTINEER, n. one who is guilty of mutiny.

En.
Signifies made of.
BRA’ZEN, a. made of brass.
HEMP’EN, a. made of hemp.
WOOD’EN, a. made of wood.
WOOL’EN, a. made of wool.

En.
Signifies to make.
DEEP’EN, v. to make deep.
FAST’EN, v. to make fast.
GLAD’EN, v. to make glad.
HARD’EN, v. to make hard.
Ence, Ency.
Signifies being or state of being; ing.
Im'pudence, n. (pudeo), state of being without shame.
Concur'rense, n. (curro), a running together.
Con'fluence, n. (fluо), a flowing together.
El'oquence, n. (loquor), a speaking out.

Ent.
Signifies one who, or the person that.
Adhe'rent, n. (hарео), one who sticks to.
A'gent, n. (agо), one who acts.
Pa'tient, n. (patiо), one who suffers.
Pres'ident, n. one who presides.

Ent.
Signifies ing or being.
Cohe'rent, a. (hарео), sticking together.
Efful'gent, a. (fulгео), shining forth.
Pend'ent, a. (пендео), hanging.
Po'tent, a. (potеns), being powerful.

Er.
Signifies one who or the person that.
Build'еr, n. one who builds.
Buy'еr, n. one who buys.
Fish'еr, n. one who fishes.
Inquir'еr, n. one who inquires.

Escence.
Signifies state of growing or becoming.
Convales'cence, n. (valeо), state of growing well.
Putres'cence, n. (putris), state of becoming rotten.

Escent.
Signifies growing or becoming.
Convales'cent, a. growing well.
Quies'cent, a. (quies), becoming quiet.

Ful.
Signifies full of.
Care'ful, a. full of care.
Doubt'ful, a. full of doubt.
Fear'ful, a. full of fear.
Hope'ful, a. full of hope.

Fy.
Signifies to make.
For'tify, v. (fortis), to make strong.
Mag'nify, v. (magnus), to make great.
Pu'ri'fy, v. (purus), to make pure.
Rec'tify, v. (rego), to make right.
SUFFIXES.

Hood.
Signifies the state of.
BoY'hood, n. the state of a boy.
Child'hood, n. the state of a child.
Knight'hood, n. the state of a knight.
Girl'hood, n. the state of a girl.

Ic, Ical.
Signifies of, pertaining to, like.
AcADEM'ical, a. pertaining to an academy.
AngEL'ical, a. of or pertaining to an angel.
HerO'ic, a. like a hero.
Ocean'ic, a. of or pertaining to the ocean.

Ice.
Signifies a being, or thing that.
Just'ice, n. a being just.
Mal'ice, n. (male), a being evil.
Serv'ice, n. the thing that is served.
No'tice, n. (nosco), the thing that makes known.

Ics.
Signifies the science or art of.
Eth'ics, n. the science of manners or morals.
Op'tics, n. the science of seeing.

Id.
Signifies being or ing.
Frig'id, a. (frigus), being cold.
Splen'did, a. (splendo), shining.
Tor'rid, a. (torreo), parching.
Viv'id, a. (vivo), living.

Ille.
Signifies belonging to; may or can be; easily.
Fe'brile, a. (fibris), belonging to a fever.
Host'ile, a. (hostis), belonging to an enemy.
Juv'enile, a. (juvenis), belonging to youth.
Frag'ile, a. (frango), easily broken.

Ine.
Signifies of or belonging.
Divine', a. (divus), belonging to God.
Ca'nine, a. (canis), belonging to dogs.
Fem'inine, a. (femina), belonging to woman.
Inf'antine, a. belonging to an infant.

Ion.
Signifies the act of; state of being; ing.
Expu'lsion, n. (pello), the act of driving out.
Inspec'tion, n. (specio), the act of looking into.
Anim'a'tion, n. the state of being animate.
Corrup'tion, n. the state of being corrupt.
Precis'ion, n. the state of being precise.
Expans'ion, n. (pando), a spreading out.
Ise, Ize.
Signifies to make, to give.

Civilize, v. to make civil.
Fertilize, v. to make fertile.
Legalize, v. to make legal.
Modernize, v. to make modern.

Ish.
Signifies somewhat; belonging to; like.

Black’ish, a. somewhat black.
Green’ish, a. somewhat green.
Scottish, a. belonging to Scotland.
Spanish, a. belonging to Spain.
Foolish, a. like a fool.
Foppish, a. like a fop.

Ish.
Signifies to make.

Cher’ish, v. (carus), to make dear.
Embelleish, v. (beau), to make beautiful.
Finish, v. (finis), to make an end.
Publicish, v. (vulgus), to make public.

Ism.
Signifies state of being; an idiom; doctrine of.

Barbarism, n. state of being barbarous.
Fanaticism, n. state of being a fanatic.
Her/oism, n. state of being a hero.
Idiotism, n. state of being an idiot.

Ist.
Signifies one who, or the person that.

Artist, n. one who practises an art.
Botanist, n. one who studies botany.
Florist, n. (flos), one who cultivates flowers.
Humorist, n. one who is fond of humor.

Ite.
Signifies one who, or the person that.

Canaanite, n. one who dwells in Canaan.
Favorite, n. one who is favored.
Levite, n. one who is descended from Levi.

Ity, or Ty.
Signifies being or state of being.

Ability, n. state of being able.
Captivity, n. state of being a captive.
Docility, n. state of being docile.
Fertility, n. state of being fertile.

Ive.
Signifies one who, or the person that.

Captive, n. (capio), one who is taken.
Fugitive, n. (fugio), one who flies.
Operative, n. (opera), one who works.
Native, n. (nascor), one who is born.
Ive.
Signifies having power, or ing.
Correct'ive, a. having power to correct.
Invent'ive, a. having power to invent.
Adhe'sive, a. (hörceo), sticking to.
Attract'ive, a. attracting.

Less.
Signifies without.
Art'less, a. without art.
Child'less, a. without a child.
Fruit'less, a. without fruit.
Pow' erless, a. without power.

Like.
Signifies like or resembling.
God'like, a. like or resembling God.
Man'like, a. like or resembling man.
War'like, a. like or resembling war.

Ling.
Signifies little, young.
Dar'ling, n. a little dear.
Duck'ling, n. a little or young duck.
Gos'ling, n. a little or young goose.
Lord'ling, n. a little or young lord.

Ly, for Like.
Signifies like or resembling.
Cow'ardly, a. like or resembling a coward.
Fa ther'ly, a. like or resembling a father.
Prince'ly, a. like or resembling a prince.
World'ly, a. like or resembling the world.

Ment.
Signifies being or state of being; act of; the thing that.
Excite'ment, n. state of being excited.
Retire'ment, n. state of being retired.
Chastise'ment, n. act of chastising.
Acquire'ment, n. the thing acquired.

Mony.
Signifies state of being; thing that.
Ac'rimony, n. (acris), the state of being sharp.
Mat'rimony, n. (mater), the state of being a mother.
Pat'rimony, n. (pater), the thing inherited from a father.
Tes'timony, n. (testis), the thing that is affirmed by a witness.

Ness.
Signifies a being or state of being.
Base'ness, n. the state of being base.
Bold'ness, n. the state of being bold.
Cool'ness, n. the state of being cool.
Fond'ness, n. the state of being fond.
Glad'ness, n. the state of being glad.
Or.
Signifies one who, or the person that.
COLLECT'or, n. one who collects.
CREA'tor, n. one who creates.
DIRECT'or, n. one who directs.
IM'itator, n. one who imitates.
INSPECT'or, n. one who inspects.
PREDICT'or, n. one who predicts.

Ory.
Signifies the place where; thing that.
DEPOS'itory, n. the place where things are deposited.
DOR'mitory, n. (dormio), a place where persons sleep.
FACT'ory, n. ( facto), a place where articles are made.
MEM'ory, n. the thing or faculty that remembers.

Ory.
Signifies of; belonging or relating to; ing.
PREF'atory, a. belonging or relating to a preface.
VALEDICT'ory, n. (vale, dico), relating to a farewell.
EXPLAN'atory, a. explaining.
SATISFACT'ory, a. satisfying.

Ose.
Signifies full of.
JOCOSE', a. (jocus), full of jokes.
VERBOSE', a. (verbum), full of words.

Ous.
Signifies full of; consisting of; ing.
DANGEROUS, a. full of danger.
GLORIOUS, a. full of glory.
GRIEV'ous, a. full of grief.
LABOR'ious, a. full of labor.
MUR'DERous, a. murdering.

Ry.
Signifies a being; the art of; the place where.
BRA'very, n. a being brave.
SLA'very, n. a being a slave.
COOK'ery, n. the art of a cook.
SUR'gery, n. the art of a surgeon.

Ship.
Signifies office of; state of.
CLERK'ship, n. the office of a clerk.
HORSE'MANShip, n. the office of a horseman.
FRIEND'ship, n. the state of a friend.
RIVAL'ship, n. the state of a rival.

Some.
Signifies somewhat; full of.
DARK'some, a. somewhat dark.
GLAD'some, a. somewhat glad.
WEAR'isome, a. somewhat weary.
FROL'icsome, a. full of frolic.
SUFFIXES.

**Ster.**
Signifies one who.

**Game'ster, n.** one who games or gambles.
**Song'ster, n.** one who sings.
**Young'ster, n.** one who is young.

**Tude, Ude.**
Signifies being or state of being.

**Alt'titude, n.** (altus), the state of being high.
**For'titude, n.** (fortis), the state of being brave.
**Rect'titude, n.** (rectus), the state of being right.
**Serv'titude, n.** (servio), n. the state of being a slave.

**Ule.**
Signifies little or small.

**Animal'cule, n.** a little animal.
**Glob'ule, n.** a little globe.
**Gran'ule, n.** (granum), a little grain.
**Ret'icule, n.** a little net or bag.

**Ure.**
Signifies the thing; state of being; act of.

**Creat'ure, n.** the thing created.
**Enclo'sure, n.** the thing that is enclosed.
**Scrip'ture, n.** (scribo), the thing written.
**Compo'sure, n.** the state of being composed.
**Expo'sure, n.** the state of being exposed.
**Depart'ure, n.** the act of departing.

**Ward.**
Signifies in the direction of, or looking toward.

**East'ward, ad.** in the direction of the east.
**Heav' enward, ad.** in the direction of heaven.
**Home'ward, ad.** looking towards home.
**Wind'ward, ad.** looking towards the wind.

**Y.**
Signifies the being; the state of being; ing.

**Hon'esty, n.** state of being honest.
**Mas'tery, n.** state of being master.
**Mod'esty, n.** state of being modest.
**Col'loquy, n.** (loquor), a talking together.

**Y.**
Signifies full of; consisting or made of.

**Blood'y, a.** full of blood.
**Briny, a.** full of brine.
**Dew'y, a.** full of dew.
**Clay'ey, a.** consisting of clay.
**Flesh'y, a.** consisting of flesh.
**Rock'y, a.** consisting of rock.
GREEK PREFIXES.

A, An, (a Privative.*)
Signifies want of, not, or without.

 Abyss', n. (byssos), without a bottom.
 An'archy, n. (arche), want of government.
 Anom'aly, n. (omalos), not or none like.
 Ap'athy, n. (pathos), want of feeling.
 A'theist, n. (theos), one without a God.

 Amphi, Ambi, (dufi, and ambo, Lat. both)
Signifies both or double.

 Amphi'bious, a. (bios), living both on land and in water.
 Ambid'ex'trous, a. (dexter), using both hands.

 Ana, (an.)
Signifies through, up, back, or again.

 Ana'l'y sis, n. (lysis), a loosing back or again.
 Ana'tomy, n. (tomos), a cutting through or up.

 Anti, Ant, (ant.)
Signifies against, opposite or opposed to.

 Antar'ctic, n. (arctos), opposite to the north.
 Anti'bile'tous, a. (bilis), against bile.
 Anti'pathy, n. (pathos), feeling against.

 Apo, Aph, (apo.)
Signifies from or away.

 Apoc'rypha, n. (crypto), writings concealed from.
 Apos'tate, n. (sto), one who stands from or away.
 Apos'tle, n. (stelo), one sent from.
 Aphe' lion, n. the point farthest from the sun.

 Cata, Cat, (kara.)
Signifies down, from side to side.

 Cata'logue, n. (logos), words or names written down.
 Cata'rrh, n. (rheo), a flowing down.
 Cata'chise, v. (echeo), to make sounds from side to side.

 Dia, Di, (dia.)
Signifies through, asunder.

 Diex'er'esis, n. (aresis), a taking asunder or separately.
 Diag'onal, a. (gonia), through the angles.
 Di'am'er, n. (metrum), the measure through.
 Diaph' ans, a. (p'ano), appearing through.

* Privative, n. a letter or syllable prefixed to a word, which changes it from an affirmative to a negative sense.
**GREEK PREFIXES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En, Em</td>
<td>Signifies in or on</td>
<td><em>En</em>phemast, <em>En</em>phasis, <em>En</em>rujiasti, <em>En</em>phoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEdem′ic</td>
<td>Signifies in or among the people.</td>
<td><em>JEdem′ic</em>al, <em>JEdem′ic</em>ctic, <em>JEdem′ic</em>tic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JΣΘY</td>
<td>Signifies in or on</td>
<td><em>JΣΘY</em>al, <em>JΣΘY</em>tic, <em>JΣΘY</em>tic, <em>JΣΘY</em>tic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyper</td>
<td>Signifies above, over, or beyond.</td>
<td><em>Hyper</em>bole, <em>Hyper</em>boland, <em>Hyper</em>boland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypo</td>
<td>Signifies under</td>
<td><em>Hypo</em>aphor, <em>Hypo</em>aphor, <em>Hypo</em>aphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par</td>
<td>Signifies beside, like or similar.</td>
<td><em>Par</em>apher, <em>Par</em>apher, <em>Par</em>apher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Epi* (ἐπι.), Signifies upon.

-Epιdem′ic, a. (demos), upon the people.
-Epι'gram, n. (grapho), something written upon.
-Epι'logy, n. (logos), what is spoken upon or after.
-Epι'taph, n. (taphos), upon one who is buried.

*Hyper* (ὑπερ.), Signifies above, over, or beyond.

-Hyperbo′rean, a. (boreas), beyond the north.
-Hypercrit′ical, a. overcritical.
-Hyper′bole, n. (bole), a shooting beyond the mark.

*Eu* or *Ev* (ευ.), Signifies good.

-Eυlo′gion, n. (logos), a good word.
-Eυ′phony, n. (phone), a good sound.
-Eυan′gel, n. (angelos), good tidings; the gospel.

*Hypo* (ὑπο.), Signifies under.

*Hypoth′esis, n. (thesis), what is placed under.*

*Meta* (μετα.), Signifies beyond, according to.

-Met′aphor, n. (pherō), a word carried beyond its ordinary meaning.
-Metaphysics, n. ( physis), the science of things beyond nature.
-Meth′od, n. (odos), according to a way or plan.

*Para* or *Par* (παρα.), Signifies beside, like or similar.

-Par′alleli, a. (allelon), beside one another.
-Par′aphrēse, n. (phrasis), a phrase beside or like another.
-Par′ody, n. (ode), a song or poem like or imitative of another.

*Peri* (περι.), Signifies round, about.

-Pericra′nium, n. (cranium), round the cranium.
-Perim′eter, n. (metrum), the measure round.

*Syn* (συν.), Signifies together, with.

-Syn′od, n. (odos), a way or coming together.
-Synon′ymous, a. (onomat), named together or like.
-Synop′sis, n. (optos), a looking together.
-Syn′tax, n. (tactos), a pulling together.
Sy, for Syn.
Signifies together, with.

System, n. (stasis), a standing together.
Sys'tole, n. (stello), a sending together.

Syl, for Syn.
Signifies together, with.

Syl'able, n. (labo), a taking together.

Sym, for Syn.
Signifies together, with.

Sym'metry, n. (metrum), a measuring together.
Sym'pathy, n. (pathos), a feeling with.

GREEK ALPHABET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Alpha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Beta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>Gamma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Delta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>Epsilon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>Zeta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>Eta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>Theta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Iota.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>Kappa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>Lambda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Mu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Nu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Xi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Omicron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>Pi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Rho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Sigma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Tau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>u or y</td>
<td>Upsilon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>Phi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>Chi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>Psi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Omega.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Æft—Behind. Baeftan—Behind.

AFT, ad. behind; astern. ABAFT', ad. behind; towards the stern
AFTER, prep. following in place or of a ship.
become. BEHIND, ad. at the back of.
BEHIND'HAND, a. in arrears; backward.

Beatn—to Beat; Bate.

ABATE', v. to lessen; to diminish. UNABAT'ED, a. not abated.
BEAT, v. to strike; to bruise. UNBAT'ED, a. not lessened.
BATE, v. to lessen; to grow less. UNBEAT'EN, a. not beaten.
BEAT'EN, p. a. made smooth by treading. ABATE'MENT, n. diminution; decrease.

Betan—to Push Forward; to Promote.

ABET', v. to encourage; to aid. ABET'TER, n. one who abets.

Abidan—to Stay in a Place; to Dwell.

ABIDE', v. to stay in a place; to wait AVID'ING, n. continuance; stay.
BIDE, v. to dwell; to wait for. [for. ABODE', n. a dwelling-place.

ABOARD', ad. a-board, within a ship.

Bodian—to Command; to Announce; to Foretell.

BODE, v. to foreshow. BODE'MENT, n. an omen.
ABODE', v. to foretoken. BOD'ING, n. an omen.
FOREBODE', v. to foretell. FOREBOD'ER, n. one who forebodes.
UNFORBOD'ING, a. giving no omens. FOREBOD'ING, n. perception beforehand.
ABOD'ING, n. presentiment.

Abutan—About; Around.

ABOUT', prep. round; near to. ABOUT', ad. here and there.

Abufan. Be—By, and ufan—Aloft.

ABOVE', prep. in a higher place; more | ABOVE'ALL, ad. in the first place.
than. ABOVE'BOARD, ad. in open sight.

ABOVE'GROUND, a. alive.

ABREAST', ad. a, breast, side by side.

ABROAD', ad. brad, from home; in another country.

Cursian—to Curse; to Doom.

ACCURSE', v. to doom to misery. CURSE, v. to wish evil to; to afflict.
ACCURSED', a. doomed; execrable. CURSED, a. deserving a curse.
Ac—PAIN.

Ache, n. a continued pain. | Unaching, a. not feeling pain.

Ac, aac—an Oak.

Oak, n. a forest tree. | Bar'ncle, n. (beard, a child), a shell-
A'corn, n. (corn, grain), the seed of Oak'en, n. made of oak. | fish.
the oak. | Ac'ton, n. oaktown.

Æcer—a Field.

A'cre, n. 4840 square yards of land. | A'cred, a. possessing acres.

Adl—DISEASED; CORRUPTED.

Ad'dlepate, n. a person of weak in-
Ad'dle, a. barren; unfruitful. tellect.

A'do', n. a, do, trouble; bustle; unnecessary turmoil.

Afraid', a. (afered, aferan, to frighten), struck with fear.

Foran—BEFORE; FORE.

Afore', prep. before; sooner than.
Afore'hand, ad. previous provision. | Before', prep. in front of.
Afore'named, a. named before. | Fore, a. coming or going first.
Afore'said, a. said before. | Forearm', v. to prepare for attack.
Before'hand, ad. previously.

Gan—to Go. Agan—GONE; PAST.

Gang—a Going; a Journey; a Path.

Age, n. any period of time.
Aged, a. old.
Go, v. to walk; to move; to proceed.
Went, pret. of Go.
Gone, pp. of Go; advanced.
Non'age, n. minority; under age.
Go'er, n. one who goes.
Go'by, n. a passing by; evasion.
Gait, n. manner and air of walking.
Go-to, int. come, come.

Gang'way, n. a passage.

Gast—the Breath; a Spirit.

Gast, v. to frighten; to terrify. | Ghast'ly, ad. like a ghost.
Aghast', a. struck with horror. | Ghast'liness, n. paleness; frightful
Gas, n. an aeriform fluid. aspect.
Gas'eous, a. having the form of gas. | Ghost, n. the soul; the spirit.
Gho'stly, a. relating to the soul.

Note.—Gastric, (comes from the Greek gaster,) belonging to the stomach.

Æge, ege—FEAR.

A'gue, n. an intermitting fever with | A'gued, a. shivering.
cold fits.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Eglan—to Pain; to Trouble.

Ail, v. to pain; to trouble. \(\text{AIL'ING, ppr. a. sickly.}\)
Ail'ment, n. disease.

Albeit, ad. all, be, it, although, notwithstanding.

Eld—Age; Time. Eald—Old.

Old, a. advanced in years.
Eld, n. old age; old people.
Al'derman, n. a magistrate.
Olden, a. old; ancient.

El'der, n. one more advanced in years; a church officer.
Co-el'der, n. an officer with.
El'derly, a. bordering upon old age.
El'dest, a. oldest.

Acerran—to Turn.

Ajar', ad. half or partly open.

Eale', from AElan—to Kindle; to Inflame.

Ale'house, n. a house where ale is sold.

Eal—All.

All'so, ad. swa, in the same manner; All, a. the whole; every one. likewise.

Lecgan—to Lay.

Lay, v. to place; to put; to calm.
Allay', v. to quiet; to soothe.
Lay'er, n. a stratum; one that lays.
Forelay', v. to lay beforehand.
Inlay', v. to insert other substances.
Mislay', v. to lay in a wrong place.
Out'lay, n. expenditure.
Overlay', v. to cover; to smother.

Unlaid', a. not placed.
Uplay', v. to lay up.
Ledge, n. a layer; a stratum.
Leg'ner, n. an account book.
Leg'er, n. a resident.
Allay'ment, n. the act of allaying.
Belay', v. to block up; to fasten a rope.

Hlot—Lot.

Lot, n. fortune; chance; portion.
Lot'tery, n. a game of chance.

Allocation, n. that which is allotted.

Allow', v. to admit; to permit.
Disallow', v. to refuse permission.
Allow'able, a. that may be allowed.
Allow'ance, n. permission; sanction.

Lyfan—to Permit.

Belæwan—to Betray.

Allure', v. to entice; to decoy.

Almes—Alms.

Alms, n. what is given to the poor.
Al'moner, n. one who gives alms.
Lyft—The Air; the Heavens.

Loft, n. the highest floor.
Aloft, ad. on high; in the air.

Lof'ty, a. high; proud.
Lof'tiness, n. elevation; pride.

Alone', a. all, one, single; solitary.


Length, n. extent from end to end.
Length'en, v. to make longer.
Length'wise, ad. in the direction of the length.
Length'y, a. long.
Lin'ger, v. to delay; to loiter.

Ling'ering, a. slow.
Long, a. extended.
Along', ad. at length.
Along'side, ad. side by side.
Lank, a. thin; slender; spare.

Lank'y, a. tall and thin.
Lank'ness, n. slimness; leanness.

Hlowan, hlewan—to Low; to Bellow. Hlud—Loud.

Loud, a. noisy; so as to be heard far.
Loud'ly, ad. noisily.

Loud'ness, n. force of sound.
Loud', ad. with a great noise.

Hraed—Prompt.

Read'y, a. prepared; willing.
Read'ness, n. promptitude.

Read'ily, ad. promptly; quickly.
Alread'y, ad. now; at this time.

Altogether, ad. all, to, gather, completely; without exception.

AL'ways, ad. all, way, perpetually; constantly.

Am—the first person singular of the verb to Be.

Mægen—Power; Strength; Main.

Main, a. principal; chief; mighty; force.
Main'ly, ad. principally; chiefly.
Main'sail, n. the principal sail.

Main'mast, n. the principal mast.
Main'land, n. the principal land; the continent.

Amain', ad. with force; violently.

Mase—a Whirlpool.

Maze', n. a labyrinth; perplexity; uncertainty.
Ama'ze', v. to astonish; to perplex.
Ama'zed', a. perplexed.

Unama'zed', a. not perplexed.
Ma'zy, a. winding; perplexed.
Ama'zing, p. a. astonishing; wonderful.

Bema'ze', v. to bewilder.

Ambas'sador, n. a person sent from one power to another.

Emb'assy, n. the message of an ambassador.

Middel—Equally Distant.

Mid'dle, a. equally distant from the extremes.
Mid'dling, a. middle rank or size.

Mid'st, n. the middle.
Mid'dleaged, a. middle of life.
Mid'heaven, n. middle of the sky.
Mid’night, n. middle of the night.
Mid’stream, n. middle of the stream.
Mid’summer, n. middle of the summer.
Mid’way, n. the middle of the way.

Mid’winter, n. the middle of the winter.
Mid’riff, n. the diaphragm.
Amidst’, prep. in the middle.
Amid’, prep. in the middle.

Missian—to Miss.
Miss, v. to fail in aim; not to succeed. | Amiss’, a. faulty; wrong; improper.

Amang, from mengan—to Mix.

Angel—a Hook.

Ang’le, v. to fish with a rod and hook. | An’gler, n. one who angles.
An’gling, n. fishing with a rod and line.

Note.—Ang’le, a corner, comes from the Greek $\partial\gamma\kappa\upsilon\eta$, any thing bent.

Æl—Oil. Ælan—to Oil; to Smear.

Oil, n. an unctuous animal matter. | Anneal’, v. to heat and cool slowly
Oil’y, a. like oil; greasy. in oil.
Neal, v. to temper by heat and oil.

A’non, ad. on, an, in one; quickly; soon; in a short time.

Anoth’er, a. an, other, not the same; some other; one more.

Answarian. And—Against, and Swaran—to Swear.

An’swer, v. to speak in return; to An’swer, n. a reply.
reply to. | An’swerable, a. admitting a reply.

Ænig—Any.

An’y, a. every; whoever. | An’ywhere, ad. in any place.

Apace’, ad. a, pace, quickly, hastily.

Apa—Ape.

Ape, n. a kind of monkey. | A’fish, a. like an ape; silly.
Ape, v. to imitate, to mimic. | A’fish’ness, n. mimicry.

Æpl—Apple.


Note.—Apple or the Eye, the pupil of the eye. Apple of Discord, cause of
general contention. Apple-Pie Order, perfect order.

Arisan—to Arise.

Arise’, v. to mount upward; to get Rise, v. to get up; to grow.
up. | Rouse, v. to wake from repose.

Arouse’, v. to wake from sleep; to excite.
Earm—an Arm.

Arm, n. the limb from the hand to the shoulder.
Arm'ful, n. what the arm can hold.

Arm'let, n. a bracelet.
Arm'pit, n. the cavity under the shoulder.

Note.—Arms, weapons of defence, is from the Latin (armo).

Arewe—Arrow.

Ar'row, n. the pointed weapon shot from a bow.
Ar'rowy, a. like an arrow; swift; straight.

Æse—Ash.

Ash, n. a tree or its wood.
Ash'en, a. made of ash.

Ash'ye, a. like ashes; pale.

Asca—Dust.

Ash'es, n. the remains of anything burnt.

Acsian—to Ask.

Ask, v. to beg; to demand; to question; to inquire.
Ask'er, n. a petitioner; an inquirer.
Unasked', a. not asked.

Æsp—Asp; Aspen.

Asp, As'pen, n. a tree with trembling leaves.

Note.—Asp, a serpent, comes from the Latin (aspis).

Nafegar—a Nave Borer.

Au'ger-hole, n. a hole made by an auger.
Au'ger, n. a tool for boring holes.

Note.—Augur, to predict, is from the Latin (augur).

Awacian—Awake.

Awake', v. to rouse from sleep.
Awake', a. not asleep.
Aw'ken, v. to rouse from sleep.

Ege—Fear; Dread.

Awe, n. reverential fear; dread.
Awe'ful, a. that strikes with awe.
Awe'struck, a. impressed with awe.

Awk and ward.

Awk'ward, a. clumsy; inelegant.
Awk'wardness, n. clumsiness.

Note.—Awk, wrong, left-handed, ungainly; Ward, a suffix signifying direction or tendency to or from.

Writhan—Writhe.

Writhe, v. to twist; to distort.

Awry', ad. obliquely; asquint.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong>—the Back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong>, <em>n.</em> the hinder part; behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong>, <em>v.</em> to place on the back; to maintain; to move back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back’s bite</strong>, <em>v.</em> to speak ill of the absent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Backward</strong>, <em>ad.</em> with the back forwards; unwilling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Backen</strong>—to Bake.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong>, <em>v.</em> to dry and harden by heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Backer</strong>, <em>n.</em> one who bakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bakery</strong>, <em>n.</em> a baker’s workplace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Beag</strong>—a Crown; a Garland.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Badge</strong>, <em>n.</em> a mark or token of distinction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bacelg</strong>—a Bag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bag</strong>, <em>n.</em> a sack; a pouch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baggage</strong>, <em>n.</em> the trunks, &amp;c., of a traveller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bagpipe</strong>, <em>n.</em> a musical instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bellows</strong>, <em>n.</em> an instrument for blowing a fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bathe</strong>—to Lure Fish with Food on a Hook.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bait</strong>, <em>v.</em> to put meat on a trap as a lure; to give refreshment on a journey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bale</strong>—a Beam; a Ridge.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balk</strong>, <em>n.</em> a great beam; a ridge of land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Behlestan</strong>—to Load a Ship. From <em>bat</em>, a boat, and <em>hleest</em>, a load.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bal’last</strong>, <em>n.</em> heavy matter put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bannan</strong>—to Proclaim.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ban</strong>, <em>n.</em> a public notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bans</strong>, <em>n.</em> proclamation of marriage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Bindan</strong>—to Bind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bind</strong>, <em>v.</em> to confine with bonds; to gird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bound</strong>, <em>pp.</em> made fast by a band; confined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Band</strong>, <em>n.</em> anything which binds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Band’age</strong>, <em>n.</em> that which binds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bond</strong>, <em>n.</em> anything that binds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bond’less</strong>, <em>a.</em> without bound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—A banner is a band, bond, or sign of union.—Bound, to jump, to leap, is from the French (*bondir*).
Bana—Destruction.

Bane, n. poison. | Bane'ful, a. poisonous.

Banc—a Bench; a Hillock; a Bank.

Bank, n. a mound or ridge; a place for money. | Bank'rupt, n. one who cannot pay his debts.
Imbank', v. to inclose with a bank. | Bench, n. a long seat.

Bar—Naked. Abarian—to Strip Off.

Bare, a. naked; without clothes. | Bare'faced, a. shameless; impudent.
Bare'ly, adv. nakedly; merely. | Bare'headed, a. with the head bare.
Bare'ness, n. nakedness. | Bare'en, a. unfruitful.
Bar'renness, n. sterility.

Beorcan—to Bark.

Bark, v. to make the noise of a dog.

Note.—Bark, the rind of a tree, comes from the Danish (bark), and Bark, a vessel, comes from the French (barque).

Bere—Barley.

Bar'ley, n. a species of grain. | Beer, n. a liquor made of malt and hops.
Bere, n. a species of barley. | Barn, n. (ern, a place), a house for farm produce.
Barn, n. (ern, a place), a house for farm produce.

Note.—Barn, from bere, barley, and ern, a place: a place for barley.

Beorma—Barm.

Barm, n. yeast. | Barm'y, a. containing barm.

Bat, beaten—to Beat.

Bat, n. a heavy stick. | Bat'on, n. a staff, a club.
Bat, n. a mass of cotton for quilts.

Note.—Bat, an animal, comes from the Danish (bakke).

Bath—a Bath.

Bath, n. a place to bathe in. | Bathe, v. to wash in a bath.
Bath'er, n. one who bathes.

Bellan—to Bawl.

Bawl, v. to cry aloud. | Bel'low, v. to make a noise like a bull.
Bel'lowing, n. a loud noise.

Bigan—to Bend.

Bay, n. an arm of the sea bending in. | Bow, v. to bend towards; an act of re-
Bay-wn'dow, n. a window bending outward. | Bu'gle, n. a hunting-horn. [spect.
Bight, n. a bend of a rope. | Em'bar', v. to inclose in a bay.
Em'bow', v. to bend; to arch.

Note.—Bay, a brown color, comes from the Latin (badius); Bay, the laurel, comes from the Greek (baion), and Bay, to bark, comes from the French (aboyer).
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Beon—to Be.

Be, v. to exist; to become. | Be'ing, n. existence.

Note.—Be, as a prefix, is the same word as by, and signifies about, before.

Beacon—a Sign.

Bea'con, n. something to give notice | Beck, v. to make a sign with the head.
Beckon, v. to make a sign to.

Bead—a Prayer. Biddan—to Pray, because one was dropped down
a string every time a prayer was said.

Bea'dle, n. (bydel, from biddan, to bid), a petty officer in a parish.

Beam—a Tree.

Beam, n. a ray of light; v. to shine | Beam, n. a piece of timber.
forth.

Beran—to Bear.

Bear, v. to carry; to support; to en-
Borne, pp. carried.

derce.
Underbear', v. to support; to en-
Bear'ing, n. gesture; mien.
Bard'row, n. a small hand carriage.

Forbear', v. to cease from; to abstain.
Birth, n. the act of coming into life.

Forbear'ance, n. command of tem-
Birth'day, n. the day of one's birth.

per; patience.
Birth'place, n. the place of one's

Misborn', a. (mis), born to evil.
birth.

Overbear', v. (afer), to bear down;
Birth'right, n. the rights to which

to repress.
one is born.

Unbear'able, a. not to be borne.
BIRTH, n. a room in a ship; a place
Born, pp. brought forth.

Bere—Bear.

Bear, n. an animal. | Bear'like, a. resembling a bear.
Bear'ish, a. having the quality of a bear.

Beard, n. beard, the hair on the lips and chin; v. to oppose to the face.

Bea'ver, n. beofer, an animal.

Becuman—to Happen; to Befall.

Become', v. to suit; to befit.
Unbecome', v. not to become; not to
Become'ing, a. graceful; seemly. 
be suitable to. |
Misbecome', v. not to become.

Unbecom'ing, a. unsuitable; improp-

Bed—to Lay or Spread.

Bed, n. something to sleep on, | Bed'ridden, a. confined to bed by
Bed'ding, n. the materials of a bed. 
age or sickness.
Bed'clothes, n. the coverlets on a 

Bed'stead, n. the frame of a bed.

Bed time, n. the time to go to bed.
**SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.**

**Beo—Bee.**

Bee, *n.* an insect that makes honey  |  Bee'hive, *n.* a box for holding bees.
and wax.

**Beece or boc—Beech; Book.**

*Note.? Boc, a book; from boc, a beech tree, the wood of this tree or its bark hav
ing been used to write upon.*

Beech, *n.* a forest tree.
Beech'en, *a.* made of beech.  |  Book, *n.* a volume in which we read
or write

**Bytl—a Mallet.**

Bee'tle, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet;  |  Bee'tle-browed, *a.* having promi-
an insect.  |  nent brows.
Bee'tle, *v.* to jut out; to hang over.  |  Bee'tle-headed, *a.* dull; stupid.

**Beginnan—to Begin.**

Begin', *v.* to commence.  |  Begin'ning, *n.* the first part.
Begone', *int.* be, gone, go away; hence.

**Behefe—Gain.**

Behalf', *n.* favor; cause; sake.

**Be habban—to Restrain.**

Behave', *v.* to conduct; to act.  |  Behav'ior, *n.* conduct; demeanor.

**Behaes—a Self-command.**

Behest', *n.* promise; a command.

**Healdan—to Hold.  Helma—a Helve or Handle.**

Hold, *v.* to grasp; to keep; to retain.  |  Behold', *v.* to view; to see.
Hold'er, *n.* one that holds.
Helve, *n.* the handle of an axe.
Helm, *n.* the stick by which a rudder is turned.
Helms'man, *n.* one who controls a helm.
Hilt, *n.* a handle of a sword.
Hold'back, *n.* hinderance; restraint.
Hold'fast, *n.* that which holds.
Behold'En, *p. a.* bound in gratitude.
Behold'er, *n.* one who beholds.
Forehold'ing, *n.* prediction.
Unbeheld', *a.* unseen.
Uphold', *v.* to support; to sustain.
Uphol'sterer, *n.* one who furnishes houses.
Uphol'stery, *n.* furniture for houses.
Withhold', *v.* to hold back; to refuse.

**Behofian—to Want; to Be Necessary.**

BehooVe', *v.* to be necessary; to want.  |  Behoof', *n.* profit; advantage.

**Bealcan—to Swell or Heave.**

Belch, *v.* to eject wind from the stomach.
Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.

**Believe**

Believe', v. to credit; to put confidence in.
Belief', n. opinion; faith.
Believer, n. one who believes.
Disbelieve', v. not to believe.

**Misbelieve**

Misbelieve', v. to believe erroneously.
Misbelief', n. erroneous belief.
Unbeliever, v. not to believe or trust.
Unbelief', n. incredulity; infidelity.

**Below**

Below', prep. be, low, under, in place, time, or dignity.

**Belt**

Belt, n. belt, a girdle; a band.

**Bend**

Bend, v. to make crooked; to incline. 
Bent, n. state of being curved; fixed purpose.

**Bequeath**

Bequeath', v. to leave by will to another.

**Berewfan**

Berewfan, to deprive of; to take away from.

**Bereave**

Bereave', v. bereawan, any small fruit containing seeds.

**Secan**

Seek, v. to look for; to search for. 
Sought, p. looked for; searched for.
Beseech', v. to entreat; to beg; to implore.
Besought', p. entreated; implored.

**Beside**

Beside', Besides, ad. be, side, at the side of; over and above.

**Bestow**

Bestow, v. to give; to confer.
Stow, v. to place; to lay up.
Stowage, n. room for laying up.

**Strew**

Strew, v. to scatter; to spread. 

**Besom**

Besom, n. besm, a broom.

**Best**

Best, a. best, good in the highest degree.

**Bel**

Bell, n. a hollow sounding vessel of metal.

**Bell'ry**

Bell'ry, n. the place where a bell is hung.

**Bel'wether**

Bell'wether, n. a sheep which carries a bell.

**Geliefan**

Geliefan— to Trust; to Believe.

Beliefan, to believe; to put confidence in.
Belief, n. opinion; faith.
Believer, n. one who believes.
Disbelief, v. not to believe.

**Misbelief**

Misbelieve', v. to believe erroneously.
Misbelief', n. erroneous belief.

**Unbelieve**

Unbeliever, v. not to believe or trust.
Unbelief', n. incredulity; infidelity.

**Unbeliever**

Unbeliever, n. an infidel.

**Misbelief**

Misbelieve', v. to believe erroneously.
Misbelief', n. erroneous belief.
Unbeliever, v. not to believe or trust.
Unbelief', n. incredulity; infidelity.

**Unbeliever**

Unbeliever, n. an infidel.

**Bell'founder**

Bell'founder, n. one who makes bells.

**Bell'metal**

Bell'metal, n. a mixture of copper and tin.

**Bellwether**

Bellwether, n. a sheep which carries a bell.

**Below**

Below', prep. be, low, under, in place, time, or dignity.

**Belt**

Belt, n. belt, a girdle; a band.

**Bend**

Bend, v. to make crooked; to incline.
Bent, n. state of being curved; fixed purpose.

**Bequeath**

Bequeath', v. to leave by will to another.

**Berewfan**

Berewfan, to deprive of; to take away from.

**Bereave**

Bereave', v. bereawan, any small fruit containing seeds.

**Secan**

Seek, v. to look for; to search for.
Sought, p. looked for; searched for.
Beseech', v. to entreat; to beg; to implore.
Besought', p. entreated; implored.

**Beside**

Beside', Besides, ad. be, side, at the side of; over and above.

**Bestow**

Bestow, v. to give; to confer.
Stow, v. to place; to lay up.
Stowage, n. room for laying up.

**Strew**

Strew, v. to scatter; to spread.

**Besom**

Besom, n. besm, a broom.

**Best**

Best, a. best, good in the highest degree.

**Bel**

Bel, n. a hollow sounding vessel of metal.

**Bell'ry**

Bell'ry, n. the place where a bell is hung.

**Bel'wether**

Belwether, n. a sheep which carries a bell.
Stridan, streedan—to Spread.

Stride, v. to walk with long steps; | Bestride', v. to place a leg on each side.

Bad—Bet.

Bet, n. a wager; to wager. | Bet'tor, n. one who bets.

Bet'ter, v. betrian, to improve; to advance; a. superior.

Between', prep. be, twegen, in the intermediate space.

Wicce—Witch.

Witch, n. a woman given to unlawful arts.
Witch'ery, n. enchantment; sorcery.
Witch'craft, n. the practices of witches.

Beyont', prep. be, geond, on the farther side of.

Biddan—to Ask; to Pray; to Command.

Bid, v. to command; to offer. | Forbid'ding, a. repulsive.
Bid'der, n. one who bids. | Outbid', v. to offer a higher price.
Bid'ding, n. command; offer of a price. | Overbid', v. to bid more. [ed.
Forbid', v. to prohibit; to oppose. | Unbid', v. not invited; not command-
Forbid'den, p. a. prohibited. | Unforbid'den, a. permitted; al-

Bier, n. baer, a carriage for the dead.

Byggan—to Build.

Big, a. great; large; huge. | Big'ness, n. bulk; size.

Byl—Bile.

Bile, n. a sore, painful tumor terminating in a pustule.

Note.—This word is now more commonly spelt boil, although the orthography of bile is more in accordance with its etymology.

Bile, an animal fluid, comes from the Latin (biles).

Bile—Bill.

Bill, n. the beak of a fowl. | Bill, v. to caress; to fondle.

Bil—Steel.

Bill, n. a hatchet with a point, like | Bil'let, n. a small log of wood.
the beak of a bird.

Note.—Bill, a written paper, comes from the French (billet).

Bin, n. bin, a manger; a cell or chest for grain, wine, &c.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Bird—Bird.

Bird, n. a general name for the feathered kind.

Bird’catcher, n. one who catches birds.

Bird’cage, n. an inclosure to keep birds in.

Bird’lime, n. a glue to catch birds.

Bird’s’eye, a. seen from above.

Bitan—to Bite.

Bite, v. to crush with the teeth.

Bite, n. the wound made by the teeth.

Bit’ing, n. the act of biting; a. sharp; severe.

Biter—Bitter.

Bit’er, a. biting to the taste; sharp.

Bit’terness, n. a bitter taste; malice; sorrow.

Bit’terly, ad. in a bitter manner.

Black or blæc—Black; Bleak.

Black, a. of the color of night.

Black’smith, n. a smith that works in iron.

Black’en, v. to make black.

Black’guard, n. a mean, wicked fellow.

Blacks’mith, n. a man who makes blacksmiths’ tools.

Black’guardly, ad. in a cold situation.

Black’ness, n. dreariness; coldness.

Blægen—a Blister; a Blain.

Blain, n. a pustule; a blotch.

Chil’blain, n. a sore caused by frost.

Blast, blastan—to Puff; to Blow.

Blast, n. a gust or puff of wind; an explosion of gunpowder in rocks.

Blasting, n. destruction; explosion.

Blot, n. a small piece; the part of a bridle to put into a horse’s mouth.

Blotting, n. the act of blotting; a. sharp; severe.

Blæcan—to Fade; to Whiten.

Bleach, v. to make white.

Bleachery, n. a place for bleaching.
Bledan—to Bleed.

Bleed, v. to lose or draw blood. | Bleeding, n. a running of blood.

Blend, v. blendan, to mingle together.

Blessian—to Consecrate; to Bless.

Bless, v. to make happy; to wish happiness to. | Bless’d, p. a. happy; holy. | Bless’ing, n. a prayer for happiness.

Belieth, 3d per. sing. of beligan—to Destroy.

Blight, n. a pestilence among plants; | Blight, v. to cause to wither or decay.

Blind—Blind.


Blican—to Shine; to Dazzle.

Blink, v. to wink; to look with frequent winking. | Blink, v. to purposely evade.

Blis—Joy; Gladness.

Bliss, n. the highest happiness. | Bliss’ful, a. happy in the highest decree.

Blithe—Joyful; Merry.

Blithe, a. gay; joyous. | Blithe’some, a. gay; cheerful; merry.

Blithe’ly, ad. in a blithe manner.

Blood—Blood.

Blood, n. the red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals. | Blood’shot, a. filled with blood; red.

Blood’y, a. stained with blood; cruel. | Blood’thirsty, a. desirous to shed blood.

Blood’ness, n. the state of being bloody. | Blood’vessel, n. a vein or artery.

Blosma—a Flower.

Blos’som, n. the flower of a plant. | Blow, v. to flower; to bloom; n. a blossom.

Bloom, n. blossom. | Blowth, n. bloom; blossom.

Bloom’ing, a. thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.

Note.—Blow, a stroke, comes from the Dutch (blowe).

Bleo—Blue.

Blue, n. one of the primary colors. | Blu’ish, a. blue in a small degree.

Blue’ness, n. the quality of being blue. | Blue’-eyed, a. having blue eyes.
Blinnan—to Stop.
BLUNT, a. dull on the edge or point; | BLUNTNESS, n. want of edge; ab-
rather; rude.
BLUNTLY, ad. in a blunt manner.

Ablisian—to Blush.
BLUSH, v. to redden with shame or confusion.
BLUSHING, n. the reddening of the face.
BLUSHLESS, a. without a blush; im-
pudent.
OUTBLUSH', v. to exceed in rosy color
UNBLUSHING, a. not blushing; destitute of shame.

Bar—Boar.
BOAR, n. the male swine.
BOARISH, a. swinish; brutal; cruel.
BRAWN, n. the flesh of a boar; the muscular part of the body.

Bord—an Edge; a Side.
BOARD, n. a flat piece of wood; a table; food.
BOARDING, v. to live at a price.
IMBORDER, v. to bound.

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon table was formed merely by placing a board upon trestles at the time of eating, and it was designated simply by the name of board.

Bat—a Boat or Ship.
BOAT, n. a small, open vessel.
BOAT'SWAIN, n. an officer in a ship.

Bodig—Body.
BODY, n. the material part of an animal.
BODILY, a. relating to the body; entirely.

Bolg—Bile or Boil.
BILE, BOIL, n. a sore, painful tumor.

Note.—Boil, to be agitated by heat, comes from the Latin (bullio).

Bald—Bold; Audacious.
BOLD, a. daring; brave; impudent.
BOLDLY, ad. in a bold manner.

Bolla—Any Round Vessel.
BOLL, n. a round pod or capsule.
BOWL, n. a vessel to hold liquids.

Note.—Bowl, to roll, comes from the French (boule).

Bolster—a Pillow.
BOLSTER, n. a long pillow; v. to support; to hold up.
**Bolt**—a House; an Arrow.

Bolt, *n.* an arrow; the bar of a door. | Bolt, *v.* to fasten with a bolt; to leave or desert suddenly.

Note.—Bolt, to sift, to separate from bran, comes from the Ger. (*beuteln*).

**Ban**—Bone.


**Boom**—a Beam.

Boom, *n.* a pole used to extend a sail; a bar across a harbor, &c.

Note.—Boom, a deep hollow sound, comes from the Dutch *bommen*, to sound hollow.

**Bene**—a Prayer; a Petition.

Boon, *n.* a gift; a favor.

Note.—Boon, gay, merry, kind, comes from the Latin (*bonus*).

**Gebur**—a Countryman or Farmer. **Buan**—to Till.


**Bote**—Compensation; Satisfaction.

Boot, *v.* to profit; to advantage. | Boot'y, *n.* spoil; plunder. | To Boot, *ad.* over and above; besides.

Note.—Boot, a covering for the foot, comes from the French (*otte*).

**Borian**—to Bore.

Bore, *v.* to make a hole by turning. | Bore, *v.* to vex or weary.

**Burh**—a City. **Beorg**—a Hill; a Citadel; a Refuge.


**Borgian**—to Borrow; and **Bohr**—a Pledge.

Bor'row, *v.* to take the use of for a time. | Bor'rowing, *n.* the act of taking a loan. | Bor'rower, *n.* one who borrows.

**Bosum**—Bosom.

Bo'som, *n.* the breast; the heart. | Bo'som, *a.* confidential; intimate.

Both, *a.* ba, twa, the two; the one and the other.
Botm—Bottom.

Bot’tom, n. the lowest part.

Bot’tomry, n. borrowing money on a ship.

Bot’tomless, a. without a bottom.

Boga—Anything Curved; a Branch. Bugan—to Bow; to Bend.

Bough, n. a branch of a tree.

Bow, n. an instrument for shooting arrows; any thing in the form of a curve.

Bow’eled, a. having crooked legs.

Bow’string, n. the string of a bow.

Bow’sprit, n. the spar projecting from the head of a ship.

Bow’window, n. a projecting window.

Bur—a Dwelling; a Cottage.

Bow’er, n. a retired chamber; a shady recess.

Bow’ery, a. having bowers; shady.

Neigh’bor, n. (neah, nigh), one who lives near.

Neigh’borhood, n. a place near.

Neigh’borly, a. becoming a neighbor; kind; civil.

Unneigh’borly, a. not becoming a neighbor; not kind.

Box—Box.

Box, n. a case made of wood; a chest.

Note.—Box, a blow with the fist, comes from the Welsh (bock), and Box, a tree or shrub, from the Latin (buxus).

Boy—Boy.

Boy, n. a male child.

Boy’hood, n. the state of a boy.

Boy’ish, a. like a boy; childish.

Bredan—to Braid.

Braid, v. to weave together.

Braid, n. a texture; a knot.

Braegen—Brain.

Brain, n. the soft whitish mass enclosed in the skull.

Brain’less, a. silly; thoughtless.

Brain’sick, a. disordered in the brain.

Brembel—Bramble.

Bram’bled, a. overgrown with brambles.

Bram’ble, n. the blackberry bush.

Braes—Brass.

Brass, n. a yellow metal composed of copper and zinc.

Brage, v. to solder with brass.

Bra’zen, a. made of brass; impudent.

Bread or bread—Bread.

Bread, n. food made of ground corn; support of life.

Bread—Breadth.

Breadth, n. measure from side to side.
Brecon or bracan—to Break; to Bruise.

Break, v. to part by violence.
Broach, v. to tap; to let out liquor.
Brack, n. a breach; a crack.
Brake, n. an instrument for retarding motion.
Brake, n. a thicket.
Bray, v. to grind small.

Breakfast, n. the first meal of the day.

Breach, n. a gap; a quarrel; an infraction.
Brecc, n. the hinder part of anything.
Outbreak, n. a bursting forth.
Breaker, n. a wave broken by a rock.

Breast—Breast.

Breast, n. the fore part of the body.
Breastbone, n. the bone of the breast.
Breastknot, n. a knot worn on the breast.

Breastpin, n. an ornament for the breast.
Breastwork, n. a work as high as the breast.

Breath—Breath.

Breath, n. the air drawn in and expelled by the lungs.
Breathing, n. respiration.

Breathe, v. to draw in and expel the air.
Breathful, a. full of breath.
Breathless, a. out of breath.

Bredan—to Nourish. Brod—a Brood.

Breed, v. to give birth to; to bring up.
Breed, n. a race; a kind.
Breeding, n. education; manners; nurture.

Brood, v. to sit as on eggs; to think long and anxiously about.
Breeding, n. education; manners; nurture.

Bride—to Brew; to Mix.

Brew, v. to make malt liquor; to mingle.
Brewage, n. a mixture.
Brewery, n. a place for brewing.

Bridebr—Bride.

Bride, n. a woman about to be married, or newly married.
Brideal, a. a wedding; belonging to a wedding.
Brideman, n. he who attends on the bride.

Bridegroom, n. a man about to be married, or newly married.
Bride'smaid, n. she who attends on the bride.

Brycg—Bridge.

Bridge, n. a building raised over water for convenience of passage.

Bridl—Bridle.

Bridle, n. the reins by which a horse is governed; a restraint.

Bridle, v. to restrain; to control.
Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.

Brær—Brier; a Prickle.

Bræ'r, n. a prickly shrub.  Bri'ery, a. full of briers.

Bæorht or bryht—Bright.

Bright, a. clear; shining.  Bright'ly, a. with lustre.  Bright'ness, n. lustre; glitter.

Bært, a. bright; a suffix used in forming names.

Brymne—Brim.

Brim, n. the upper edge of a vessel.  Brim'reless, a. without a brim.  Brim'ming, a. full to the top.


Burn, v. to consume with fire; to wound with fire.  Brown, n. the name of a color.

Burn, n. a wound caused by fire.  Brown'ish, a. somewhat brown.

Burnt, p. a. consumed; scorched.  Brownstul'd'y, n. deep thoughtfulness.

Burn'ing, n. fire; flame.  Auburn, a. brown; of a dark tan color.

Outburn', v. to exceed in burning.  Brand, a. a burning piece of wood; a mark of infamy.

Unburned', a. not burnt.  Brand, v. to mark with a hot iron.

Brin'ded, a. streaked, as if burnt.  Brandish', v. to wave; to flourish.

Brin'dled, a. streaked; spotted.  Brim'stone, n. sulphur.

Brunt, n. the heat or violence of an onset; shock.

Note.—Burn, a brook, used in Scotland, comes from the Gothic (brunna).

Bryne—Salt Liquor.

Brine, n. water impregnated with salt.  Brin'ish, a. saltish; like brine.

Bri'nish, a. salt; like brine.

Bringan—to Bring.

Bring, v. to fetch from; to attract.

Bristl, byrst—Bristle.

Brist'le, n. the hair of a swine; stiff hair.  Brist'le, v. to stand erect.

Brist'ly, a. thick set with bristles.

Brittian—to Break.

Brit'tle, a. easily broken.  Brit'tleness, n. aptness to break.

Brad, braid—Broad.

Broad, a. wide; extended from side to side.  Broad'ly, ad. in a broad manner.

Broad'’en, v. to make broad.  Broad'cloth, n. a fine woolen cloth.

Broad'side, n. the side of a ship.

Brucan—to Use; to Employ; to Bear.

Broke, v. to transact business for others.  Bro'ker, n. an agent or negotiator.

Bro'kage, n. profit gained by promoting bargains.  Bro'kerage, n. the pay or reward of a broker.

Brook, v. to bear; to endure.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**Broc**—Brook.

Brook, _n_. a stream; a rivulet.

**Brom**—Broom.

Broom, _n_. a shrub; a brush with a long handle for sweeping.

**Brother**—Brother.

Brother, _n_. one born of the same parents.

Brotherly, _a_. like a brother; affectionate.

Brotherless, _a_. without a brother.

**Brew**—Brow.

Brow, _n_. the ridge over the eye; the forehead.

**Bysan**—to Bruise.

Bruise, _v_. to crush or mangle by blows.

**Bucca**—Buck.

Buck, _n_. the male of certain animals.

Buck's, _a_. like a buck; affectionate.

Buck'skin, _n_. leather made from a buck's skin.

**Byldan**—to Confirm; to Establish.

Build, _v_. to raise an edifice; to construct.

Builder, _n_. one who builds.

Building, _n_. a fabric; an edifice.

**Byndel**—Bundle.

Bundle, _n_. a number of things bound together.

**Byrthen**—Burden.

Burden, _n_. what is borne; a load.

Burdensome, _a_. heavy; grievous.

Burst, _v_. to break or fly asunder by internal force.

**Birgan or birian**—to Bury.

Bury, _v_. to cover with earth; to put into a grave.

Burai, _n_. interment.

Burying, _n_. burial.

**Brastlian**—to Brustle; to Bustle.

Bus'tle, _v_. to be busy with quick motion.

Brustle, _v_. to rustle; to crackle.

**Biseg**—Busy.

Bus'y, _a_. employed with earnestness; active.

Bus'ly, _ad_. in a busy manner.

Bus'ness, _n_. employment; trade.

Bus'y-bod'y, _n_. a meddlesome person.
But, con. butan, except; except that.

Bocsum—Flexible; boga—a Bough, and sum—Some.
Bux'om, a. gay; lively; brisk. | Bux'omly, ad. wantonly.

Byegan—to Buy; bolt—Bought.
Buy, v. to obtain for money; to pur- | Buy'er, n. one who buys.
| Bought, pp. purchased.

Be or bi—By.
By, prep. denotes the way or means. | By, ad. in presence or passing near.

Cealf—Calf.
Calf, n. the young of a cow; a stupid | Calves, n. the plural of calf.
fellow.
| Calf'skin, n. the skin of a calf.

Caeggian—to Lock.
Cage, n. an enclosure for birds or | Cage, v. to shut up.
beasts.

Cunnan—to Know; to Have Power.
Can, v. to be able; to have power. | Cun'ning, a. artfully deceitful.
Ken, v. to see at a distance; to know. | Cun'ning, n. fraudulent dexterity.

Canna—Can.
Can, n. a vessel for liquor. | Can'ned, a. preserved in cans.

Car—Care.
Care, n. anxiety; caution; charge. | Care'fully, ad. heedfully.
Care'ful, a. anxious; watchful. | Care'lessly, ad. without care.
| Care'less, a. having no care; heedless.

Carl—a Male. Ceorl—a Churl.
Carle, n. a strong, rude man. | Churl, n. a surly man; a miser.
| Churl'ish, a. rude; harsh.

Ceorfan—to Carve.
Carve, v. to cut meat at table; to cut | Carving, n. the act of carving;
| into elegant forms. sculpture.

Castel—Castle.
Castle, n. a fortified house. | Cast'tellan, n. the governor of a castle.

Ceaf—Chaff.
Chaff, n. the husks of grain. | Chaff'fy, a. full of chaff.
| Chaff'finch, n. a bird said to like chaff.
Ceap, ceapian—to Bargain; to Trade; to Buy.

Cheap, a. having a low price. | Chap'fer, v. to treat about a bargain; to haggle.
Cheap'en, v. to lessen value. | Chap'man, n. a dealer.
Cheap'ly, ad. at a small price. | Chap, v. to barter; to exchange.
Cheap'ness, n. lowness of price.

Chap, n. a boy; an inferior person.

Note.—Chap, to break into small clefts or gapings by heat or cold, to become sore by clefts, &c., is from A.-S. gepped, opened.

Cerran—to Burn.

Char'coal, n. coal made by charring | Char, v. to burn to a cinder.

Cearig, cearian—to Take Care; to Be Anxious.

Char'ry, a. careful; cautious. | Char'ril'y, ad. warily; frugally.
Char'liness, n. caution; nicety.

Ceat—Circumvention.

Cheat, v. to defraud; to impose upon. | Cheat'er, n. one who practises fraud.

Ceac, ceowan—to Chew.

Cheek, n. the side of the face. | Cheek'bone, n. the bone of the cheek.
Chew, v. to crush with the teeth. | Chew'ing, n. mastication.

Note.—Check by Jowl, an old expression signifying closeness, or face to face.

Cyse—Cheese.

Chees'y, a. having the nature of | Cheese, n. the pressed curd of milk.

Cyst—Chest.

Chest, n. a large box; the thorax.

Cicen—Chicken.

Chick'en, n. the young of a hen. | Chick'enhearted, a. cowardly.

Cidan—to Chide.

Chide, v. to scold; to find fault. | Chid'ing, n. scolding; rebuke.
Chid'ingly, ad. in a reproving manner.

Cild—Child.

Child, n. an infant; a very young person. | Child'hood, n. the state of children.
Child'ish, a. like a child.
Child'less, a. without children.

Cele—Chill.

Chill, a. cold; dull. | Chill'y, a. somewhat cold.
Chil'liness, n. coldness; shivering.


**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.**

---

**Cyn—Chin.**

Chin, *n.* the lower part of the face. | Chin’cough, *n.* the whooping cough.

**Cina—a Fissure.**

Chink, *n.* a crack; a gap. | Chink, *v.* to jingle.

Chink’y, *a.* opening in narrow clefts.

**Aceocan—to Suffocate.**

Choke, *v.* to suffocate; to stop up. | Choke’full, *a.* as full as possible.

**Ceosan—to Choose.**

Choose, *v.* to take by preference; to pick out. | Choo’sing, *n.* selection; choice.

Choice, *n.* the power of choosing.

Choice’ness, *n.* nicety; particular value.

**Ciern, cyrran—to Turn.**

Churn, *n.* a vessel used in making butter. | Churn’ing, *n.* the act of making butter.

**Clæmian—to Glue; to Smear.**

Clam, *v.* to clog with glutinous matter. | Clam, *n.* the name of a shell fish.

Clam’my, *a.* glutinous; sticky.

**Clappan—to Move with Beats Like the Heart.**

Clap, *v.* to strike together with quick motion. | Clap’erclaw, *v.* to scold; to revile.

**Claw—Claw.**

Claw, *n.* the foot of a beast or bird having hooked nails. | Claw, *v.* to scratch, pull, or tear with the nails.

**Clæg—Sticky; Viscous.**

Clay, *n.* a tenacious kind of earth. | Clay’pit, *n.* a pit where clay is dug

Clay’ey, *a.* like clay. | Clay’marl, *n.* a whitish, chalky clay

**Cleen—Clean.**

Clean, *a.* free from dirt. | Cleanse, *v.* to free from dirt; to purify.

Clean’ly, *a.* free from dirt; neat; pure. | Cleans’ing, *n.* the act of purifying.

Clean’liness, *n.* freedom from dirt; neatness. | Unclean’, *a.* not clean; dirty.

**Cleafan—to Cleave.**

Cleave, *v.* to split; to divide. | Clove, *pret.* divided.

Cleaver, *n.* a butcher’s axe. | Clo’ven, *a.* divided; parted.

Cleft, *n.* an opening made by splitting. | Clo’ven-footed, *a.* having the foot divided into two parts.
**Clifian—to Cleave.**

Cleave, v. to adhere; to hold to.

**Gleaw—Skillful; Clever.**

Clev'ER, a. skillful; dexterous; in- | Clev'ERNess, n. dexterity; skill; in
genious.

Clev'ERLY, ad. dexterously; ingeniously.

**Cliwe—a Ball of Thread.**

Clew, n. a ball of thread; a guide. | Clew, v. to guide as by a thread.

Note.—The thread unwound from a clew used to guide one in a labyrinth.

**Clif—Cliff.**

Cliff, n. a steep bank. | Cliff'Y, a. broken; craggy.

**Climan—to Climb.**

Climb, v. to ascend with labor; to mount. | Climb'er, n. one who climbs.

Climb'ING, n. the act of ascending.

**Clingan—to Shrink Up.**

Cling, v. to hang upon; to adhere. | Cling'stonE, n. a kind of peach.

**Clyppan—to Embrace.**

Clip, v. to cut with shears; to cut short. | Clasp, n. a hook to hold anything close.

Clip'PER, n. one who clips; a fast | Clasp'knife, n. a knife which folds
sailing vessel. into the handle.

**Lach—a Garment.**

Cloak, n. a loose outer garment. | Cloak, v. to hide; to mask.

**Cluega—a Bell; Clock.**

Clock, n. an instrument to measure | Clock'work, n. the machinery of a
time. clock; well adjusted work.

**Clud—a Stone; a Hillock.**

Clod, n. a lump of earth. | Clot, n. a concretion of soft or fluid
Clod'Y, a. consisting of clods. matter.

Clod'Poll, n. a dolt; a blockhead. | Clot'Y, a. full of clots.

**Clath—Cloth.**

Cloth, n. any thing woven. | Clothes, n. garments; dress.
Clothe, v. to cover; to dress. | CLOTHING, n. dress; garments; ven-
Cloth'ER, n. a maker or seller of ture.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Ge-hlod—Covered; Cloud.

Cloud, n. a collection of visible vapor in the air.
Cloud’y, a. covered with clouds.
Cloud’capt, a. topped with clouds.

Cloud’iness, n. the state of being cloudy.
Cloud’less, a. without clouds; clear; bright.

Note.—This word is of doubtful etymology.

Clofer-wyr—Small Clover.

Clo’ver, n. a species of trefoil.
Clo’vered, a. covered with clover.

Cleofan—to Divide.

Club, n. an association of persons each contributing his share.
Club, n. a room in which a club meets.

Note.—Club, a heavy stick, a bludgeon, comes from the Danish (klub).

Clauster—a Cloister; a Bunch.

Clus’ter, n. a bunch; a collection.
Clus’ter, v. to collect in bunches.

Ge-leccan—to Seize; to Catch.

Clutch, v. to seize; to grasp.
Clutch, n. a. grip; grasp.

Col—Coal.

Coal, n. a common fossil fuel.
Coal’ery, n. a place where coals are dug.
Coal’black, a. black in the highest degree.
Coal’mine, n. a mine in which coals are dug.

Coal’miner, n. one who works in a coal mine.
Coal’pit, n. a pit in which coals are dug.
Coll’ier, n. a digger of coals; a coal merchant.
Coll’ery, n. a place where coals are dug.

Cock—Cock.

Cock, n. the male of birds; a small heap of hay; to set erect; to strut.
Cock’ade, n. a ribbon worn on the Cock’atoo, n. a bird of the parrot kind.
Cock’crowing, n. the dawn; early morning.
Cock’loft, n. the room over the garret.
Cock’pit, n. the lower deck of a ship of war.

Ceald—Cold.

Cold, a. not hot; frigid; chill.
Cold’ly, ad. without heat; without concern.
Cold’ness, n. want of heat; unconcern.
Cold’hearted, a. indifferent; wanting passion.

Cold’blooded, a. without feeling.
Cool, a. somewhat cold.
Cool’ish, a. rather cool.
Cool’ly, ad. without heat or passion.
Cool’ness, n. gentle cold; indi
teness.
Cool’headed, a. without passion.
Colt—Colt.

Colt, n. a young horse. | Colt’ish, a. like a colt; frisky; wanton.

Comb—a Valley.

Comb, n. the dry part of a valley.
Comb, n. the cells in which bees deposit honey.

Note.—Hence the names of places situated in valleys end in comb; as Alcomb, Bascomb, Chelcomb. Sometimes the name of the owner is annexed; as, Comb-Basset, Comb-Raleigh. Sometimes b is changed into p, as Compton.—Bosworth.

Cuman—to Come.

Come, v. to draw near; to advance | Com’ing, n. approach; arrival; advancing near.

Overcome’, v. oler, to conquer; to subdue.

Cweman—Comely.

Come’liness, n. grace; beauty; dignity. | Come’ly, a. graceful; decent.

Cop—the Top, or the Head.

Cop, n. the head; the top.
Cope, n. a cover for the head or top.
Co’ping, n. the top or cover of a wall.
Cop’ped, a. rising to a top or head.

Note.—Cope, to contend, to struggle, comes from the Greek.—Cobble, to mend coarsely, to do clumsily, comes from the Danish (kobler).

Corn—Corn.

Corn, n. seeds which grow in ears; grain.
Corn’chandler, n. one who retails corn.

Note.—Corn, an excrescence on the foot, is from the Latin cornu, a horn.

Cota—Cot.

Cot, n. a small house; a hut.
Cote, n. a cottage; a sheep fold.
Cot’tage, n. a small house; a hut.

Note.—Cot’tage, n. one who lives in a cot-tage.

Cof—a Cave; a Repository.

Cove, n. a small creek or bay; a shelter.
Cop’fer, n. a chest, generally for keeping money.

Cof’fer-dam, n. a water-tight case fixed in the bottom of a river, in order to keep a space dry to build upon.

Crabba—Crab.

Crab, n. a shell fish; a peevish person. | Crab’bed, a. peevish; morose.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.**

**Cu—Cow.**

Cow, n. the female of the bull.

Cow'like, a. resembling a cow.

Cow'house, n. a house in which cows are kept.

Cow'pox, n. the vaccine disease.

Cow'slip, n. a species of primrose.

Cow, v. to depress with fear.

Cow'herd, n. (Hyrdde, a keeper), one who tends cows.

Cow'lick, n. a tuft of hair turned up as if licked by a cow.

Cow'ard, n. (from cocherd), one destitute of courage.

Cow'ardice, n. want of courage.

Cow'ardly, a. fearful; mean.

**Cradel—Cradle.**

Cra'dle, n. a bed in which infants are rocked.

**Craft—Art; Skill; Trade.**

Craft, n. trade; fraud; cunning.

Craft'y, a. cunning; artful; sly.

Craft'ily, ad. cunningly; artfully.

Craft'ness, n. cunning; stratagem.

Crafts'man, n. an artificer; a mechanic.

**Cram—Cram.**

Cram, v. to stuff completely full; to thrust in by force.

**Cran—a kind of Heron.**

Crane, n. a bird; a machine for raising heavy goods.

Cra'v'ing, n. unreasonable desire.

Creek, n. crecca, a small inlet; a cove.

**Creep—an adverb.**

Creep, v. to move as a worm; to Creep'ingly, ad. slowly; like a reptile.

**Creep or cruth—a Crowd.**

Crew, n. a ship's company; a company.

Crowd, n. a confused multitude; v. to press close.

**Crib—Crib.**

Crib, n. a manger; a child's bed; v. to confine.

**Crice—a Stick.**

Crick, n. a painful stiffness in the neck.

Cricket, n. a play with bats and ball.

Crutch, n. a support used by the lame.
**Ge-crympt**—Curled.

Crimp, v. to pinch up in ridges. | Crimp'ing, n. the act of crimping.

**Crocca**—a Pot; a Pitcher.

Crock, n. an earthen vessel. | Crock'ery, n. earthen ware.

**Cropp**—the Top; an Ear of Corn.

Crap, n. the stomach of a bird. | Crop, n. the harvest; produce.

Note.—Crop, to cut off, comes from the Dutch *krappen*, to cut off.

**Hreopan**—Croup.

Croup, n. a disease in the throat.

Note.—Croup, the rump of an animal, comes from the Italian (*groppa*).

**Craw**—Crow.

Crow, n. a bird; the cry of a cock. | Crow'-foot, n. a flower.

Crow's'-feet, n. the wrinkles under the eyes.

**Cruma**—Crumb; to Gnaw or Break.

Crumb, n. a small particle; a fragment. | Crum'ble, v. to break or fall into small pieces.

**Cunnan**—to Know; Cunning.

Cun'ning, a. skilful; artful; sly. | Cun'ningly, ad. skilfully; artfully.

**Cupp**—Cup.

Cup, n. a drinking vessel. | Cup'board, n. a case with shelves for cups, &c.

Cup'bearer, n. an attendant at a feast.

**Dam**—to demman, to confine water.

Note.—Dam, a female parent, is from Dame, which comes from the Latin *domina*, the mistress of a family.

**Dearran**—to Dare.

Dare, v. to have courage. | Dar'ing, a. bold; fearless.

Dare, v. to challenge; to defy. | Dar'ingly, ad. boldly; courageously.

**Deorc**—Dark.

Dark, a. wanting light; gloomy. | Dark'ly, ad. obscurely.

Dark'en, v. to make dark. | Dark'ness, n. absence of light.

Dark'ish, a. approaching to dark. | Dark'some, a. gloomy; obscure.

**Deor or dyre**—Precious; Beloved.

Dear, a. beloved; precious; costly. | Deearth, n. scarcity; famine.

Dear'ly, ad. with fondness; at a high price. | Dear'-bought, a. purchased at a high price.

Dear'ness, n. fondness; costliness. | Dar'ling, a. beloved; favorite.

Endear', v. to make dear; to make beloved.
Adastrigan—to Frighten; to Dismay.

Dastard, n. a coward. | Dastardly, ad. cowardly; mean.
Dastardy, n. cowardliness.

Note.—Coward, Dastard, Poltroon, and Craven signify one wanting courage, and they are all used as terms of reproach; but, of the four words, coward is the least reproachful.

Dohtor—Daughter.

Daughter, n. a female child. | Daughterly, a. like a daughter.


Day, n. the time from sunrise to sunset. | Daylight, n. the light of day.
Daily, a. happening every day. | Daytime, n. the time in which there is light.
Daybreak, n. the first appearance of light; dawn. | Dawn, n. the break of day; to begin to grow light.
Daydream, n. a vision to the waking senses. | Dawning, n. break of day; morning.
Daisy, n. (day’s-eye), a flower.

Daisied, a. full of daisies.

Dead—Dead.

Dead, a. deprived of life; dull; still. | Dead’drunk, a. so drunk as to be helpless.
Dead’en, v. to deprive of sensation. | Dead’lift, n. the lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage.
Dead’ly, a. destructive; mortal. | Death’like, a. resembling death.
Dead’ness, n. loss of life. | Deed—Deed.
Death, n. extinction of life.

Deaf—Deaf.

Deaf, a. wanting the sense of hearing. | Deaf’en, v. to make deaf.
Deaf’ness, n. want of power to hear.

Deal—a Part. Delan—to Divide.

Deal, n. a part; a thin plank. | Deal’ing, n. action; intercourse; traffic.
Deal, v. to divide; to distribute. | Dole, v. to deal; to distribute.
Deal’er, n. one who deals; a trader. | Interdeal, n. mutual dealing; traffic.

Note.—Dole, grief, sorrow, comes from the Latin (doleo).

Decan—to Cover.

Deck, v. to cover; to adorn. | Fore’deck, n. the fore part of the deck.
Deck, n. the floor or cover of a ship. | Undecked’, a. not decked.
Deck’er, n. one who adorns.

Deed—Deed.

Deed’less, a. without action; without | Deed, n. an action; an exploit.
exploits.

Deman—Deem.

Deem, v. to think; to judge.
Deop—Deep.

Deep, a. extending far below the surface; profound. Deep'en, v. to make deep. Deep'ly, ad. to a great depth. Depth, n. measure from the surface downwards.

Delfan—to Dig.

Delf, n. a mine; a pit; earthenware. Delve, v. to dig. Del'ver, n. one who digs.

Denu—Den; a Dale; a Plain.

Den, n. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast. Note.—Den, a termination in the names of places, signifies a valley or woody plain.

Disc—a Plate; a Table; Dish.

Desk, n. an inclined table for writing. Dish, n. a vessel for serving up food; or reading. Dish'water, n. water in which dishes are washed.

Deofol—Devil.

Dev'il, n. a fallen angel; an evil spirit. Dev'lisb. a. like a devil; wicked.

Deaw—Dew.

Dew, n. moisture from the atmosphere. Dew'drop, n. a drop of dew. Dew'lap, n. the flesh which hangs from the throat of an ox. Bedew', v. to moisten gently.

Die—a Dike.

Dig, v. to turn up the earth; to excavate. Dig'ger, n. one who digs. Di'ke, n. a bank; a mound.

Ditch, n. a trench dug in the ground.

Dim—Dim.

Dim, a. not seeing clear; obscure; v. Dim'ly, ad. not clearly; obscurely. Dim'ness, n. dulness of sight. Dim'sighted, a. having weak eyes.

Dynt—a Stroke; a Blow. Dint—a Hole.

Dim'ple, n. a small hollow in the cheek or chin. Dim'ply, a. full of dimples. Dim, n. a mark; force. Dint, v. to mark by a blow.

Dyne—Noise. Dynan—to Make a Noise; to Dine.

Din, n. a loud noise; v. to stun with. Din'ner, n. the chief meal of the day. Di'ningroom, n. the room for dining. Din'ertime, n. the time for dinner. Dun, v. to claim a debt importunately.
**Dyppan**—to Dip.

*Dip, v.* to put into any liquor; to enter slightly.

**Dysi**—Dizzy.

*Diz'zy, a.* giddy; whirling.  
*Diz'ziness, n.* giddiness; vertigo.

**Don**—to Do.

*Do, v.* to practise; to perform.  
*Done, v.* executed; performed.  
*Done, n.* things done; transactions

**Dol**—a Dolt.

*Dolt, n.* a heavy, stupid fellow.  
*Dull, a.* stupid; sluggish; blunt.  
*Dull'ish, a.* stupid; dull.  
*Dull'head, n.* a blockhead; a dolt.

**Deman**—to Think; to Judge.

*Dooms'day, n.* the day of final judgment.  
*Doom, v.* to judge; to condemn.

**Duru**—Door.

*Door, n.* the entrance into a house or apartment.

*Dah,* the past participle of *deawian*—to Moisten; to Wet.

*Dough, n.* wet flour; unbaked paste.  
*Dough'ish, a.* like dough; soft.

**Dohtig**—Brave; Noble; Good.

*Dough'ty, a.* brave; valiant; noble.  
*Dough'tiness, n.* valor; bravery.

**Duva**—Dove.

*Dove, n.* a species of pigeon.  
*Dove'cot, n.* (cota), a house for doves.  
*Dove'tail, n.* a joint in the form of an expanded dove's tail.  
*Dove'like, a.* resembling a dove.

**Dun**—Down.

*Down, n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of poor, hilly land.

**Adune, the past participle of dufan**—to Sink.

*Down, prep.* from a higher to a lower place.  
*Down, ad.* on the ground, or any flat surface.  
*Down'ward, ad.* in a descending course.  
*Down'cast, a.* dejected.  
*Down'fall, n.* ruin; calamity  
*Down'right, a.* plain; open; direct.

**Note.**—Down, the soft feathers of a bird, comes from the Danish (dun).
Dvoes—Dull; Stupid.  Dwescan—to Extinguish.

Doze, v. to sleep lightly.
Do'zy, a. sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
Do'ziness, n. sleepiness.
Do'zing, ppr. sleeping lightly.
Daze, v. to blind by too strong a light.

Daz'zle, v. to overpower with light.
Daz'zling, p. a. striking with splendor.
Bedaz'zle, v. to make the sight dim by lustre.

Drehuigean—to Drain; to Strain.  Drygan—to Dry.

DRAIN, v. to draw off gradually; to exhaust.

Drag, v. to pull along by force.
Drag, n. whatever serves to retard.
Draft, n. the act of drawing; the quantity drunk at once.
Draw, v. to pull along; to attract.
Draw'able, a. that may be drawn.
Draw'er, n. a sliding box in a case or table.
Draw'ing, n. delineation.
Drawn, a. having equal advantage.
Draw'back, n. any loss of advantage.

Drain, n. a channel for water to flow off.

Dredge, n. a drag for taking oysters.
Dredge, v. to gather with a dredge.

Dread—Dread.
Dread, n. great fear; terror.
Dread'ful, a. terrible; awful.
Dread'fully, ad. terribly.
Dread'less, a. fearless; intrepid.

Dreorig—Drear.
Drear, a. dismal; gloomy.  [ful. Drear'ily, ad. dismal.ly; gloomily.
Drear'y, a. dismal; gloomy; mourn.
Drear'ness, n. dismalness.

Drencan—to Give to Drink.

Adrencan—to Drown; to Plunge or Overwhelm.

Drench, v. to wet thoroughly; to soak.
Drink, v. drinc, to swallow liquors.
Drink, n. liquor to be swallowed.

Drunk'able, a. that may be drunk.
Drown, v. to overwhelm in water.
Drunk, a. intoxicated with liquor.
Drunk'ard, n. one habitually drunk.

Dripan—to Drip.

Drip, v. to fall in drops.
Drib'ble, v. to fall in drops.
Drib'bling, n. a falling in drops.
Drib'let, n. a small quantity or sum.
Drib'ler, n. an idiot; a dotard.

Driv'el, v. to let the spittle fall like a child.
Droop, v. to sink or hang down.
Drop, n. a globule of liquid.

Drought, n. a long continuance of dry weather.

Drowth, drygan or doigan—to Dry.

Drouth, n. want of rain.
Drifan—to Drive.

Drive, v. to force along; to urge forward. | Drift, v. to be driven along by a current of water.
Drive, n. a passage in a carriage. | Drove, n. draft, a number of cattle driven.
Drift, n. anything driven at random. | Adrift, a. or ad. impelled or moving without direction.

Thirlan—to Turn, Wind or Twist.

Drill, n. an instrument; a row of grain. | Drill, v. to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; to teach and train by frequent exercise.
Thrill, v. to pierce; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.

Dreosan—to Fall; to Precipitate; to Drop or Droop.

Driz'zle, v. to fall in small drops. | Dross, n. the scum of metals; any worthless matter.
Driz'zling, ppr. falling in small drops. | Drowse, v. to make heavy with sleep.
Driz'zly, a. shedding small rain. | Drows'y, a. sleepy; heavy; dull.
Dross'y, a. worthless; foul. | Drows'ily, ad. sleepily; lazily.
Drowsiness, n. sleepiness.

Dran—Drone.

Drone, n. the male of the honey bee; one who produces nothing; a low humming sound. | Drone, v. to live in idleness.
Drone'sh, a. idle; indolent.

Druge, from dreogan—to Act; to Suffer.

Drug, n. one employed in mean labor. | Drudge, v. to labor in mean offices.
Drud'gerY, n. mean labor; hard work.

Dri, drig or dryg—Dry.

Dry, a. free from moisture; not wet. | Dry'shed, a. without wet feet.
Dry'ly, ad. without moisture; coldly. | Drug, n. (dригan, to dry), any substance used in medicine.
Dry'ness, n. want of moisture. | Drug'gist, n. one who deals in drugs.

Gedufian—to Duck.

Duck, v. to put suddenly under water. | Duck'ling, n. a young duck.
Duck, n. a water fowl. | Duck'legged, a. short-legged.

Thystre—Dark; Obscure.

Dusk, a. tending to darkness. | Dusk'ish, a. moderately dark.
Dusk, n. twilight | Dusk'y, a. somewhat dark; obscure.

Dumb—Dumb.

Dumb, a. mute; not able to speak. | Dum'found, v. to make dumb; to confuse.
Dumb'ness, n. incapacity to speak; silence.
**Dust—Dust.**

Dust, n. earth or other matter reduced to powder.  
Dust’ness, n. the state of being covered with dust.  
Dust’y, a. filled or covered with dust.

**Dwarf—Dwarf.**

Dwarf, n. a person below the usual size.  
Dwarf’ish, a. below the natural size.

**Dwinan—to Fade; to Vanish.**

Dwin’dle, v. to shrink; to grow less.  
Dwine, v. to pine away; to decline.

**Deagan—to Dye.**

Dye, v. to tinge; to color; to stain.  
Dye’ing, n. the art of coloring cloth.

**Ælc—Each; Every.**

Each, a. every one of any number.

**Eare—Ear.**

Ear, n. the organ of hearing.  
Ear’ring, n. an ornament for the ear.  
Ear’shot, n. reach of the ear.  
Ear’wig, n. an insect; a whisperer.  
Ear, n. that part of corn which contains the seeds.

**Eorl—Chief; Leader.**

Earl, n. a title of nobility.  
Earl’dom, n. the dignity of an earl.

**ÆEr—Before. **

Ere, ad. before; sooner than.  
Ere-long’, ad. before long.  
Ere-now’, ad. before this time.  
Ere-while’, ad. some time ago.  
Ear’ly, a. soon; being in good time.  
Erst, ad. first; at first; formerly.

**Earnian—to Deserve.**

Earn, v. to gain by labor.  
Earning, n. that which is earned.

**Eorthe—Earth.**

Earth, n. the matter which composes the globe.  
Earth’en, a. made of earth or clay.  
Earth’ly, a. belonging to the earth.  
Earth’y, a. consisting of earth.  
Earth’quake, n. a convulsion of the earth.  
Earth’worm, n. a mean, sordid wretch.

**Os.**

Eath—Easy; Ready; Gentle.

Ease, n. quiet; rest; facility.  
Ea’sily, ad. without difficulty.  
Ea’sy, a. not difficult; quiet.  
Ea’siness, n. the quality of being easy.
East—East.

East, n. the quarter where the sun rises.

East’erly, a. coming from the east.

East’ern, a. being in the east.

East’ward, ad. towards the east.

Etan—to Eat.

Eat, v. to chew and swallow; to take food.

Eat’able, a. that may be eaten.

Eat’er, n. one that eats.

Eat’ing, n. the act of chewing and swallowing.

Efese—a Brim.

Eaves, n. the edges of the roof of a house.

Eaves’dropper, n. one who listens under the windows.

Ebbe—Ebb.

Ebb, n. the going out of the tide; decline.

Ebb’ing, n. flowing out.

Ed—Again; Back. Ea—Running Water.

Ed’dy, n. water running back or contrary to the current; a whirlpool.

Ed’dying, a. moving circularly; whirling.

Ed’dy, v. to move circularly.

Ecg—Edge.

Edge, n. the cutting part of a blade; the brink.

Edged, a. sharp; keen.

Edge’less, a. blunt; obtuse.

Edge’wise, ad. with the edge forward.

Eggian—to Egg.

Egg, n. that from which the young of some animals is produced.

Egg, v. to incite.

Ey’ry, n. a place where birds of prey build their nests.

Aeg—Egg. Eggian—Egg.

Egg, n. that from which the young of some animals is produced.

Eight, a. n. twice four.

Eighth, a. the ordinal of eight.

Eight’een, a. eight and ten.

Eight’fold, a. eight times the quantity.

Eight’score, a. n. eight times twenty.

Eke, v. ecan, to lengthen; to prolong.

Elboga—Elbow.

El’bow, n. the joint of the arm below the shoulder.

El’bow, n. a sudden or abrupt turn.

El’bow-room, n. room or space for exertion.

Elf—Elf.

Elf, n. a fairy; v. to entangle the hair.

Elf’in, a. relating to fairies.

Elf’lock, n. a knot of hair twisted.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Ellm—Elm.

Elm, n. a forest tree. | El'my, a. abounding with elm-trees.

Hleapan—to Leap; to Jump; to Run.

Leap, v. to jump; to spring. | Overleap', v. to leap over.
Leap'frog, n. a play of children. | Elope', v. to run away privately.
Leap'year, n. every fourth year. | Elope'ment, n. a running away secretly.
Outleap', v. to leap beyond.

Ells—Else.

Else, pron. other; one besides. | Else'where, ad. in another place.

Æmti—Empty.

Emp'ty, a. containing nothing. | Emp'tiness, n. state of being empty.

Ende—End.

End, n. conclusion; termination. | End'less, a. without end.
End'ing, n. conclusion. | End'wise, ad. on end; erectly.

Genoh—Plenty; Sufficiency.

Enough', a. sufficient; that satisfies | Enough', ad. in a sufficient degree.
| desire.

Ærend—Message; Business; Care.

Er'rand, n. that which is intrusted | Er'rand-boy, n. a boy to deliver
| messages.

Æfen—Even.

Eve, E'ven, n. the close of the day. | E'vening, n. the close of the day.
E'ventide, n. the time of the evening.

Æfen—Even.

E'ven, a. level; smooth; equal. | E'venly, ad. equally.
E'venness, n. the state of being even.

Æfer—Ever.

Ev'er, ad. at any time; always. | Evermore', ad. always; eternally.
Ev'ergreen, n. always green. | Ev'ery, a. ææææ, each one.
Everlast'ing, a. lasting without end. | Ev'erywhere, ad. in every place.
Forev'er, ad. at all times; without end.

Efel or Yfel—Evil.

E'vil, a. not good; bad; wicked. | E'vilness, n. badness; wickedness.
E'villy, ad. not well. | E'veldoer, n. one who does evil.

Eowu—Ewe.

Ewe, n. a female sheep.
**Eage—Eye.**

Eye, n. the organ of vision; v. to watch.

Eye'less, a. without eyes.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'let, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Eye'lid, n. the membrane that shuts over the eye.

Eye'-service, n. service performed only under inspection.

Eye'sight, n. the sight of the eye.

Dai'sy, n. (dayh-eye) a flower.

Eye'lette, n. a small hole for a cord.

Eye'ball, n. the apple of the eye.

Eye'beam, n. a glance from the eye.

Eye'brow, n. the hairy arch over the eye.

Eye'lash, n. the hair that edges the eye.

Note.—Fair, a stated market, comes from the Latin (forum).

**Fygan—Gläd; Joyful.**

Fain, a. glad; pleased; delighted.

Fain, ad. gladly; very desirously.

Fain, v. to become musty; to decay.

Faint, v. to pass away quickly.

Faint'ly, ad. feebly.

Faint'ly, v. to cause to fall; to cut down.

Faint'hearted, a. timorous.

Fygan—to Become Musty; to Decay.

Fyl'lan—to Cut Down; to Fall.

Fyl'lan—to Fall.

Fall, v. to drop down; to sink.

Befall', v. to happen to.

Fell, n. the act of falling; autumn.

Fell, v. to cause to fall; to cut down.

Fell, v. to sew or hem.

Fygan—to Take; to Seize.

Fang, v. to seize; to catch.

Fang, n. the tusk of an animal.

Fan'gle, n. a silly attempt.

Fan'gled, a. gaudy; ridiculously showy.

Fang, v. to seize; to catch.

Fang, n. the tusk of an animal.

Fan'gle, n. a silly attempt.

Fan'gled, a. gaudy; ridiculously showy.

Fynigean—Becomes Musty; to Decay.

Fyl'lan—to Cut Down; to Fall.

Fyl'lan—to Fall.

Fall, v. to drop down; to sink.

Befall', v. to happen to.

Fell, v. to cause to fall; to cut down.

Fell, v. to sew or hem.

Fygan—to Take; to Seize.

Fang, v. to seize; to catch.

Fang, n. the tusk of an animal.

Fan'gle, n. a silly attempt.

Fan'gled, a. gaudy; ridiculously showy.

Fan, n. an instrument for agitating the air.

Fan, v. to affect by air put in motion.

Fygan—to Take; to Seize.

Fang, v. to seize; to catch.

Fang, n. the tusk of an animal.

Fan'gle, n. a silly attempt.

Fan'gled, a. gaudy; ridiculously showy.

Fygan—to Take; to Seize.

Fang, v. to seize; to catch.

Fang, n. the tusk of an animal.

Fan'gle, n. a silly attempt.

Fan'gled, a. gaudy; ridiculously showy.

Fan, n. an instrument for agitating the air.

Fan, v. to affect by air put in motion.
**Fær**—a Journey. **Faran**—to Go; to Travel.

Fare, v. to go; to travel; to happen well or ill.

Fare, n. *faru*, food; price of conveyance.

Farewell', ad. adieu; the parting compliment.

Farewell', n. leave; departure.

Fer'ry, n. a place where a boat passes over.

Fer'ryboat, n. a boat to pass over in.

Where'ry, n. a light, sharp rowboat.

Misfare', v. to be in a bad state.

Weld'fare, n. happiness; prosperity.

Ford, n. a shallow place in a river.

Ford, v. to pass a river by walking on the bottom.

Ford'able, a. passable on foot.

**Feorm**—Provisions. **Feormian**—to Supply with Food.

Farm, n. land under cultivation; v. to lease or let.

Farmer, n. one who cultivates a farm.

Farming, n. cultivation of land.

**Faestan**—to Hold; to Stop.

Fast, v. to abstain from food.

Fast', v. to make fast; to make firm.

Fast'ing, n. that which fastens.

Fast'ness, n. strength; a strong place.

Fist, n. the clenched hand.

Fist'icuffs, n. blows with the fist.

Fast, speedy, quick, is from the Welsh (*fæst*).

**Feett, fedan**—to Nourish.

Fat, a. plump; fleshy; full fed.

Fat, n. the unctuous part of animal flesh.

Fatness, n. the quality of being fat.

Fat'en, v. to make or grow fat.

Fat'ty, a. having the qualities of fat.

Vat, n. a large cistern.

Feeder—Begetter.

Father, n. the male parent.

Fatherless, a. without a father.

Fatherly, a. like a father; tender.

**Feethem**—the Space of Both Arms Extended.

Fathomless, a. that cannot be fathomed.

Fath'mom, n. a measure of six feet.

Fathoms are marked on lines and used in measuring the depth of water.

Feath, past part. of the verb *fian*—to Hate.

Faugh, int. an expression of abhorrence.

Teaghnian—to Rejoice; to Flatter.

Fawn, v. to court servilely; to cringe. | Fawn'er, n. one who fawns.

Fawn'ing, n. gross or low flattery.

Note.—Fawn, a young deer, comes from the French (*faun*).
**Fear, feoran—to Terrify.**

- **Fear, n.** dread; terror; awe.  
- **Fear’ful, a.** timorous; afraid.  
- **Fear’less, a.** free from fear.

**Fyther—Feather.**

- **Fyther, n.** the plume of birds.  
- **Fyther’less, a.** having no feathers.  
- **Fyther’ed, a.** clothed with feathers.

**Feoh—Cattle; Money; a Stipend or Reward.**

- **Feo, n.** reward; recompense.
- **Fee’, v.** to bribe; to hire.

**Note.**—"This word feoh is one of the oldest in all the European languages. Cattle was the first kind of property; and by bartering, this word came to signify money in general."—Bosworth.

**Fee, in American law, an estate of inheritance of which the holder has the entire disposal without condition, and which is transmissible to his heirs.**  
**Fee-simple, n.** a tenure to property; an absolute estate of inheritance.

**Foda, foster—Food. Fedan—to Feed.**

- **Feed, v.** to supply with food.  
- **Feed’er, n.** one that feeds.  
- **Feed’ing, n.** the act of feeding.  
- **Food, n.** any thing that nourishes.  
- **Food’less, a.** not affording food.  
- **Fod’der, n.** (from fedan) food for cattle.

- **Fos’ter, v.** to feed; to cherish.  
- **Fos’tering, n.** the act of nursing.  
- **Fos’terchild, n.** a child nursed by one who is not its parent.  
- **Fos’terbrother, n.** one nursed at the same breast.

**Felan—to Feel.**

- **Feel, v.** to perceive by the touch.  
- **Feel’ing, n.** the sense of touch.  
- **Feel’ingly, ad.** tenderly.

**Felga. Fa–la—Much, and gan—to Go.**

- **Fel’ly, or Fel’loe, n.** the outward wooden rim of a wheel.

**Felag. Fe—Faith, and lag—Bound.**

- **Fel’low, n.** a companion; an equal.  
- **Fel’lowship, n.** companionship.

**Fel’ian, fellan—to Offend.**

- **Fel’on, n.** one guilty of felony.  
- **Fel’ony, n.** a crime which incurs the forfeiture of life or property.

**Felt—Felt.**

- **Felt, n.** a hide or skin; cloth made without weaving.  
- **Felt’maker, n.** one who makes felt.  
- **Filt’rate, v.** to strain.
Feawa—Few.
Few, a. not many; small in number. | Few'ness, n. smallness of number.

Ficol—Fickle; Crafty.
Fick'le, a. changeable; inconstant. | Fick'leness, n. changeableness.

Fithele—Fiddle.
Fid'dle, n. a violin. | Fid'dler, n. one who plays on a fiddle.

Feld, the past part. of the verb fellan—to Fell.
Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field'piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'marshal, n. the commander of an army. | Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting.
Fell, v. to hew or cut down; to sew or hem.

Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field—piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting. | Field, n. a hill.

Fell, n. a hill. | Fell, n. to hew or cut down; to sew or hem.

Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field—piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting. | Field, n. a hill.

Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field—piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting. | Field, n. a hill.

Fell, v. to hew or cut down; to sew or hem.

Feller, n. a hill.

Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field—piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting. | Field, n. a hill.

Field, n. a piece of land; battle-ground. | Field—piece, n. a small cannon.
Field'sports, n. shooting and hunting. | Field, n. a hill.

Feond, fiend, or feon—to Hate.
Fiend, n. a deadly enemy. | Fiend'ish, n. having the qualities of a fiend.
Fiend'like, a. resembling a fiend. | Feud, n. a deadly quarrel.

Note.—Feud, a right to land on condition of military service, comes from the Latin (feudum).

Fight, v. feochtan, to contend in battle; n. a contest.

Film—a Thin, Light Coat.
Film, n. a thin skin; v. to cover with | Film'y, a. composed of films.
Filth, n. dirt; nastiness. | Filth'ily, ad. nastily; foully.
Filth'y, a. nasty; foul. | Filth'iness, n. nastiness; foulness.

Filth, n. dirt; nastiness. | Filth'ily, ad. nastily; foully.
Filth'y, a. nasty; foul. | Filth'iness, n. nastiness; foulness.

Findan—to Find.
Find, n. to obtain by searching. | Find'ings, n. the tools and materials used by shoemakers.
Find'er, n. a discoverer. | Find'ing, n. discovery; verdict of a jury.
Find'ings, n. the tools and materials used by shoemakers.

Fyr—Fire.
Fire, n. the igneous element. | Fire'brand, n. a piece of wood kindled.
Fire'ing, n. fuel; discharge of firearms. | Fire'side, n. the hearth; home.
Fire'arms, n. guns, muskets, &c | Fire'wood, n. wood for fuel.

Fish, n. an animal that inhabits water. | Fish'ery, n. the place of fishing.
Fish'ing, n. the art of catching fish. | Fish, v. to try to take by artifice.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives**

**Floh, fleogan—to Fly or Cause to Fly.**

Fly, v. to move with wings; to pass swiftly.

Flying fish, n. a small fish which flies.

Flag, n. an ensign; a water plant.

Flag, v. to hang loose; to grow weak.

Flaggy, a. weak; lax.

Flagstaff, n. the staff upon which the flag is elevated.

Fledged, a. feathered; able to fly.

Unfledged, a. not fledged; young.

Unflagging, a. not drooping; un-tiring.

Flee, v. to run from danger.

Flench, v. to withdraw from.

Fling, v. to cast from the hand.

Fleet, v. to fly swiftly; to haste away.

Fleet, a. rapid; swift; quick.

Fleeting, p. a. passing away rapidly.

Fleetly, ad. swiftly; nimbly.

Flethness, n. swiftness.

Flicker, v. to flap or move the wings without flying; to waver; to fluctuate.

Flaw, n. a crack; a defect; a sudden gust.

Flea, n. a small insect.

Flight, n. the act of flying or fleeing.

Flighty, a. fleeting; wild.

Flit, v. to fly rapidly.

Note.—Flag, a broad, flat stone, comes from the A.-S. blow, to flay.

Fleax—a Flax.

Flag'gem, n. a drinking vessel.

Flag, n. a kind of bottle.

Fleax—Flax.

Flag, n. a fibrous plant.

Flag'seed, n. the seed of flag; linseed.

Fleos or flys, from flean—to Fly.

Fley, v. to strip off the skin.

Fleece, n. the wool shorn from one sheep.

Flag, n. a broad flat stone for paving.

Fleach—a Flask.

Flag'gem, n. a drinking vessel.

Fleach, n. a kind of bottle.

Flota or fliet—a Ship.

Fleet, n. a company of ships.

Note.—Fleet, swift of pace, comes from the A.-S. fleogan, to fly.

Flasc—Flesh.

Flesh, n. the muscular part of the body.

Flesh'y, a. full of flesh; plump.

Fleshiness, n. plumpness; fatness.

Fleshless, a. without flesh.

Flint—Flint.

Flint'y, a. consisting of flint; hard; cruel.

Fliet'dian—to Trifle.

Flirt, v. to throw with a jerk; to flirtation, act of flirting; coquet.

Flirt, n. a sudden jerk; a coquette.
**Smith's Hand-book of Etymology.**

*Fleotan,* from *flowan*—to *Flow.*

*Float,* v. to swim on the surface.  |  *Floe,* n. a mass of floating *ice.*

*Flood,* n. *flood,* a great flow of water.  |  *Flow,* v. to run as water.

*Overflow,* v. *offer,* to run over.

*Flock*—*Flock.*

*Flock,* n. a company of birds or small beasts.  |  *Flock,* v. to come together in number.

Note.—*Flock* is often limited to a collection of sheep, to distinguish them from a *herd* or *drome* of larger cattle.

*Floor*—*Floor.*

*Floor,* n. the part of a room on which we walk.  |  *Floor,* v. to cover with a floor; to knock down.

*Flitan*—to *Dispute.*

*Flout,* v. to mock; to sneer.  |  *Flout,* v. to show contempt.

*Flout'ingly,* ad. in an insulting manner.

*Foh, fian*—to *Hate.*

*Foe,* n. an enemy.  |  *Foe'man,* n. an enemy in *war.*

*Fegan*—to *Collect.*  |  *Fog*—*Collection.*

*Fog,* n. a thick mist.  |  *Fog'gy,* a. misty; dull.

*Fealdan*—to *Fold.*

*Fold,* v. to double one part over another.  |  *Fold'ing,* n. a doubling.

*Folks,* n. *folc,* people; multitude.

*Fol'low,* v. to go or come after.  |  *Fol'lower,* n. one who follows.

*Fonne*—a *Fool.*

*Fond,* a. foolishly tender and loving.  |  *Fond'le,* v. to treat with tenderness.

*Fond,* a. loving ardently.  |  *Fond'ly,* ad. with great tenderness.

*Fond'ness,* n. foolish tenderness.

*Fot*—a *Foot.*  |  *Fet*—*Feet.*

*Foot,* n. that by which anything is supported.  |  *Foot'bridge,* n. a bridge for foot passengers.

*Foot'ing,* n. ground for the foot.  |  *Foot'step,* n. trace; track; mark.

*Foot'ball,* n. a ball driven by the foot.  |  *Foot'stool,* n. a stool for the feet.

*Fet'ter,* v. to bind; to chain.
Getan—to Get.
Getan, v. to procure; to obtain.
Beget', v. to produce.

Forget', v. to lose memory of.
Forget'Tful, a. apt to forget.
Forget'Tfulness, n. loss of memory; neglect.

Fork—Fork.
Fork, n. an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs.
Fork'ed, a. opening into two or more parts.

Forma. Fore and meer—More.
For'ner, a. before another in time;
For'merly, ad. in time past; of old.

Weard—Motion Towards.
For'ward, ad. toward a place in front.
In'ward, internal.
For'wardness, n. eagerness; boldness.
In'wardly, internally.

Ful, foul—Dirty; Impure.
Foul, a. dirty; filthy; hindered from motion.
Foul'ly, ad. filthily; not fairly.
Foul'ness, n. filthiness.
Foul'mouthed, a. using scurrilous language.
Foul'spoken, a. slanderous.
Befool', v. to make foul.
Foul'some, a. nauseous; offensive.
Defile', v. geffylan, to make foul; to pollute.

Note.—Defile', a narrow pass, an army movement, comes from the Latin de, from, off, and filum, a thread.

Feower—Four.
Four, a. twice two.
Fourth, a. the ordinal of four.
Four'told, a. four times as much.
Four'score, a. four times twenty.
Forty, a. four times ten.

Four'square, a. having four equal sides.
Far'kin, n. the fourth part of a barrel.
Four'ing, n. the act of shooting birds.
Fowl'ing, n. a bird.
Fowl'ingpiece, n. a gun for shooting birds.
Fowl'ing, n. a winged animal; a bird.
Fowl'er, n. a sportsman who pursues birds.

Fox—Fox.
Fox, n. a cunning animal.
Fox'y, a. cunning; artful.

Fremman—to Frame or Form.
Frame, v. to fit one thing to another.
Frame'work, n. that which supports anything else.
112

SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**Freo—Free. Freond, from freon—to Free; to Love.**

Free, *a.* having liberty.
Free'dom, *n.* liberty; independence.
Free'ly, *ad.* with freedom.
Free'ness, *n.* openness; liberality.
Free'dman, *n.* a slave manumitted.
Free'hold, *n.* property held in perpetual right.
Free'stone, *n.* a kind of stone easily worked.

**Fro—Fresh.**

Frese, *n.* a wild prank; a scene of gayety and mirth.
Frol'ic, *n.* a full of wild gayety.
Frol'icsome, *a.* full.; favorably.
Friend, *n.* freond, an intimate acquaintance.
Friend'less, *a.* without friends.
Friend'ly, *a.* kind; favorable.
Friend'ship, *n.* personal kindness.
Befriend', *v.* to favor; to assist.

**Freyan—to Eat or Gnaw.**

Fret, *v.* to wear away; to vex; to rut. Fret'ful, *a.* disposed to fret; peevish.
Fret'ing, *p.p.* wearing away; vexing.

**Frige—a Day.**

Frig-aeg, Friga—the GODDESS OF LOVE; dag—a DAY.

Fri'day, *n.* the sixth day of the week.

**Frihtan—to Alarm; to Terrify.**

Fright, *v.* to terrify; *n.* sudden terror.
Fright'EN, *v.* to terrify.
Fright'FUL, *a.* terrible; dreadful.

**Fra—from.**

Fra, *ad.* backward.
From, *prep.* noting privation, distance, or absence.
Fro'ward, *a.* weard, perverse; peevish.
Fro'wardness, *n.* perverseness.

**Freosan—to Freeze. Frost—to Frost.**

Freeze, *v.* to harden into ice.
Frost, *n.* the power of freezing.
Frost'ed, *a.* as if covered with hoar frost.
Frost'y, *a.* producing frost.
Frost'itten, *a.* nipped by the frost.
Frost'work, *n.* work resembling hoar frost.
Hoar-Frost, *n.* frozen dew.

**Fyllan—to Fill.**

Fill, *v.* to make full; to satisfy; to occupy.
Full, *a.* having no empty space.
Ful'ly, *ad.* completely.

**Fullian—to Whiten.**

Full, *v.* to cleanse and thicken cloth in a mill.
Full'er, *n.* one who fulls cloth.
Fuller's-earth, *n.* a kind of clay.
Faegen—Glad.
Fun, n. sport; merriment. | Fun'ny, a. droll; comical.

Furlang. Fur—a Furrow, and lang—Long.
Fur'long, n. the eighth part of a mile. | Fur'row, n. a trench made by a plough.

Feor—Far. Faran—to Go; to Advance.
Fur'ther, a. at a greater distance. | Forth, ad. forward; abroad.
Furthest, a. at the greatest distance. | Forth'coming, a. ready to appear.
Fur'thermore, ad. moreover; besides. | Forth'with, ad. immediately; without delay.

Fus—Ready; Quick. Fysan—to Hasten.
Fuss, n. a tumult; a bustle. | Fuss, n. a tumult; a bustle.

Gabban—to Mock; to Jest.
Gab, v. to talk idly; n. loquacity; the mouth. | Gib'berish, n. talk without meaning.
Gab'ble, v. to talk without meaning. | Gibe, v. to sneer; to taunt; to deride.
Gab'ble, v. to speak rapidly and inarticulately. | Gib'ingly, ad. scornfully.

Ga or Gan—to Go.
Go, v. to be in motion. | Goad, n. a pointed stick to drive oxen; to incite.
Gad, n. a heavy whip. | Gad, v. to rove about idly.
Gad'fly, n. a fly that stings cattle.

Note.—Went, now used as the preterit of Go, is a part of the verb Wend.

Gynan—to Gain. Gewinnan—to Win.
Gain, v. to obtain; to win; to attain. | Gain'fully, ad. profitably.
Gain'er, n. one who gains. | Gain'less, a. unprofitable.

Gealla—the Gall.
Gall, n. the bile; anything very bitter.

Note.—Gall, to fret by rubbing the skin, to vex, comes from the French (galer), and Gall, an excrescence on the oak tree, comes from the Latin (galla).

Gamen—a Jest; Sport; Game.
Game, n. sport; jest; a match at play. | Gambler, n. one who plays for money.
Game, n. animals pursued in the field. | Game'ster, n. one addicted to play.
Gamb’le, v. to play for money.

Note.—Gambol, to dance, to skip, to frisk, comes from the Italian (gamba).

Geapan—to Open; to Gape.
Gape, v. to open the mouth wide; to yawn. | Agape', ad. staring with open mouth.
Gap, n. an opening; a hole. | Gasp, v. to open the mouth to catch breath.
Gearwian—to Prepare.

Gar'ish, a. gaudy; showy.  |  Gar'tishness, n. showy finery.
Gear, n. furniture; ornaments.

Gyrdan—to Gird or Enclose.

Gar'den, n. a piece of ground en-
|  Gar'dener, n. one who cultivates a
closed for flowers, fruit, &c.
garden.

Geyt—Gate.

Gate, n. a frame which opens or  |  Gate'way, n. the way through a
closes a passage.
gate.

Gaderian—to Gather.

Gath'er ing, n. an assembly; a col-
|  Gath'er er, v. to collect; to assemble.
collection.

Gaec—a Cuckoo.

Gawk, n. a cuckoo; a fool.  |  Gawk'y, a. awkward; ungainly.

Gesean—to See.


Gidig—Giddy.

Gid'dy, a. having a sensation of whirl-
|  Gid'diness, n. the state of being
ing in the head.
giddy.
Gid'dily, ad. carelessly.

Gold—Yellow; Gold.  Geldan—Golden.

Gold, n. a precious metal of a bright
yellow color.
Gold'en, a. made of gold.
Gild, v. to overlay with gold.

Gild'ing, n. the art of overlaying
with gold.
Gilt, n. gold laid on the surface.
Engild', v. to brighten.

Gyrd—a Twig; a Branch.  Gyrdan—to Gird; to Surround.

Gird, n. a twitch; a pang.
Gird, v. to bind round.
Gird'er, n. the principal timber in a
floor.
Gir'dle, n. a band; a belt.
Girt, n. a circular bandage.
Girth, n. a circular bandage.
BeGird', v. to surround.

Gifan—to Give.

Give, v. to bestow; to confer; to yield.
Gift, n. the thing given.
Gift'ed, a. endowed with powers.
Giv'er, n. one who gives; a donor.
Forgive', v. to pardon; to remit.
Forgive'ness, n. pardon.
Forgiv'ing, a. disposed to forgive.
Misgive', v. to fill with doubt.

Glad—Glad.

Glad, a. cheerful; pleased.
Glad'den, v. to make glad; to de-
light.
Glad'ly, ad. with gladness.
Glad'ness, n. joy; cheerfulness.
Glad'some, a. pleased; gay.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Gles—Glass.

Note.—The old Germans called Amber gles.

Gloss, n. a smooth, shining surface.
Gloss, v. to palliate by specious representation.
Glos'sy, a. smooth and shining.
Gloss'iness, n. polish.

Gla'm—Glass.

Gla'zer, n. one who glazes windows.

Gleam—Gleam.

Gleam, n. a shoot of light; v. to shine suddenly.
Gleam'ing, n. shooting as rays of light.

Glee—Scream; Music.

Glee, n. joy; merriment; a sort of song.
Glee'ful, a. merry; cheerful.
Glee'some, a. full of merriment.

Glomung—Twilight.

Gloam, n. partial darkness; melancholy.
Gloom'y, a. obscure; dismal.
Glo'my, ad. dimly; dismal.
Gloom'iness, n. obscurity; melancholy.

Glum—Glum.

Glum, v. to look sullen.

Glove—Glove.

Glove, n. a cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger.

Glowan—to Glow.

Glow, v. to be red with heat; to feel passion.
Glow'ingly, ad. brightly; with passion.

Gnorne—Sorrowful; Complaining.

Gnarl, v. to growl; to snarl.
Gnar'ly, a. having knots; knotty.
Gnar'led, a. full of knots.
Knurl, v. to gnarl.

Gnagan—to Scrape; to Gnaw.

Gnaw, v. to bite or scrape off with the teeth.

Gat—Goat.

Goth'am, n. (goats' home), a name sportively applied to the city of New York.

Gor—Mud; Gore.

Gore, n. clotted blood; v. to wound.

Note.—Gore, a triangular piece of cloth, comes from the W. (gor, an opening).
### SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**God—God.**

- **God, n.** the Supreme Being.
- **God'ness, n.** a female divinity.
- **God'head, n.** the divine nature.
- **God'ly, a.** pious; religious.
- **God'liness, n.** piety.
- **God'child, n.** one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.
- **God'father, n.** a male sponsor at baptism.
- **God'mother, n.** a female sponsor at baptism.
- **Gospel, n.** (god-spell; god, good, and spell, history or tidings), the evangelical history of our Saviour; the word of God.

**God—Good.**

- **God'like, a.** divine.
- **Dem'god, n.** half a god.
- **Gos'sip, n.** (god, good, and sib, relation), a sponsor; an idle tattler.
- **Gos'siping, n.** a running about to tattle.
- **Good, a.** not bad; proper; wholesome; useful; happy; kind.
- **Goods, n.** property; merchandise.
- **Good'ly, a.** beautiful; graceful.
- **Good'liness, n.** beauty; grace.
- **Good'ness, n.** excellence; kindness.
- **Good'breed'ing, n.** elegance of manners.
- **Goodhu'mor, n.** cheerfulness of mind.
- **Goodna'tured, a.** mild; kind.

**Gos—Goose.**

- **Goose, n.** a water-fowl.
- **Geese, n.** the plural of goose.
- **Gos'ling, n.** a young goose.

**Grafan—to Carve; to Dig.**

- **Graft, v.** to insert a shoot of one tree into the stock of another.
- **Grave, v.** to write on hard substances.
- **Groove, n.** a channel cut with a tool.

**Grenian—to Grow; Grain.**

- **Grain, n.** the direction of the fibers; temper.

**Gripn—to Seize.**

- **Gripe, v.** to hold hard; to grasp.
- **Grap'ple, v.** to lay fast hold of.

**Greas—to Shoot Forth; to Sprout; Grass.**

- **Grass, n.** the common herbage of the fields.

**Gras—Gray.**

- **Gray, a.** white with a mixture of black.

**Grasian—to Graze.**

- **Graze, v.** to eat grass.
- **Graz'ier, n.** one who raises cattle.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Great—Great.
Great, a. large; vast; important. | Great'ly, ad. in a great degree.
Great'ness, n. the state of being great.

Greedig—Greedy; Covetous.
Greed'y, a. ravenous; eager to obtain. | Greed'iness, n. ardent desire.

Greene—Green; Flourishing.
Green, a. of the color of growing | Green'ness, n. the state of being
plants; fresh.

Gretan—to Go to Meet; Wishing Peace.
Greet'ing, n. addressing with kind | Greet, v. to salute; to welcome.
wishes.

Grim—Fierce; Ferocious.
Grim, a. frightful; hideous. | Grim'ly, ad. horribly; sourly.
Grim'ace, n. distortion of the face.

Grindan—to Bruise; to Gnash.
Grind, v. to reduce to powder; to | Grind'stone, n. a stone on which
rub; to oppress. tools are sharpened.
Grist, n. corn or grain to be ground at one time.

Great—Sand; Dust.
Grit, n. the coarse part of meal; sand | Grit'ly, a. containing grit.
or gravel.

Granan—to Lament; Mourn; Weep.
Groan, v. to breathe or sigh as in | Groan'ing, n. a deep sigh.
pain. | Groan, v. to murmur as a hog.

Grund—Ground; Earth; Bottom.
Ground, n. the surface of land. | Ground'less, a. void of reason.
Ground, v. to place or fix; to run | Ground'lessly, ad. without reason
aground. or cause.
Aground', ad. stranded.

Growan—to Grow.
Grow, v. to increase in size. | Growing, ppr. increasing.
Growth, n. increase; product.

Geomrian—to Grieve.
Grum'ble, v. to murmur with discon- | Grum'bler, n. one who grumbles.
tent.

Weard—a Guard; Watch.
Guard, v. to protect; to defend. | Guard'ed, a. cautious; circumspect.
Guar'dian, n. a protector.
Ge and wiglian—to Deceive.  Wile—Guile.

Guile, n. craft; cunning.
Guileful, a. wily; artful.
Wile, n. a deceit; a trick.
Wily, a. cunning; sly; insidious.

Guile'less, a. free from guile.
Beguile', v. to deceive; to amuse.
W'ilil, ad. fraudulently.
W'ilin, n. cunning; guile.

Guilt—a Crime; a Debt.

Guilt, n. the state of having committed a crime.
Guilt'y, a. justly chargeable with a crime.

Guilt'less, a. free from crime.
Guilt'ness, n. the state of being guilty.

Goma—the Palate; the Jaw; Gum.

Gum, n. the concrete juice of certain trees; a tree.
Gum'my, a. consisting of gum.

Haccan—to Hack.

Hackle, v. to chop; to cut clumsily.

Note.—Hack, a horse let out for hire, is from the French (haqueneé).

Hægl—Hail.

Hail, n. drops of rain frozen while falling.
Hail'stone, n. a single ball of hail falling.

Hær—Hair.

Hair, n. a small filament issuing from the skin.

Hair'breadth, n. a very small distance.

Hair'cloth, n. cloth made of hair.

Hair'ly, a. covered with hair.

Hair'ly, a. good; religious; pure.

Hair'ness, n. sanctity; piety.

Hair'lyday, n. a religious festival.

Halig—Holy: Hallow.

Hal'low, v. to make holy.

Holi'day, n. a festival day.

Holi'dom, n. an adjuration by what is holy.

Höly, a. good; religious; pure.

Hal'low, v. to divide into two equal parts.

Halves, n. two equal parts of a thing.

Halve, v. to divide into two equal parts.

Halt, n. a stop in a march.

Halt, v. to limp; to stop.

Halt, a. lame; crippled.

Halt'er, n. a rope for confining an animal.

Hælter—a Holder; Halter.
ANGLO-SAXON RO.launch AND DERIVATIVES.

Ham'mer—Ham'mer.

Ham'mer, n. an instrument for driv-ing or beating.

Ham'mer, n. cloth which covers a coach-box

Ham'mer, v. to beat with a hammer.

Note.—The coach box was formerly used to carry a hammer, pincers, a few nails, &c.

Hand—Hand.

Hand, n. the palm with the fingers.

Hand, v. to give; to lead.

Hand'ful, n. as much as the hand can hold.

Hand'ful, v. to touch; to manage.

Hand'ful, n. that part of a thing which is held in the hand.

Hand'ly, a. ready; convenient.

Hand'ly, ad. with skill; with dexter-ity.

Hand'work, n. work done by the hand.

Hand'cuff, n. a fetter for the wrist.

Hand'sel, n. (syllan, to give), the first act of using any thing; a gift.

Hand'some, a. dextrous; ready.

Hand'some, a. beautiful; graceful; elegant.

Hand'somely, ad. dextrously; with skill.

Unhand', v. to let go.

Unhanded, a. not handled; not touched.

Hangian—to Hang.

Hang, v. to suspend; to fasten to something above so as to leave without support below.

Hang'ing, n. death by a halter.

Hinge, n. a joint on which a door turns.

Overhang', v. to jut over; to impend.

Unhanged', a. not punished by hang-ing.

Unhinge', v. to take from the hinges; to displace.

Here—an Army, and beorg—a Refuge. Here-beorg—Harbor.

Har'bor, n. a place of refuge, or Habp'ing, n. a continual dwelling on.

Har'borer, n. one who shelters another.

Har'bingener, n. a forerunner; a precursor.

Note.—Habp'ingener is properly a person who goes before to provide harbor of lodg-ings for those that follow.

Heard—Hard; the primary sense is Pressed.

Hard, a. firm; not soft; difficult.

Hard'ly, a. with difficulty; scarcely.

Hard'ness, n. the quality of being hard.

Hard'ness, n. toil; fatigue.

Hare—Hare.

Hare, n. a small quadruped.

Hare'brained, a. giddy; wild.

Hare'lip, n. a divided upper lip, like that of a hare.

Hearm—Grief; Offence; Hurt.

Harm, n. injury; crime.

Harm'ful, a. hurtful.

Harm'less, a. not hurtful; unhurt.

Hearpe—Harp.

Harp, n. a musical instrument.

Harp', v. to dwell on.

Harp'ing, n. a continual dwelling on.
Hærefæst—Harvest; Autumn.

Har'vest, n. the season of gathering | Har'vest-home, n. the time of gathering the crops.
Har'vest, v. to gather in.

Het—a Cover; Hat.
Hat, n. a cover for the head. | Hat'ter, n. one who makes hats.

Hæca—a Railing; Gate; Hatch.
Hatch, n. a half door; the openings | Hatch'way, n. the way through the hatches.

Note.—Hatch, to produce young from eggs, comes from the German (hecken).

Hatian—to Hate.
Hate, v. to dislike greatly. | Hate'fully, ad. odiously.
Hate'ful, a. odious. | Ha'tred, n. great dislike; enmity.

Habban—to Have; Hold; Detain; Count.
Have, v. to possess; to hold; to enjoy. | Behave', v. to conduct; to act.
HAV'ING, n. possessions; goods. | BEHAV'TOR, n. conduct.

Haga, hæg—a Hedge; an Inclosure; Haw.
Haw, n. the berry of the hedge- | Haw'thorn, n. a thorn which bears the haw.

Hafoc—a Hawk.
Hawk, n. a bird of prey. | Hav'oc, n. waste; devastation.

Note.—Hawk, to force up phlegm, comes from the German (hauch), and Hawk, to sell by crying out in the streets, from the German (hocken).

Hæst—a Hat or Cap; Hazel.
Ha'zel, n. a shrub; a light brown color. | Ha'zenut, n. the fruit of the hazel: a cap nut.

Heafod—Head.
Head, n. the part of an animal which contains the brain; the chief. | Head'ache, n. a pain in the head.
Head'less, a. having no head. | Head'long, a. rashly; hastily.
BEHEAD', v. to deprive of the head. | Fore'head, n. the part of face which is above the eyes.

Hyran, heran—to Hear; Hearken.
Hear, v. to perceive by the ear. | Rehear', v. to hear again.
Hear'ing, n. perceiving by the ear. | Rehear'se', v. to hear repeat; to recite.
Hear'say, n. report; rumor. | Rehear's'al, n. repetition.
Heark'EN, v. to listen; to attend.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Heal, or hcelu—Health. Hal—Healthy; Sound; Whole.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heal, v. to grow well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healing, ppr. curing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, n. freedom from sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health'ful, a. free from sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health'y, a. enjoying health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health'ness, n. the state of health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, a. healthy; sound; hearty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hearte—Heart.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart, n. the muscle which is the seat of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart'less, a. void of affection; without courage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart'liness, n. sincerity; eagerness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hebban—to Raise. Heofon—Raised; Elevated.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heave, v. to lift; to raise; to throw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heav'ing, n. a rising; a swell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heav'en, n. heofon, the regions above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heav'enly, a. supremely excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heft, v. to try the weight by lifting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hege—Protection; Hedge.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hedge, n. a fence made of thorns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge, v. to encircle for defence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hedan—Heed.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heed, v. to mind; to regard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heed'ful, a. watchful; cautious; attentive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hiththo—Height.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height, n. space measured upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height'en, v. to make higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High, a. elevated; exalted; lofty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* So called because the ground was raised to form a dry path.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Helpan—to Help.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help, v. to assist; to aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help'er, n. one who helps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hem—a Border.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hem, n. the edge of a garment doubled and sewed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—To Hem in, about, or around, signifies, to enclose; to environ; to confine. Hem, a sort of voluntary cough, is from the Dutch (hemmen).
**Smith's Hand-Book of Etymology.**

**Hen—Hen.**

Hen, n. the female of birds.  

Hen’bane, n. (bane, poison), a poisonous plant.  

Hen’pecked, a. governed by a wife.  

Hen’roost, n. a place where poultry roost.

**Heona—Hence.**

Hence, ad. from this place; from this.  

Henceforth’, ad. from this time forward.

**Hyre—Her.**

Herself', pro. a female which is the subject of discourse.  

Her, pro. belonging to a female.

**Heord—a Collection; an Assemblage.**

Herd, n. a number of beasts together.  

Herds’man, n. one who tends herds.  

Horde, n. a clan of wandering people.

**Her—Here.**

Here, ad. in this place.  

Here’abouts, ad. about this place.  

Hereaf’ter, ad. in time to come.

**Hill—Hill.**

Hill, n. an elevation of ground.  

Hill’ock, n. a little hill.  

Hill’y, a. full of hills.

**Him—Him.**

Himself’, pro. the emphatic form of He.  

He and Him.

Him, pro. the objective case of He.

**Hyre—a Reward.**

Hire, v. to engage for pay.  

Hire’ling, n. one who serves for pay; a mercenary.

**Hider—Hither.**

Hith’er, ad. to this place; nearer.  

Hith’erto, ad. to this time.

**Har—Gray.**

Hoar, a. white or gray with age.  

Hoar’frost, n. dew frozen, or white frost.  

Hoar’y, ad. white or gray with age.  

Hoar’hound,* n. a plant.  

* So called from its appearance.

**Hord—Hoard.**

Hoard, n. a quantity laid up in secret.  

Hoard, v. to store secretly.

**Has—Hoarse.**

Hoarse, a. having the voice rough.  

Hoarse’ness, n. roughness of voice.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.**

**Hoox—Irony.**

**Hoax, n.** a trick played off in sport. | **Hoax, v.** to deceive in joke.

**Hoppan—to Hop.**

**Hop, v.** to leap on one leg; to dance. | **Hop'per,* n.** one who hops; a box

**Hop, n.** a leap; a meeting for dancing. | **Hob'ble, v.** to walk lamely.

* So named from its shaking.

**Note.**—Hop, a plant used in brewing, comes from the Dutch.

**Hul—Hole.**

**Hole, n.** a cavity; a cell. | **Hol'ster, n.** (heolster, a hiding-place), a case for a horseman's pistol.

**Hollew, n.** containing an empty space. | **Hollowness,** n. state of being hollow.

**Ham—a House; a Village.**

**Home, n.** one's own house, or country. | **Home'liness,** n. plainness.

**Home'less,** a. without a home. | **Home'made,** a. made at home.

**Home'ly,** a. plain; not elegant. | **Home'spun,** a. spun at home.

**Ham'let,** n. a small village.

**Hunig—Honey.**

**Hon'ey, n.** a sweet juice collected by bees. | **Hon'eymoon,** n. the first month after marriage.

**Hon'eycomb,** n. cells of wax for honey. | **Hon'ied,** a. covered with honey.

**Hod—Hood.**

**Hood'wink,** v. to blind by covering the eyes; to deceive. | **Hood,** n. a covering for the head.

**Note.**—The primary sense is, to reach forward.

**Hope, n.** expectation of good. | **Hope'fulness,** n. promise of good.

**Hope'ful,** a. full of hope. | **Hope'less,** a. wanting hope.

**Horn—Horn.**

**Horn, n.** a hard, pointed substance growing on the heads of some animals. | **Horn'y,** a. like horn.

**Horn'pipe,** n. a lively tune.

**Hors—Horse.**

**Horse,** n. a well-known quadruped. | **Horse'manship,** n. the art of riding.

**Hos—Hose.**

**Hose,** n. stockings. | **Hos'ier,** n. one who sells stockings.
124

Hat—Hot.

Hot, a. having heat; fiery. | Hot'spur, n. a violent, precipitate man.
Hot'ly, ad. with heat; violently. | Hot'ness, n. heat; fury.

Hu—How.

How, ad. in what manner. | Howsoev'er, ad. in whatsoever manner.
Howbe'ry, ad. nevertheless; yet. | However, ad. at all events.

Yiellan—to Howl.

Howl'ing, n. uttering the cry of a | Howl, v. to cry as a wolf or dog.
wolf or dog.

Hiw—Color; Form.

Hue, n. color; tint; dye.

Note.—Hue, a shouting, an alarm, comes from the French (huer, to hoot).

Hunger—Hunger.

Hun'ger, n. desire of food; pain felt from fasting.
Hun'gered, a. famished; starved. | Hun'grily, ad. with a keen appetite.

Huntian—to Hunt.

Hunt, v. to chase; to search for. | Hunt'ing, n. the diversion of the chase.
Hunt'er, n. one that hunts. | Hunts'man, n. one who practises hunting.

Hyrt—Wounded; Hurt.

Hurt, v. to harm; to injure. | Hurt'ful, a. injurious.
Hurt, n. harm; wound. | Hurt'less, a. harmless.

Hus—a House; a Covered Place. Bonda—a Master.

House, n. a place of human abode. | Husb'andman, n. one who tills the ground.
House'less, a. without a house. | Husb'tings, n. a council; a place where an election is held.
House'hold, n. a family living togeth- | Out'house, n. a house separate from a dwelling-house.
er.
House'wife, n. the mistress of a fam- | Pent'house, n. a shed hanging aslope from the main wall.
ily.
Husb'and, n. a man joined to a woman by marriage.
Husb'andry, n. tillage.

Is—Ice.

Ice, n. water or other liquid made solid by cold. | Ice'berg, n. a mountain of ice.
I'cicle, n. a hanging shoot of ice.
I'cy, a. full of ice; made of ice.
Idel—Vain; Empty.

I’dle, a. doing nothing. I’dler, n. a lazy person.
I’dleness, n. the state of being idle. I’dly, ad. lazily; carelessly.

Note.—Idol, an image, comes from the Greek (eidos).

If, con. gif, supposing that; allowing that.

Yfel—Evil; Ill.

Ill, a. bad; not good; sick. Ill’nature, n. bad temper.
Ill’ness, n. sickness. Ill’will, n. enmity.

Waerc—Ache; Pain; Irk.

Irk, v. to weary. Irk’some, a. wearisome; tedious.

Iren—Iron.

I’ron, n. the most common and useful | I’rony, a. made of iron; like iron.
of the metals.

Note.—Irony, a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words,
comes from the Greek (eiron).

Yrre—Angry.

Jar, n. a rattling vibration of sound; | Jar, v. to clash; to quarrel.
discord.

Note.—Jar, an earthen vessel, comes from the French (jarre).

Cene—War’like; Eager.

Keen, a. sharp; piercing; eager. | Keen’ly, ad. sharply; eagerly.
Keen’ness, n. sharpness; eagerness.

Cepan—to Keep.

Keep, v. to hold; to retain. | Keep’sake, n. a gift in token of re-
gard.

Cwellan—to Kill.

Kill, v. to deprive of life. | Quail, v. to fail in spirits; to quake;
Quell, v. to crush; to subdue. to tremble.

Note.—Quail, a bird, comes from the French (caille).

Cyln—a Furnace or Kitchen.

Kiln, n. a large stove or oven. | Kiln’dry, v. to dry in a kiln.

Cyn—Kin; Kind; Relation.

Kin, n. relation by blood. | Kins’man, n. a man of the same family.
Kind, n. race; sort; nature. Unkind’, a. not kind; not obliging.
Kind’y, a. natural; congenial. Kind, a. disposed to do good to others.
Kind’red, n. relations by birth. Kind’ly, ad. with good will.
Kind’ness, n. good will; favor.
Cyning—a Chief; a Leader.

King, n. a monarch; a sovereign. | King'ly, a. belonging to a king.
King'dom, n. the dominion of a king. | King's-e'vil, a. scrofula.

Cyssan—to Kiss.

Kiss, v. to salute with the lips. | Kiss'er, n. one who kisses.

Cnapa—a Boy; a Servant; a Knave.

Note.—Originally a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.

Knave, n. a false, deceitful fellow. | Knave'ry, n. dishonesty.
Kn'vish, a. dishonest.

Cneow—Knee.

Knee, n. a joint of the leg. | Kneel'ing, n. act of resting on the bent knees.
Kneel, v. to rest on the knees.

Cniiht—a Boy; a Servant.

Knight, n. a title of honor. | Knight'hood, n. the dignity of a knight.

Cnytan—to Tie; to Knit.

Knit, v. to weave without a loom. | Knit'ting, ppr. uniting by needles.

Cnæp—a Top; a Button.

Knap, n. a protuberance. | Knob'by, a. full of knobs.
Knob, n. a round ball at the end of a thing; a bunch. | Nape, n. the joint of the neck behind.

Cnott—Knot.

Knot, n. a complication made by knitting or tying. | Knot'ted, a. full of knots.
Knot'ty, a. full of knots; difficult. | Knot'tiness, n. difficulty.

Cunnan—to Know; to Be Able.

Know, v. to understand clearly. | Unknown', a. not known.
Knowl'edge, n. learning; skill. | Unacknowl'edged, a. not owned.
Acknowl'edge, v. to own; to confess. | Acknowl'edgement, n. recognition; confession.
For'know', v. to know before. | Know'ing, a. skillful; intelligent.
Unfor'known', a. not previously known. | Cun'ning, a. artfully deceitful; crafty.

Cun'ning, n. artifice; deceit.

Cnucl—a Joint.

Knuc'kle, n. a joint of the finger. | Knuc'kle, v. to yield; to submit.

Note.—Knuckle formerly signified any joint of the body.
**ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

**Leode**—a Nation; a People.

| Lad, n. a youth; a young man. | Lass, n. a girl; a young woman. |

**Hlad**—a Load. **Hladan**—to Load.

| Lade, v. to load; to freight. | Unlade’, v. to remove a cargo from a vessel. |
| Load, n. a burden; a freight. | Unload’, v. to take a load from. |
| Overload’, v. to burden too much. |

**Hladan**—to Draw Out; to Empty.

| La‘dle, n. a large spoon with a long handle. |

**Hlæfdie**—Lady.

**Note.**—From hilfan, to lift, i.e. one raised to the rank of her husband or lord.

| La‘dy, n. a woman of high rank. | La‘dylike, a. becoming a lady; elegant. |

**Lang**—Long.

| Lag, a. coming behind; sluggish. | Lag’gard, n. one who lags. |

**Lamb**—Lamb.

| Lamb, n. the young of a sheep. | Lamb’like, a. like a lamb, mild. |
| Lam’kin, n. a little lamb. |

**Lam**—Lame.

| Lame, a. wanting the natural power or strength. | Lame’ly, ad. in a lame manner. |
| Lame’ness, n. the state of being lame. |

**Land**—Land.

| Land, n. the solid matter of the earth. | Land’ing, n. a place to land at. |
| Land, v. to set or come on shore. | Land’scape, n. a picture of a portion of country. |
| Land’mark, n. a mark to designate boundaries. |

**Latost**—Last; contracted from Latest.

| Last, a. latest; hindmost. | Last’ing, p. a. continuing; durable. |
| Last, v. to remain; to continue. | Last’ly, ad. in the last place. |

**Laste**—a Footstep.

| Last, n. the mold on which shoes are formed. |

**Læccan**—to Catch; to Seize.

| Latch, n. a fastening for a door. | Lace, n. a string or cord for tying. |
| Latch’et, n. the string that fastens a shoe. | Lace, v. to fasten with a string passed through opposite holes. |

**Lethrian**—to Anoint; to Lather.

| Lath’er, v. to form a foam. | Lath’er, n. froth or foam. |
Let, Latin—to Delay or Retard.

LATE, a. not early; slow; recent. | LATENESS, n. the state of being out of time.
LATE, ad. after the proper season. | LATELY, ad. not long ago.

Hlihan—Laugh.

Note.—Generally supposed to be formed from the sound, Laugh, v. to make that noise which sudden merriment excites.
Laugh'able, a. exciting laughter.
Laugh'ter, n. convulsive merriment.
Laugh'ingly, ad. in a merry way.

Lagu—Law; from lecgan, lege—to Lay.

Law, n. a rule of action; a rule of justice.
Law'ful, a. agreeable to law.
Law'fully, ad. agreeably to law.
Law'less, a. not restrained by law.
Law'yer, n. a professor of law.

Law'ful, a. agreeable to law.
Law'fully, ad. agreeably to law.
Law'less, a. not restrained by law.
Law'yer, n. a professor of law.

Lead, lead—Lead.

Lead, n. a metal. | Lead'en, a. made of lead; heavy.
Lead, v. to guide; to conduct. | Lead'er, n. one who leads.
Lead'ing, a. principal; chief.

Leaf—Leaf.

Note.—The original signification seems to be broad, flat.
Leaf, n. the thin, extended part of a tree, &c.
Leaf'less, a. destitute of leaves.
Leaf'let, n. a little leaf.
Leaf'y, a. full of leaves.

Lærán—to Teach. Leornian—to Learn.

Learn, v. to gain knowledge of. | Learn'ing, n. skill in languages or science.
Learn'edly, ad. with knowledge.

Lesan—to Let Go; to Loose.

Lease, v. to let for a limited time. | Lessee', n. one to whom a lease is given.
Lease'hold, n. held by lease.

Lether—Leather.

Leath'er, n. dressed hides of animals. | Leath'ern, a. made of leather.
Leath'ery, a. resembling leather.

Leaf—Leave. Læfan—to Leave; to Permit.

Leave, n. a grant of liberty; permission. | Leave, v. to quit; to desist; to bequeath.
Leav'ings, n. things left behind; remnants.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives**

**Hleo—a Shelter.**

*Lee*, *n.* a place sheltered from the wind. 
*Lee'ward, ad.* towards the lee; from the wind.

**Læce—a Physician; a Leech.**

*Leech, n.* an aquatic worm which sucks blood. 
*Leech'craft, n.* the art of healing.

**Hleor—a Face; Leer.**

*Leer, v.* to turn the eye and cast a look from the corner of it. 
*Leer'ingly, ad.* with an oblique look

**Laenan—to Lend. Lawn—a Loan.**

*Lend, v.* to supply on condition of repayment. 
*Lend'ing, v.* the act of making a loan. 
*Loan, n.* the act of lending.

**Lengan—to Lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the day.**

*Lent, n.* a fast of forty days before Lent. 
*Lent'EN, a.* relating to Lent Easter.

**Laetan—to Let.**

*Let, v.* to allow; to permit; to put out to hire. 
*Out'let, v.* a passage outwards.

**Loefel—Smooth; Even; Level.**

*Lev'el, a.* even; flat. 
*Lev'eler, n.* one who levels.

**Loewd, past participle of læwen—to Delude; to Mislead.**

*Lewd, a.* wicked. 
*Lewd'ness, n.* wickedness.

**Lig, ligan—to Lie.**

*Lie, v.* to utter a criminal falsehood. 
*Li'ar, n.* one who utters lies. 
*Beli'e', v.* to slander.

**Ligan—to Lie Down.**

*Note.*—*Lie* (A.-S. liegan) differs from *Lay* (A.-S. lægan, to lay, put, or set down,) only by grammatical use.

*Lie, v.* to rest horizontally. 
*Rel'y, v.* to lean or rest with confidence. 
*Rel'yance, n.* trust; confidence.

**Leof—Lief.**

*Lief, ad.* gladly; willingly. 
*Note.*—*Lieve for lief* is vulgar.

**Hlifian—to Arise; to Soar.**

*Lift, v.* to raise; to elevate. 
*Lift'ing, n.* the act of raising.
Leoht—Light. Gelihtan—to Glitter.

Light, n. the agent which produces vision.
Light'en, v. to illuminate; to shine.
Light'er, n. one who lights.
Light'less, a. wanting light.

Light'ning, n. the flash which precedes thunder.
Light'some, a. luminous; gay; airy.
Glit'ter, v. to shine; to sparkle.
Glit'tering, a. shining; brilliant.

Glis'ten, v. to sparkle with light.

Leoht, leohtan—to Lighten.

Light,* a. not heavy; active; nimble.
Light'en, v. to make less heavy.
Light'er, n. a large open boat.

Light'head, a. thoughtless; giddy.
Light'hearted, a. gay; merry; cheerful.

* This word accords with Light, the fluid in orthography, and may be from the same radix.

Lihtan—to Alight.

Light, v. to fall or come by chance; to settle from flight.

Alight', v. to come down; to dismount.

Lic—Resemblance.

Like, a. resembling; similar.
Like'ly, a. probable.
Like'lihood, n. probability.
Like'ness, n. resemblance; form.

Like'en, v. to represent as like; to compare.
Dislike', v. to regard with some aversion.
Like'wise, ad. in like manner.

Lician, from lic, lac—a Gift; What Pleases.

Like, v. to be pleased with.
Like'ly, a. that may be liked; pleasing.

Like'ning, n. desire; pleasure.

Lim—Limb; a Member.

Limb, n. a branch; a member.

Limb'less, a. wanting limbs.
Limp, v. to walk lamely.

Lim'burner, n. one who burns stones to lime.

Note.—Limb, a border, comes from the Latin (limbus).

Lime—Lime.

Lime, n. a calcareous earth; the linden tree.
Lime'burner, n. one who burns stones to lime.

Lime'kiln, n. a furnace for lime.
Lime'stone, n. the stone of which lime is made.

Note.—Lime, a species of lemon, comes from the French (lime)

List, from lesan, lysan—to Collect or Assemble.

List, n. a roll; a catalogue; a limit; a strip of cloth.

Hlystan—to Listen.

List'en, v. to hearken.
List'tener, n. one who listens.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Lif—Life. Lifian—to Live.

Live, v. to be in life; to exist. 
Live, a. not dead; active.
Live'ly, a. brisk; vigorous.
Live'lihood, n. means of living.
Live'liness, n. vivacity.

Live'long, a. long in passing.
Life, n. vitality; existence.
Life'less, a. void of life.
Life'like, a. like a living person.
Life'time, n. continuance of life.

Lathian—to Hate; to Detest.

Loathe, v. to feel disgust at.
Loath, a. unwilling.
Loath'ful, a. abhorring.

Loath'some, a. disgusting.
Loath'someness, n. quality of raising disgust.
Loath'ing, n. disgust.

Loc—an Enclosure; Lock.

Lock, n. an instrument to fasten a door; a tuft of hair.

Lock'et, n. a small lock, door; a tuft of hair.

Logian—to Place; to Put; to Lodge.

Lodge, v. to place; to reside.
Lodge, n. a small house at a gate.

Lodge'ment, n. the act of lodging.
Dislodge', v. to remove from a place.

Liggan—to Lie; because it lies unmoved or inert.

Log, n. a bulky piece of wood.

Log'gerhead, n. a blockhead.

Locian—to Look.

Look, v. to direct the eye.

Look, n. air of the face; aspect.

Loma—Utensils; Loom.

Loom, n. a weaver's machine.

Lum'ber, n. anything useless; timber.

Leoman—to Shine; to Loom.

Loom, v. to appear larger than the real dimensions.

Looming, p. a. appearing indistinctly large.

Leasan, lysan—to Loose; to Put or Take Away.

Loose, v. to free from any fastening.
Loose'ly, ad. not firmly.
Loos'en, v. to relax; to free.

Less, a. smaller; not so large.
Less'en, v. to make or grow less.

Lest, con. that not; for fear that.

Lord, n. a ruler; a nobleman.
Laird, n. the lord of a manor.
Lord'like, a. befitting a lord.

Lord'ly, a. proud; haughty.
Lord'ship, n. the address of a lord.
Lord'liness, n. dignity; pride.

Loaf, n. a mass of bread, as baked.
132 SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**Losian**—to Run Away; to Be Lost.

Lose, *v.* to forfeit; not to win; to mislay.
Lost, *pp.* mislaid; destroyed.

*Forlorn,'* *a.* forsaken; helpless.

---

**Lufian**—to Love.

Love, *v.* to regard with affection.
Lov'able, *a.* worthy of love.
Love'ly, *a.* exciting love.
Love'liness, *n.* amiableness.

Lov'er, *n.* one who is in love.
Lov'ing, *p. a.* kind; affectionate.
Love'lor'n, *a.* forsaken by one's love.
Love'lock, *n.* a lock of hair.

---

**Hlowan**—to Low; a Humming Noise.

Low, *v.* to bellow as a cow.

Note.—Low, not high, humble, is from the Dutch (*laag*).

---

**Geluggian**—to Drag by the Hair.

Lug, *v.* to drag; to pull.

Lug'gage, *n.* anything cumbrous to be carried.

---

**Lust**—Desire; Will; Power.

Lust, *n.* eagerness to possess or enjoy.
Lust'ful, *a.* having evil desires.
Lus'ty, *a.* stout; vigorous.
Lus'tily, *ad.* stoutly; with vigor.

Lus'tiness, *n.* stoutness; vigor of body.
List, *v.* to desire; to wish; to choose.
List'less, *a.* indifferent; heedless.

---

**Gemced**—Troubled in Mind; Mad.

Mad, *a.* disordered in the mind; enraged.
Mad'den, *v.* to make or become mad.
Mad'dish, *a.* somewhat mad.

Mad'ness, *n.* distraction; fury.
Mad'cap, *n.* a rash, hot-headed person.
Mad'man, *n.* a man void of reason.

---

**Maedn**—Maid.

Maid, *n.* an unmarried woman.
Maid'enly, *a.* like a maid.
Maid'en, *n.* a young woman.

---

**Macian**—to Make.

Note.—The primary sense is, to cause, to act or do, to press, drive, strain or compel.

Make, *v.* to create; to form.
Make, *n.* form; structure.

Mak'er, *n.* one who makes.
Mak'ing, *ppr.* forming; causing.

---

**Man or mon**—Man.

Man, *n.* a human being; a male.
Man, *v.* to furnish with men.
Man'ful, *a.* bold; courageous.
Man'hood, *n.* the state of a man.
Man'kin, *n.* a little man.

Mankind', *n.* the race of human beings.
Man'like, *a.* like a man.
Man'ly, *a.* like a man.
Man'liness, *n.* dignity; bravery.
Mentel—Mantle; Cloak.

Man’tle, n. a kind of cloak; work before a chimney.
Mantelet’, n. a small cloak.

Man’tle, v. to cover; to spread; to rush to the face.
Disman’tle, v. to strip; to divest.

Manig—Many; Much.

Man’y, a. numerous; a great number.
Man’times, ad. often.

Man’tfold, a. (feald, fold, double), many in number.

Mearc—a Boundary; a Mark; a Sign; March.

March, v. to border; to join.
March’es, n. borders, limits, or frontiers of a country.
Demarca’tion, n. separation of territory.

Mark, n. a token by which any thing is known.
Marked, p. a. noted; prominent; conspicuous.

Marks’man, n. one skillful to hit a mark.

Note.—March, the name of a month, comes from the Latin (Mars), and March, to move by steps, from the French (marcher).

Market—Market.

Mar’ket, n. a public place for buying and selling.

Mar’ketable, a. that may be sold.
Mar’ket, n. a place of public traffic.

Mearh—Marrow.

Mar’row, n. a soft, oily substance in bones; the best part of a thing.

Mar’rowy, a. full of marrow; pithy.
Mar’rowfat, n. a kind of pea.

Merse—Marsh.

Marsh, n. a watery tract of land.

Marsh’y, a. swampy; boggy.

Mears’s, n. a marsh; a bog.

Maca—an Equal; Fellow or Companion.

Mate, n. one of a pair.
Match, n. an equal; a contest.
Match’less, a. having no equal.
Comate’, n. a companion.
Immatch’able, a. that cannot be matched.
Mismatch’, v. to match unsuitably.

In’mate, n. one who dwells in the same house.
Overmatch’, v. to conquer.
Unmatch’ed, a. having no match or equal.
Unmatch’able, a. that cannot be matched.

Note.—Match, a combustible substance for lighting fires, comes from the French (mèche), and Mate, a term in chess, from the Spanish (mate—mater, to kill).

Magan—to Be Strong or Able; May.

May, v. to be able; to be possible.
Might, pret. had power or liberty.
Dismay’, n. terror; fear.

Ter’magant, n. a brawling woman.

Note.—May, the fifth month, comes from the Latin (Maius).
Maedewe—a Meadow.  Mead—What is Mown; ewe—Water.

Mead'ow, n. moist grass land.
Mead, n. moist land covered with grass.

Mead'owy, a. resembling meadows.
Mead'owlark, n. a bird.

Maeger—Meager.

Mea'ger, a. lean; thin.

Mea'gerly, ad. thinly; poorly.
Mea'gerness, n. leanness; scantiness.

Mael—a Part or Portion.

Meal, n. a portion of food taken at one time.

Piece'meal, ad. in or by pieces or fragments.

Melu, melo—Meal; Flour.

Note.—The primary sense seems to be, soft, smooth.

Meal, n. the edible part of grain.
Meal'y, a. of the softness of meal.

Meal'y-mouthed, a. using soft words.
Meal'ly, ad. with ripeness.
Mel'low, a. soft with ripeness.

Mel'lowness, n. softness; ripeness.

Maen—False; Bad.

Mean, a. of low rank; base; coarse.
Mean'ly, ad. basely; poorly.

Mean'ness, n. want of excellence; rudeness.

Maenan, manian—to Have in the Mind.

Mean, v. to intend; to purpose.

Mean'ing, n. intention; signification.

Note.—Mean, the middle, comes from the Latin (medius).

Metan—to Meet; to Find; to Measure; to Compare.

Meet, v. to come together.
Meet'ing, n. a coming together.
Meet, a. fit; proper; suitable.

Meet'ness, n. fitness; propriety.

Me'ter, n. a measurer.

Meltan—to Melt; to Dissolve; to Cook.

Melt, v. to make or become liquid.
Melt'ing, n. the act of softening.

Molt'en, a. made of melted metal.
Smelt, v. to melt or fuse ore.

Mere—the Sea, and maedon—Maid;—Mermaid.

Mer'maid, n. a fabulous sea woman.
Mer'man, n. the male of the mermaid.

Mirig—Merry; Pleasant.

Mer'ry, a. gay of heart; jovial.
Mer'ri ly, ad. gaily; with mirth.
Mer'riment, n. mirth; gaiety.
Mer'rythought, n. a forked bone in the breast of a fowl.

Mirth, n. merriment; hilarity.
Mirth'ful, a. merry; gay.
Mirth'fully, ad. in a merry manner.
Mirth'less, a. joyless; cheerless.
Mæw—Mew.

Mew, n. a sea fowl.

Note.—Mew, to confine, to cage, comes from the French (*mœ̂*), and Mæw, to cry as a cat, from the Icelandic (*miowa*).

Miht—Might.

Might, n. strength; power. | Might'ily, ad. powerfully; strongly.
Might'y, a. strong; powerful. | Might'iness, n. power; greatness.

Note.—Might, had power or liberty, is the preterit of the verb *may*.

Meolc—Milk.

Milk, n. a white fluid with which animals feed their young from the breast. | Milk'ness, n. resemblance of milk.
Milk'sop, n. a soft, effeminate person. | Milk'y-way, n. the galaxy; a luminous zone in the sky.

Milch, a. giving milk.

Mild—Mild.

Mild, a. kind; tender; soft. | Mild'ly, ad. kindly; gently.
Mild'ness, n. gentleness; softness.

Mylen—Mill.

Note.—From the ancient Gaelic word *meil.*, dust.

Mill, n. a machine for grinding. | Mill'race, n. the channel in which the water of a mill-pond is conveyed to the wheel.
Mill'er, n. one who attends a mill. | Mill'stone, n. a stone for grinding corn.
Mill'dam, n. a dam by which water is collected for turning a mill. | Mill'd, p. a. stamped on the edge.
Mill'ed, p. a. stamped on the edge. | Mill'dam, n. a dam by which water is collected for turning a mill.

Note.—Mill, the tenth part of a cent, or thousandth part of a dollar, comes from the Latin (*mille*, a thousand).

Minsian—to Diminish; to Lessen.

Mince, v. to chop into very small pieces. | Mince, v. to half pronounce; to act with affected delicacy.
Mince'-pie, n. a pie made of minced meat.

Gemyn, gemunan—to Remember.

Mind, n. the intelligent power in man. | Mind'ful, a. attentive; heedful.
Remind', v. to put in mind.

Mengan—to Mingle.

Mingle, v. to mix; to blend. | Min'mgle, a. of a mixed breed.
Mingle, v. to mix into one mass. | Min'mgle, a. not mixed; pure.
Mingle, v. to mix; to blend. | Min'mgle, a. not mixed; pure.

Mistäcan—to Misteach; to Misinform.

Mistake', v. to take wrong; to err. | Mistake', n. an error.
Mist—Mist.

Mist, n. a thick vapor. | Mist'ily, ad. not plainly.
Mist'y, a. overspread with mist. | Mist'iness, n. the state of being misty.

Mourn—to Lament; to Complain.

Moan, v. to deplore audibly. | Moan'ful, a. expressing sorrow.

Mol—a Spot, Mark, or Blot.

Mole, n. a natural spot on the skin.

Note.—Mole, a mound, a dyke, comes from the Latin (moles), and Mole, a small animal, from the Dutch (mol).

Mod—Mind; Disposition; Passion.

Mood, n. temper of mind; humor. | Mood'y, a. angry; out of humor.
Mood'iness, n. peevishness.

Note.—Mood, the variation of a verb to express manner of action or being, comes from the Latin (modus).

Mona—Moon.

Moon, n. the heavenly body which revolves round the earth. | Moon'shine, n. the light of the moon.
Moon'less, a. not enlightened by the moon. | Moon'truck, a. lunatic.
Moon'beam, n. a ray of light from the moon. | Mon'day, n. the second day of the week.
Moon'light, n. the light given by the moon. | Month, n. one of the twelve divisions of the year.
Month'ly, a. happening every month.

Mor—Waste Land.

Moor, n. a tract of poor land overrun with heath. | Moor'land, n. watery ground.

Note.—Moor, to secure by two anchors, comes from the Spanish (amarrar), and Moor, a native of northern Africa, from the Latin (Maurus).

Motion—to Meet for Conversation; to Discuss.

Moot, v. to argue or plead on a supposed cause. | Moot'ing, n. the exercise of disputing.

Morgen—Dispersed.

Morn, n. the first part of the day. | Morn'ing, n. the first part of the day Morn'row, n. morning; the day after the present day.

Note.—Morrow and Morn have the same meaning, viz.: dissipated, dispersed, as clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express.

Mæst, super of mycel—Greatest.

Most, a. greatest in quantity or number. | Much, a. large in quantity.
Most'ly, ad. for the greatest part; chiefly. | More, a. greater in quantity.
Moreo'ver, ad. be-ides; over and above.
**Modor—Mother.**

**Moth'ER, n.** a female parent.  
**Moth'ER-LESS, a.** having lost a mother.  
**Moth'ERLY, a.** in the manner of a mother; tenderly.

*Note.*—Mother, a thick, slimy substance in liquors, comes from the German (*moder*, mud).

**Molde—Earth; Powder; Dust.**

**MOULD, n.** fine, soft earth; a substance like down on damp bodies.  
**MOULD'ER, v.** to turn into dust.

*Note.*—Mould, that in which anything is cast or receives its shape, and Moulder, one who casts or shapes, comes from the Spanish (*molde*, a matrix).

**Murnan—to Mourn.**

**MOURN, v.** to grieve; to be sorrowful.  
**MOURN'ER, n.** one who mourns.  
**MOURN'ING, n.** sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

**Mus, plural mys—Mouse.**

**Mouse, n.** a small animal.  
**MICE, n.** the plural of mouse.

**Mouth—Mouth.**

**MOUTH, n.** the cavity between the jaws; an opening by which anything can be filled or emptied.  
**MOUTH'ER, v.** to utter with a loud, affected voice.

**Mawan—to Cut Down; Mow; n. a Little Heap.**

**MOW, v. mo,** to cut with a scythe.  
**MOW, n. mow,** a loft in a barn.  
**MOWN, p. a.** cut with a scythe.  
**MOW'ING, n.** cutting with a scythe.

**Milescian—to Become Soft; Mulch.**

**Mulch, v.** to cover with half-rotten straw.  
**Mulch, n.** half-rotten straw.

**Morth'er, morth—Death.**

**MUR'DER, n.** the act of killing a human being unlawfully.  
**MUR'DEROUS, a.** guilty of murder.

*Note.*—MUST, new wine, comes from the Latin (*mustum*), and MUST, to make mouldy, from the French (*moisir*).

**Nagel—Nail.**

**NAIL, n.** a horny substance on the human fingers and toes; a piece of metal for fastening.
Nacod—Naked.

Na'ked, a. not covered. | Na'kedness, n. want of covering.

Nama—Name.

Name, n. that by which a person or thing is called. | Name'ly, ad. by name; particularly.
Name'less, a. without a name. | Name'sake, n. one who has the same name.
Nick'Name, n. a name given in contempt.

Hnoppa—Nap.

Nap, n. the down on cloth. | Nap'less, a. threadbare.

Nearow, nearwian—to Make Narrow.

Nar'row, a. not broad or wide. | Nar'rowly, ad. closely; nearly.
Nar'rowness, n. want of breadth.

Naht—Naught. Ne—Not; and wuht—a Whit; Anything.

Naught, Nought, n. nothing. | Naught'y, a. wicked; sinful.
Naught, a. worthless; bad. | Naught'ily, ad. wickedly.
Naught'iness, n. wickedness.

Nafu—the Middle; Centre; Nave.

Nave, n. the piece of timber in the church. | Nave, n. the middle or body of a centre of a wheel.
Na'vel, n. naufer, the point in the middle of the abdomen.

Note.—Naval, of or pertaining to ships, comes from the L. navis (Gr. ναῦς), a ship.

Neah—Near.

Near, a. not far distant; nigh. | Nigh'ly, ad. nearly.
Near'ly, ad. at no great distance. | Nigh'ness, n. nearness.
Near'ness, n. closeness. | Next, a. nearest in place, time, &c.
Nigh, a. near; not distant. | Well-nigh', ad. almost.
Neigh'bor, n. neahbur, one who lives near.

Neat, nyten—Cattle.

Neat, n. cattle; oxen. | Neat's-foot, n. the foot of an ox, cow, &c.
Neat'herd, n. one who takes care of cattle.

Neat, very clean, pure, elegant, comes from the Latin (nītō).

Neb—Neb.

Neb, n. the nose; the beak. | Nib'ble, v. to bite by little at a time.
Nib, n. the bill of a bird; the point of anything. | Nib'bler, n. one that nibbles.

Hnecca—Neck.

Neck, n. the part between the head and the body. | Neck'lace, n. an ornament for the neck.
**Nead—Need; from ne—Not, and c—Happiness; Prosperity.**

Need, n. want; necessity.
Needful, a. necessary.
Needless, a. unnecessary.

Needs, ad. necessarily.
Needy, a. poor; necessitous.
Needly, ad. in want.

Neediness, n. want; poverty.

**Nedd—Needle.**

Neddle, n. a small, pointed instrument for sewing.

Neddle-work, n. work executed with a needle.

**Hneagan—Neigh.**

Neigh, n. the voice of a horse.

Neighing, n. the voice of a horse.

**Nest—Nest.**

Nest, n. the place in which birds hatch and rear their young.

Nestle, v. to lie close.

Nestling, n. a young bird in the nest.

Nestegg, n. an egg left in the nest.

**Net—Net.**

Net, n. a texture of twine with meshes.

Network, n. work in the form of a net.

Note.—Net, clear after all deductions, comes from the French (net, entirely).

**Neother, neothan—Beneath; Downwards.**

Nether, a. lower; being in a lower place.

Beneath', prep. under; lower in place, rank, or dignity.

**Næfre—Never. Ne—Not; and æfre—Ever.**

Néver, ad. not ever; at no time.

Nevertheless', ad. notwithstanding that.

**Niwe—New.**

New, a. lately made, produced or discovered.

Newly, ad. freshly.

Newness, n. freshness.

News, n. recent account.

Renew', v. to make anew or again.

Renew'æl, n. the act of renewing.

Anew', ad. over again.

**Hnesc—Soft; Tender.**

Nice, a. delicate; fine.

Nicely, ad. delicately; exactly.

Nice'ness, n. delicacy.

Nicety, n. minute accuracy; pl. dain-

**Niht—Night.**

Night, n. the time of darkness.

Nightly, ad. done every night.

Nightingale, n. a bird which sings at night.

Nightfall, n. the close of the day.

Benight'ed, v. involved in darkness.

Night'mare, n. a sensation of distressing weight on the chest during sleep.

Fort'night, n. (fourteen), the space of two weeks.
No, ad. a word of denial or refusal. Not, ad. (naht; ne, not, and auht, ought), a particle of denial. Nuth'ing, n. (na, no, and thing), not any thing.

Non—Noon.
Noon, n. mid-day. Noon'day, n. mid-day. Noon'tide, n. mid-day. Fore'noon, n. the time from morning to mid-day.

North—North.
North, n. one of the cardinal points. Nor'thern, a. being in the north. Nor'therly, a. towards the north. North'ward, a. towards the north. North'-wind, n. the wind which blows from the north.

Nose—Nose.
Nose, n. the organ of smell. Noz'ze, n. the nose; the snout; the end. Nose'gay, n. a bunch of flowers.

Note—Nose is of the same origin with A.-S. nes, a naze, or ness; the latter so common a termination to the names of projecting headlands, as Dungeness, Sheerness.

Numan—to Take Away; Numb.

Nut—Nut.
Nut, n. a fruit consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell. Nut'gall, n. an excrescence of the oak. Nut'meg, n. a kind of aromatic nut. kept.

Ata—Oat.
Oat, Oats, n. a grain. Oat'en, a. made of oats. Oat'meal, n. meal made of oats.

Of—Of.
Of, prep. from, or out of. Off, prep. not on; from. Off'scouring, n. refuse. Off'set, n. a sprout. Off'spring, n. children. Alocf', ad. (all, off'), at a distance.

On—Cn.
On, prep. being in contact with the upper part of any thing. On'ward, ad. forward. On'set, n. an attack. On'slaught, n. an attack.
Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.

An, ane—One.
One, n. a single person or thing. Once, ad. one time; formerly.
Only, a. singly; one alone.

Was, was—Wetness; Ooze.
Ooze, n. earth so wet as to flow gently. Oozy, a. miry; muddy.

Openian—to Open; to Be Manifest.
Open, v. to unclose; to unlock. Openness, n. plainness; clearness.
Opening, n. an aperture. Open-mouthed, a. ravenous; clamorous.
Only, ad. publicly; plainly. Open-hearted, a. generous; candid.

Or't-geard. Ort—an Herb; Gead—Garden.
Orchard, n. an assemblage of fruit. Orchardist, n. one who cultivates orchards.
Note.—Apples, pears, peaches, and cherries are the fruits principally cultivated in orchards.

Ordeal. From or—Great, and duel—Judgment.
Ordeal, n. any severe trial; test; experiment.

Ut—Out. Utterre—Outward; Utter.
Out, ad. on the outside; not within; Utter, a. the greatest degree; complete.
Out, v. to eject; to expel. Utter'st, a. extreme.
Out'er, a. being on the outside. Uttermost, a. extreme.
Outward, a. external; visible. Ut' terly, ad. fully; completely.
Outwardly, ad. externally. Ut'erance, n. the act of speaking.
Ut'ter, v. to speak; to pronounce. Ut'terance, n. the most that can be.

A'gan—Own.
Note.—Owe is formed from the A.-S. agan, by softening the guttural g into w, ow—owe.
Owe, v. to be indebted. Owe' r, n. one to whom a thing belongs.
Owing, ppr. due; imputable to. Own'er'ship, n. the right of possession.
Ought, v. to be bound in duty. Own, v. to possess; to avow.
Own, v. to possess; to avow. Disown', v. to deny; to renounce.

Path. Paethian—to Go; to Tread Flat; to Flatten.
Pad, n. a road; an easy-paced horse. Pad, n. a soft saddle or cushion.
Pad, v. to travel gently. Path, n. a way; a road.
Padlock, *n. a lock hung on a staple. Path'less, a. having no path.
Foot'pad, n. a highwayman who robs on foot. Path'way, n. a narrow way. [gers.
* A lock for a pad-gate, or a gate opening to a path.

Panne—a Pan.
Pan, n. a broad, shallow vessel. Pan'cake, n. a thin cake fried in a pan.
Pearroc—a Park.

Paddock, n. a small inclosure in a park, pasture for a sick animal.

Note.—Paddock, originally an inclosure in a park, for hounds to run matches in.

Pin—Punishment; Torture. Pinan—to Pain.

Pain, n. an uneasy sensation. | Pains’taker, n. a laborious person.
\- Pain, v. to make uneasy. | Pine, v. to waste away with pain or distress of mind.
\- Pain’ful, a. full of pain. | Pin’ing, n. a wasting away.
\- Pain’less, a. free from pain. | Repine’, v. to fret; to be discontented.
\- Pains, n. careful toil; trouble. | Repin’ing, n. the act of murmuring.
\- Pango, n. a sharp and sudden pain.

Paccan—to Deceive by False Appearance.

Note.—They who put patches on a little breach, to hide it, are careful that the color shall nearly as possible resemble that upon which they put it.

Patch, n. a piece sewed on to cover a hole. | Patch’work, n. work composed of pieces.

Perl—Pearl.

Pearl, n. a white body found in oysters. | Pearl’y, a. like pearls.

Pabob—Pebble.

Peb’ble, n. a small, roundish stone. | Peb’ly, a. full of pebbles.

Pocca—a Bag; Poke.

Poke, n. a bag; a sack. | Peck, n. the fourth part of a bushel.
Pock’et, n. a small bag in a garment. | Poach, v. to steal game.
Pock’etbook, n. a small book for the pocket. | Puck’er, v. to gather into plaits or folds.

Pouch, n. a small bag.

Note.—Poke, to thrust, comes from the Swedish (poka), and Poach, to boil slightly, from the French (pocher).

Pyndan—to Shut In; to Pen.

Pen, n. an inclosure for cattle; v. to inclose. | Pin, v. to inclose; to confine.
Pound, n. an inclosure for cattle which have been taken in trespassing. | Pin’fold, n. an inclosure for cattle.
Pond, n. a small lake. | Impound’, v. to put in a pound.

Note.—Pen, an instrument for writing, comes from the Latin (penna), and Pin, an instrument for fastening, from the Welsh (pin).

Penig—Penny.

Pen’ny, n. a coin. | Pen’niless, a. wanting money.

Note.—The penny was formerly a silver coin, first struck in England by the Saxons. It was struck with a cross so deeply sunk in it, that it might be easily parted into halves, thence called half-pennies, or into four parts, thence called fourthings or farthings.
**Pycan**—to **Pick**; to **Peck**.

**Pick**, v. to strike with a pointed instrument.  
**Peak**, n. (peac, a point), the top of a hill.  
**Peck**, v. to pick up food; to strike with the beak.  
**Wood’pecker**, n. a bird.  
**Beak**, n. the bill of a bird; anything ending in a point.

**Pyle**—a **Pillow**; a **Cushion**.

**Pil’low**, n. a cushion to support the head in bed.  
**Pill’ion**, n. a cushion for a woman to ride on.

**Pinntreow**—**Pin-Tree.**

**Pine**, n. a forest tree.  
**Pine’apple**, n. a fruit resembling the cone of the pine tree.

*From the leaves of the pine which resemble pins.

**Pyt**—**Pit**.

**Pit**, n. a hole in the earth.  
**Pit’fall**, n. a pit dug and covered over.  
**Pit’coal**, n. coal dug from the earth.  
**Pit’ saw**, n. a large saw used by two men.

**Pitha**—**Kernel**; **Pith**.

**Pith**, n. the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; strength; force.  
**Pith’less**, a. without pith.  
**Pith’y**, a. containing pith; forcible.  
**Pith’ily**, ad. with force.

**Pith’ness**, n. strength; force.

**Plegan**—to **Joke**; to **Play**.

**Play**, v. to sport; to toy.  
**Play’fully**, ad. in a sportive manner.  
**Play’mate**, n. a companion in amusement.  
**Play’thing**, n. a toy.

**Plihtan**—to **Expose to Danger**; to **Pledge**; **Plight**.

**Plight**, v. to pledge; to give as security.  
**Com’plot**, n. a confederacy in crime.  
**Counterplot**, n. a plot opposed to a plot.  
**Un’derplot**, n. a clandestine scheme.

Note.—**Plight**, to pledge, is never applied to property or goods.

**Pluccian**—to **Pluck**; to **Pull Off**.

**Pluck**, v. to pull with quick motion.  
**Pluck’ed**, a. stripped off.  
**Pluck**, n. courage; spirit.

**Pol**—a **Pool**.

**Pool**, n. a small collection of water.  
**Pud’dle**, n. a small pool of dirty water.

Note.—**Pool**, the stakes played for in certain games, comes from the French (poule, a chicken).
Gepose—Heaviness; Stuffing of the Head; Pose.

Pose, v. to puzzle or put to a stand | Pos'er, n. something that puzzles or by asking difficult questions.

Note.—Pose' (po-zâ), posture, attitude, comes from the French (posé).

Praeté—Pretty.

Pret'ty, a. neat; beautiful without | Pret'tiness, n. beauty without dignity.

Pret'tily, ad. neatly; pleasingly.

Priceian—to Prick.

Prick, v. to pierce with a small puncture. | Prick'le, n. a small, sharp point.

Prick'ly, a. full of sharp points.

Pryt—Pride.

Pride, n. unreasonable self-esteem. | Prid'ingly, ad. with pride.

Pride'ful, a. full of pride; insolent. | Proud, a. having inordinate self-esteem.

Pride'less, a. without pride. | Proud'ly, ad. arrogantly; haughtily.

Preost—Priest.

Priest, n. one who officiates in sacred offices. | Priest'ess, n. a female priest.

Priest'hood, n. the office of a priest. | Priest'like, a. resembling a priest.

Preon—a Bodkin; Prong.

Prong, n. a pointed projection; the tine of a fork.

Profian—to Prove; to Try; to Judge.

Prove, v. to show by testimony or argument. | Proof, n. evidence; test; trial.

Proof'less, a. wanting evidence.

Pullian—to Pull.

Pull, v. to draw forcibly; to pluck. | Pull'back, n. that which keeps back.

Cwacian—to Quake.

Quake, v. to shake; to tremble. | Quag'mire, n. (quake, mire), a shaking bog or marsh.

Quak'ing, n. shaking.

Cwecalm—Contagion; Pestilence; Qualm.

Qualm, n. a sudden fit of sickness. | Qualm'ish, a. sick at the stomach.

Squeam'ish, a. having a taste difficult to please.

Cwen—a Woman; Queen.

Queen, n. the wife of a king. | Quean, n. a worthless woman.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Quick, a. living; swift; speedy. Quick'en, v. to make alive; to hasten. Quick'ly, ad. soon; speedily. Quick'ness, n. speed.

Quicke—Alive; Living; Quick.

Quick'lime, n. lime unslacked. Quick'sand, n. moving sand. Quick'silver, n. a fluid metal. Quick'witted, a. having ready wit.

Rœf—a Robe; a Garment. Reajian—to Reeve or Sew.

Raft, n. a float made by fastening pieces of timber together. Raft'er, n. rafter, a roof-timber.

Note.—A raft is made by lashing logs together by withes.

Hracod—Naked; Ragged.

Rag, n. a torn piece of cloth. | Rag'ged, a. rent in tatters; uneven. Rag'amuffin, n. a paltry, mean fellow.

Rægel, from wrigan—to Put On or Cover; to Clothe.

Rail, n. a bar of wood or iron extending from one support to another. Rail, n. a woman's upper garment.

Note.—Rail, to use insolent language, comes from the Dutch (rauwen, to chatter), and Rail, a bird, from the French (râle).

Rinam—to Rain.

Rain, v. to fall in drops from the clouds. Rain'bow, n. a bow formed by the reflection of light by the clouds. Rain'water, n. water fallen from the clouds. Rain'y, a. abounding in rain.

Ranc—Proud; Haughty; Rebellious.

Rank, a. luxuriant; gross; coarse. | Rank'ness, n. exuberance; strong scent. Rank'ly, ad. luxuriantly; coarsely.

Ran'kle, v. to fester; to be inflamed.

Note.—Rank, a line, a row, class, comes from the French (rang).

Rendan—to Rend; to Tear.


Rent, n. a break; a breach; a tear.

Note.—Render, to give up, to give back, comes from the Latin (re, do). Rent, a certain profit in money issuing out of lands, &c., in return for use, comes from the French (rente).

Hrepan—to Touch; to Rap.

Rap, v. to strike with a quick blow. | Rap'per, n. one that raps.

Note.—Rap, to affect with ecstasy, comes from the Latin (rapio).
Rascal—a Lean, Worthless Deer.
Rascal, n. a mean fellow; a scoundrel.
Rascality, n. mean dishonesty; base fraud.
Rascally, a. mean; vile; base.

Hrethian—to Find Fault; to Scold; to Rate.
Rate, v. to chide vehemently.
Rate'ing, n. a chiding; a scolding.
Note.—Rate, price, value, degree, comes from the Latin (ratus, to reckon).

Ræthe—Quick; Hasty; Rath.
Rath, a. early; quick.
Rath'er, ad. more willingly; in preference.

Hrethian—from reafian—to Plunder; to Destroy.
Raven, v. to seize by violence; to devour.
Raven, n. a bird.
Ravenous, a. furiously voracious.
Ravin, n. prey; plunder.
Rav'ening, a. preying with rapacity.

Hrethian—from Har we—Raw; Rear; Cruel; Fierce.
Raw, a. not cooked; not covered with skin.
Rawish, a. somewhat raw; cold and damp.
Rawness, n. the state of being raw.
Rawboned, a. having little flesh.
Rare, a. nearly raw; imperfectly cooked.

Note.—Rare, thin, not dense, uncommon, comes from the Latin (rarus).

Ræcan—to Reach; to Extend.
Reach, v. to extend; to reach.
Reach'er, n. one who reaches.
Retch, v. to make an effort to vomit.

Rædan—to Appoint; to Advise; to Read; to Guess.
Read, v. to peruse; to understand by characters.
Read, p. or a. learned.
Read'able, a. that may be read.
Read'ing, n. perusal of books.
Riddle, n. ravel else, something to be solved by conjecture.
Unrid'dle, v. to solve.

Ræcan—to Say; to Number; to Regard.
Reck, v. to care; to heed.
Reck'less, a. careless; heedless.
Reck'lessness, n. carelessness.
Reck'oning, n. calculation.
Rack, n. an engine of torture; a frame.
Rack, v. to stretch or torture; to draw off.

Reocan—to Smoke; to Fume.
Reek, n. smoke; steam; vapor.
Reek, v. to smoke; to steam.
Rest—a Quiet, or a Lying Down; Repose.

Rest, n. cessation of motion or labor; quiet.

Rest, v. to cease from motion or labor.

Restful, a. quiet.

Rest', that which is left, the remainder, comes from the Latin (re, sto).

Rim, gerim—a Number; Reckoning.

Rim, n. correspondence of sounds | Rim'less, a. destitute of rhymes.

at the ends of verses.

Ric—Great; Noble; Powerful; Rich.

Ric, a. wealthy; opulent.

Rich'es, n. wealth.

Richly, ad. abundantly.

Rich'ness, n. wealth; abundance.

Enrich', v. to make rich.

Note.—Ric as a termination denotes jurisdiction; as, bishopric; as a termination of names, rich or powerful, as Alfric, Frederick.

Riddle, hreadan—to Rid; to Deliver.

Rid, v. to free; to deliver.

Rid'dle, v. to separate by a sieve; to make many holes in.

Rid'dance, n. deliverance.

Rid'dle, n. a coarse sieve.

Note.—Riddle, something to be solved by guessing, comes from the A.-S. (raedan, to read, to guess).

Ridan—to Sit or Rest Upon.

Ride, v. to travel on horseback or in a vehicle; to be carried.

Ride, n. an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

Hreac—a Rick. Hric—the Back; a Ridge.

Ridge, n. the top of the back; the top of a roof or slope.

Rid'gy, a. having ridges.

Rick, n. a pile of corn or hay.

Riff—Rife.

Rife, a. prevalent; abounding.

Rife'ly, ad. prevalently; frequently.

Rife'ness, n. prevalence; abundance.

Reafian—to Seize or Take Away.

Riff'rally, n. refuse; sweepings; the rabble.

Riff'raff, v. to rob; to plunder.

Rive, v. to split; to cleanse; to rend.

Rift, n. a cleft; a fissure.

Rif'er, n. a wanderer; a robber.

Note.—Rifle, a kind of gun, comes from the German (reifeln, to groove).

Hrympelle—a Rumple; a Fold.

Rim'ple, n. a wrinkle; a fold.

Rim'pling, n. uneven motion.

Rip'pling, n. the noise of ripples.
Right—Right.

Right, a. just; proper; straight. | Rightness, n. correctness; straightness.
Right'eous, a. just; virtuous. | Up'right, a. straight up; honest; just.
Right'ful, a. just; lawful. | Up'rightly, ad. honestly.
Right'fully, ad. according to right. | Right'ly, ad. just; properly.
Right'ly, ad. just; properly. | Right'ness, n. correctness; straightness.

Hring—Ring.

Ring, n. a circle; a round line or course. | Ring'leader, n. the leader of a riotous body.
Ring'let, n. a curl. | Ring'worm, n. a disease.

Hringan—to Ring.

Ring, v. to cause to sound. | Rung, pp. did ring.
Ring, n. the sound of metals. | Ring'ing, ppr. causing to sound.

Note.—Rung, a step of a ladder, a heavy staff, comes from the Gaelic (rong, a spar).

Rip—a Harvest. Rippan—to Take what is Ripe.

Ripe, a. brought to perfection in growth; mature. | Ripe'ness, n. state of being ripe.
Ripe'ly, ad. maturely. | Rip, v. to tear; to separate.
Rip'en, v. to grow ripe. | Reap, v. to cut grain with a sickle;
to gather; to obtain.

Reap'ers, n. one who reaps.

Note.—Ripe is related to the A.-S. ripan, to reap, and the English rip, to separate, to tear; for the fruits, at the time of their maturity, split, and are torn or plucked from the place where they were brought to perfection.—Bosworth.

Rad—a Riding; a Way; a Road.

Road, n. an open way; a public passage. | Road'stead, n. a place where ships can anchor.

Hrof—Roof; the Top; a Raised Part; to Wrinkle.

Roof, n. the cover of a building. | Ruff, v. to ruffle; to disorder.
Roof'less, a. wanting a roof. | Ruff'ly, v. to put out of form; to disorder. | [ornament.
Ruff, n. a plaited ornament worn about the neck. | Ruff'le, n. plaited linen, &c., for

Hroc—Rook; Crow.

Rook, n. a species of crow. | Rook'ery, n. a nursery of rooks.

Note.—Rook, a castle in the game of chess, is from the Italian (rocco).

Rum—Room; Space. Ryman—to Make Way; to Enlarge.

Room, n. space; extent. | Room'y, a. spacious; wide; large.
Roam, v. to wander about; to stroll.

Rap—Rope.

Rope, n. a large cord. | Ro'py, a. tenacious; glutinous.
**ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

---

**Rotian—to Rot.**

Rot, v. to putrefy; to decay. | Rot'ten, a. putrid; unsound.

---

**Hroef—Rough; Scabby.**

Rough, a. having inequalities on the surface. | Rough'draught, n. a sketch.
Rough'en, v. to make rough. | Rough'hewn, p. a. unpolished; rude.
Rough'ly, ad. harshly. | Rough'work, v. to work coarsely.
Rough'ness, n. unevenness; harshness. | Rug'ged, a. rough; uneven.
Rough'cast, v. to form rudely. | Rug'gedness, n. state of being rugged.

---

**Rother—an Oar; Rudder.**

Rud'der, n. the instrument for steering a vessel. | Rud'der, n. anything that guides or governs.

---

**Hreowan—to Repent; to Lament.**

Rue, v. to be sorry for; to regret. | Ruth, n. mercy; pity; sorrow.
Rue'ful, a. sorrowful. | Ruth'ful, a. merciful.
Rue'fully, ad. mournfully. | Ruth'fully, ad. sadly; sorrowfully.
Rue'fulness, n. mournfulness. | Ruth'less, a. cruel; pitiless.
Ruth'lessness, n. want of pity.

Note.—Rue, a bitter herb, comes from the Greek (ρωύ).

---

**Rennan—to Run; to Flow.**

Run, v. to move swiftly; to flee. | Run'away, n. one who deserts.
Run'ner, n. one who runs. | Forerun'ner, n. a messenger sent before.
Run'n'ing, n. the act of moving swiftly. | Overrun', v. to run or spread over.

---

**Rics—Rush.**

Rush, n. a plant. | Rush'candle, n. a taper made of rush.
Rush'y, a. abounding with rushes. | Rush'like, a. like a rush; weak.

---

**Hreosan—to Rush; Shake; Waver, or Fall.**

Rush'ing, n. a violent course. | Rash'ly, ad. hastily.
Rash'er,* n. a thin slice of bacon for frying.

*Rash, to slice, comes from the Italian (raschiare); Rash, an eruption, from the Italian (raschia, the itch).

---

**Rust—Rust.**

Rust, n. a crust which forms on the surface of metals. | Rust'iness, n. the state of being rusty.
Rust'y, a. covered with rust. | Rust, v. to gather rust; to become dull from want of action or exertion.

Note.—Rustic, a. relating to the country; n. an inhabitant of the country, comes from the Latin (rusticus, rus, the country).
**Hristlan**—to **Rustle**.

Rustle, v. to make a noise like the rubbing of dry leaves. | Rust'ling, n. the noise of that which rustles.

**Rige**—**Rye**.

Rye, n. a kind of grain. | Rye'grass, n. a kind of strong grass.  
Rye'bread, n. bread made of rye.

**Sacc**—**Sack**.

Sack, n. a large bag. | Satch'el, n. a small sack or bag.  
Sack'ful, n. as much as a sack can contain.

Note.—Sack, to plunder a town, comes from the Spanish (sacar), and Sack, a kind of wine, from the French (sec), the kind of wine now called sherry.

**Sad'dle**—**Saddle**.

Sad'dle, n. a seat placed on a horse's back. | Sad'dler, n. one who makes saddles.

**Sigan**—to **Fall**; to **Sink**.

Sag, v. to sink in the middle when supported at both ends.

**Segel**—**Sail**.

Sail, n. the sheet by which the wind impels a ship. | Sail'er, n. a vessel which sails.  
Sail'or, n. a seaman.  
Sail'-loft, n. a place where sails are made.

**Syllan**—to **Sell**.

Sell, v. to give for a price. | Sale'able, a. fit for sale.  
Sale, n. the act of selling.  
Sales'man, n. one that sells.

**Salowig, salwig**—Swarthy; Dark.

Sal'low, a. yellow; pale. | Sal'lowness, n. sickly paleness.

**Sealt**—**Salt**.

Salt, n. a substance used for seasoning and for preserving from corruption. | Salt'ness, n. the state of being salt.  
Salt'cellar, n. a vessel for holding salt.  
Saltpe'ter, n. a mineral salt; niter.  
Salt'work, n. a place where salt is made.

Note.—Salt, a leap, a jump, comes from the Latin (saltum).

**Sand**—Earth; the Shore.

Sand, n. small particles of stone. | Sand'ness, n. the state of being sandy.  
Sand'ed, a. covered with sand.  
Sand'y, a. full of sand.  
Sand'stone, n. a loose, friable kind of stone.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Same—Alike; As Well.

Same, a. not different. | Same'ness, n. the state being the same.

Sap—Sap; Juice.

Sap, n. the vital juice of plants. | Sap’ling, n. a young plant or tree.
Sap’less, a. wanting sap; dry; old. | Sap’py, a. abounding with sap.

Note.—Sap, to undermine, comes from the French (saper).

Sæter-day—Saturn’s Day.

Saturday, n. the last day of the week.

Saga—Saw.

Saw, n. a cutting instrument with a toothed edge. | Saw'yer, n. one who saws.
Saw'dust, n. dust made by sawing. | Saw'pit, n. a pit where wood is sawed.

Seejan, segan—To Say.

Say, v. to speak; to utter in words. | Say'ing, n. an expression; a maxim.
Saw, n. a saying; a maxim.

Note.—Saw, the preterit of the verb see, is from the A.-S. seon, to see, to behold. Saw, a cutting instrument, comes from the A.-S. soga, a saw.

Secabb—Scab.

Scab, n. a crust formed over a sore. | Shab'liness, n. meanness; raggedness.
Shab'by, a. diseased with scabs. | Shab'bily, ad. meanly.
Shab'by, a. mean; paifry.

Scale—a Shell; a Husk.

Scale, n. the dish of a balance. | Scale'ly, a. covered with scales.
Scale, n. a small shell or crust. | Shell, n. the hard covering of anything.
Scale'less, a. destitute of scales. | Shell'ly, a. abounding with shells.

Note.—Scale, to climb as by a ladder, comes from the Latin (scala, a ladder).

Seqarfe—a Fragment.

Scarf, n. a piece of dress that hangs | Scarf'skin, n. the outer skin of the loose upon the shoulders.

Scathian—to Injure; to Damage.

Scath, v. to damage; to waste; to destroy. | Scathe, v. to damage; to destroy.
Scath'ful, a. injurious; destructive.
Scath'less, a. without harm or damage.

Scateran—to Pour Out; to Disperse.

Scat'ter, v. to throw loosely about. | Shat'ter, v. to break at once into Scat'teredly, ad. loosely; separately | many pieces.
Scat'tering, n. the act of dispersing.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Sceol—Shoal; Crowd; School.

School, n. a shoal or multitude of fish. | Shoal, n. a place where the water is of little depth.
Shoal, n. a great multitude assembled; a crowd.

Note.—School, a place where instruction is given, comes from the Latin (schola).

Scor, from sceran—to Shear; to Cut; Score.

Score, n. a notch, or mark cut on a stick; twenty; reason or motive.

Note.—Score, when used for twenty, has been well and rationally accounted for by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassments of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, cut off the piece or tally containing them, and afterwards counted the scores or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by scores.—Horne Tooke.

Scur—a Scouring; Scour.

Scour, v. to rub hard with something | Scour'ing, n. the act of cleaning by rubbing.

Scoul, in Scul-Edged, Scowl-Eyed—Scowl.

Scowl, v. to contract the brows; to | Scowl, n. a frowning look of anger. look angry or sullen.

Screopan—to Scrape.

Scrape, v. to rub off the surface by | Scrape, n. difficulty or trouble.

an edge. | Scrap, n. a small piece.

Scrap' er, n. an instrument for scraping.

Hraeman—to Cry Aloud.

Scream, n. a shrill, quick, loud cry | Scream, v. to cry out shrilly.
of pain.

Sceotan—to Shoot, Dart or Rush.

Scud, v. to flee; to pass over quickly. | Shoot, v. to make fly with speed or violence.
Scud' ding, n. a driving before a gale with no sail.

Scud, n. loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Scuttle, n. scud, to run with affected haste.

Shuttle, n. a weaver's instrument.

Scuttlecock, n. cork, a cork stuck with feathers.

Up'shot, n. conclusion; end.

Note.—Scuttle, a hole in the deck or side of a ship, comes from the French (écou tille), and Scuttle, a utensil for holding coals, from the Latin (scutilla).

Sceorfa—Scurf.

Scurf, n. a dry, mealy crust. | Scur'vy, a. vile; mean; n. a disease.
Scurf'y, a. like scurf. | Scur'vily, ad. vilely; basely.

Seam—Seam.

Seam, n. the joining of two edges. | Seam'sstress, n. a woman who sews.
Seam' less, a. having no seam. | Seam'y, a. showing the seam.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Se, se, siew—Sea.

Sea, n. a large body of salt water.
Sea’board, n. the sea coast.
Sea’coast, n. the edge of the sea.
Sea’worthy, a. fit to go to sea.
Sea’ward, a. towards the sea.
Sea’breeze, n. wind blowing from the sea.

Note.—Seal, a stamp for making impressions, comes from the Latin (sigillum, a little image or figure).

Seon—to See.     Gesiht—Sight.

See, v. to perceive by the eye.
Saw, v. saw’on, did see.
See’ing, n. sight; vision.
Sight, n. the sense of seeing.
See’en, pp. beheld; observed.
Sight’less, a. wanting sight.
Seek, n. a prophet.
Sight’ly, a. pleasing to the eye.

Note.—The preterit perfect of see was anciently written sigh, whence sighed, sight, sight. See, a diocese, comes from the Latin sedes, a seat, (from sedeo, to sit).

Seed—Seed; Sowing.

Seed, n. the substance from which new plants spring.
Seed’y, a. full of seed; poor and miserable looking.
Seed’ling, n. a plant just sprung from the seed.
Seed’time, n. the season of sowing.

Seothan—to Seethe; Boil, or Cook.

Seethe, v. to boil; to decoct in hot liquor.
Sod’den, p. soaked and softened in water.

Sylf, seolf—Self.

Self, n. one’s own person.
Self’ish, a. regarding only one’s own interest.
Self’ish’ly, ad. in a selfish manner.
Self’ish’ness, n. the quality of being selfish.
Self’same, a. exactly the same.

Settan—to Set.

Set, v. to place; to plant; to regulate.
Set, p. a. regular; fixed; firm.
Set, n. a number of things suited to each other.
Set’tle, n. a large seat with a back.
Set’tle, v. to fix in any place or way of life.
Set’tlement, n. adjustment; a colony.
Set’ter, n. a kind of dog.
Beset’, v. to surround.
Beset’ting, p. a. habitually attending.
Out’set, n. opening; beginning.

Seeacan—to Shake.

Shake, v. to agitate; to make to totter or tremble.
Shak’ing, n. a vibratory motion.
Shock’ing, a. that shocks; offensive.
Shock, n. a violent collision.

Seeal—I AM Obliged; I Ought.

Shall, v. an auxiliary verb denoting duty or obligation.
Should, v. the preterit of Shall.
**Smith's Hand-Book of Etymology.**

**Scead—Shade.** *Sceadan*—to Divide; to Shade; to Cover.

**Sced**—a Shade. *Scedan*—to Pour Out; to Shed.

- Shade, *n.* interception of light.
- Shade, *v.* to shelter or screen from light or the rays of the sun.
- Shady, *a.* sheltered from light and heat.
- Shad'ow, *n.* a figure formed by the interception of light.
- Overshade', *v.* to cover so as to cause darkness.

**Shed,** *n.* a slight covering to shade.

**Note.**—*Shed* is used in composition in the sense of *effusion*; as blood-shed.

**Scama—Shame.**

- Shame, *n.* the emotion excited by the consciousness of guilt, or by the exposure of what ought to be concealed.
- Sham, *n.* a false pretence; a fraud.

**Scyppan**—to Form; to Create; to Shape.

- Shape, *v.* to form; to mould; to make.
- Shape, *n.* form or figure.
- Shape'ly, *a.* well-formed.

**Sceran**—to Shear; to Shave; to Divide; from *scer*—a Share; a Shire.

**Note.**—Also the superintendence of a share.

**Shear,** *v.* to clip or cut from the surface.

**Shearer,** *n.* one who shears.

**Shears,** *n.* large scissors.

**Share,** *v.* to part among two or more.

**Share,** *n.* the part allotted.

**Shore,** *n.* land bordering on water.

**Shirt,** *n.* the under-garment worn by men.

**Note.**—*Shore,* a piece of timber to prop with, comes from the Dutch *(schoor).* *Shirt* comes from *scirtan,* to shorten, (from *sceran,* to shear).

**Scearp—Sharp.**

- Sharp, *a.* having a keen edge or fine point.
- Sharp'EN, *v.* to make sharp.
- Sharp'ER, *a.* a tricky fellow.

**Sceafan**—to Scrape; to Make Smooth.

**Shave,** *v.* to make smooth; to cut or pare close to the surface.

**Shav'ing,** *n.* a thin slice pared off.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

_Sceaf—a Sheaf; a Bundle of Corn._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).

_Sceop—a Sheaf._

_Sheaf,_ n. a bundle of stalks. | _Sheaf,_ v. to make sheaves.

 Note.—_Sheaf_ (sometimes called _Sheave_), the wheel in the block of a pulley, comes from the Dutch (_schij_).
Sceo—Shoe.

Shoe, n. a covering for the foot.  Shod, pp. having the feet covered with shoes.
Sho'less, a. destitute of shoes.
Shoe'maker, n. one who makes shoes.

Scort—Short.

Short, a. not long in time or space.  Short'ness, n. the quality of being short.
Short'en, v. to make short.
Short'ly, ad. quickly; soon.

Scufan, seeofan—to Shove; Thrust; Cast; Put.

Shove, v. to push or press along.  Shuf'le, v. to throw into disorder.
Shov'el, n. an instrument with a handle and broad scoop.
Shaft, n. anything straight.

Sceawian—to Look or See; to View.

Show, v. to present to view.  Show'y, a. splendid; gay.
Show, n. a spectacle.  Show'ly, ad. in a showy manner.

Scur—Shower of Rain; a Storm.

Show'er, n. a fall of rain of short duration.
Show'er'y, a. raining in showers.

Screadian—to Cut Off.

Shred, v. to cut into pieces narrow and long.
Shred, n. a fragment; a strip.

Syrwan—to Ensnare; to Entrap.

Shrew, n. a peevish, brawling woman.  Shrewd'ly, ad. cunningly; mischievously.
Shrew'd, a. sly; cunning; artful.  Shrewish, a. peevish; petulant.
Shrew'd'ness, n. sly cunning.  Shrew'ishness, n. petulance.

Scrin—Casket; Chest.

Shrine, n. a case in which something sacred is deposited.  Enshrine', v. to preserve as sacred.

Scrin'can—Shrink; to Wither; to Contract.

Shrink, v. to contract itself.  Shrimp, n. a small crustacean animal.
Shrink'age, n. contraction into a less compass.  Shrimp'net, n. a net for catching shrimps.

Note.—Shrimps, when boiled, contract or draw together in a roundish shape.

Scrud—Clothing; Shroud.

Shroud, n. a cover; the dress of the dead.  Shrouds, n. ropes extending from the masts to the sides of a ship.
Scrob—Shrub.

Shrub, n. a bush; a small tree. | Shrub'bery, n. a plantation of shrubs.

Note.—Shrub, a liquor composed of spirits, acid, and sugar, comes from the Arabic (sharab).

Seoc—Sick.

Sick, a. afflicted with disease. | Sick'ly, a. not healthy.
Sick'en, v. to make, or become sick. | Sick'liness, n. the state of being sickly.
Sick'ish, a. somewhat sick.
Sick'ness, n. disease.

Side—Side.

Side, n. the broad and long part of a thing. | Side'dle, v. to go side foremost.
Side'long, ad. on the side.
Side'ways, ad. on one side.

Sife, Siflan—to Sift.

Sieve, n. a vessel with a bottom of net-work. | Sift, v. to separate by a sieve.

Siccet—a Sigh; a Groan. Sican—to Sigh.

Sigh, v. to inhale and expire a long breath audibly. | Sigh'ing, n. audible emission of breath.

Seole—Silk.

Silk, n. a fine, soft thread spun by the silk-worm. | Silk'En, a. made of silk.
Silk'y, a. soft; tender.
Silk'iness, n. softness; smoothness.

Selig—Happy.

Sil'ly, a. weak in intellect; foolish. | Sil'liness, n. weakness; harmless folly.

Seolfer, sylfor—Silver.

Sil'ver, n. a precious metal. | Sil'very, a. like silver.

Syn—Sin.

Sin, n. a violation of the Divine law. | Sin'less, a. free from sin.
Sin'ful, a. guilty of sin; wicked. | Sin'ner, n. one guilty of sin.

Siththan. Sith—After; and thanne—Then.

Since, conj. because that. | Since, ad. from the time that.

Sinu—Sinew.

Sin'ew, n. a tendon; strength. | Sin'ewy, a. strong; powerful.
Singan—to Sing.

Sing, v. to modulate the voice to melody.
Sing'ing, n. the utterance of melodic sounds.

Singe'ner, n. one who sings.
Sing'song, a. bad intonation.
Song, n. that which is sung.
Song'ster, n. one that sings.

Song'sstress, n. a female singer.

Sincan—to Sink.

Sink, v. to fall down through any substance.

Sink, n. a drain.
Sink'ing, ppr. a. falling; declining.

Sipan—to Sip.

Sip, v. to drink in small quantities.

Sip'pet, n. a small sop.

Swuster—Sister.

Sis'ter, n. a female born of the same parents.

Sis'terhood, n. a society of females.
Sis'terly, a. like a sister.

Sittan—to Sit.

Sit, v. to rest on the lower part of the body.

Sit'ting, n. the act of resting on a seat.

Skate, n. sceadda, a flat fish.

Note.—Skate, a shoe for sliding on the ice, comes from the Dutch (schaats.)

Scylan—to Distinguish; to Separate; to Scale.

Skill, n. familiar knowledge of any art or science.
Skill'ful, a. knowing; dexterous.
Skill'fully, ad. with skill.

Skilled, a. knowing; dexterous.
Slate, n. a kind of stone which readily splits into plates.
Slaty, a. resembling slate.

Scin—Skin.

Skin, n. the natural covering of the flesh.

Skin'ner, n. one who skins.
Skin'ny, a. wanting flesh.
Skin'deep, a. slight; superficial.

Scitan—to Throw Out; Skittish.

Skittish, a. easily frightened; timid.

Skittishly, ad. shyly.

Sleac, slaw—Slow; Idle; Lazy; Remiss.

Slack, a. loose; not hard drawn.
Slack'en, v. to loosen; to relax.
Slack'ly, ad. loosely; remissly.
Slack'ness, n. looseness.
Slouch, n. a lazy, idle fellow.
Slouch, v. to have a downcast clownish look.
Slow, a. not swift; not ready.
Slow'ly, ad. not speedily.

Slow'ness, n. want of speed.
Sloth, n. slowness; laziness.
Sloth'ful, a. lazy; sluggish.
Slug, n. a piece of metal shot from a gun.

Slug, n. a slow, lazy, sleepy fellow.
Slug'gard, n. a slow, lazy person.
Slug'ish, a. lazy; dull; slow.
Slug'ishly, ad. lazily; slowly.
**Slaughter**; from **slaught**, past part. of **slean**—to **Slay**; to **Beat**.

**Slaughter, n.** destruction of life by violence.

**Slaughterer, a.** destructive; murderous.

**Slay, v.** to put to death; to kill.

**Slayer, n.** one who slays.

**Sledge, n.** a large, heavy hammer.

**Sleet, n.** a fall of hail or snow with rain.

**Sleek, a.** smooth; glassy.

**Sleek'ly, ad.** smoothly; softly.

**Sleek'ness, n.** smoothness.

**Slick, a.** smooth; slippery; glossy.

**Sly, a.** meanly; artful; crafty.

**Sly'ly, ad.** with secret artifice.

**Sly'ness, n.** artful secrecy.

**Sleep, v.** to take rest by the suspension of the bodily and mental powers.

**Sleeper, n.** one who sleeps.

**Sleep'er, n.** one who sleeps.

**Sleepiness, n.** inclination to sleep.

**Sleeping, n.** the state of being at rest.

**Sleep'less, a.** having no sleep.

**Sleep'y, a.** disposed to sleep.

**Sleep'ily, ad.** drowsily; lazily.

**Sleeve, n.** the part of a garment which covers the arm.

**Sleeveless, a.** having no sleeves.

**Sleek, n.** a loose kind of shoe.

**Sleekness, n.** smoothness.

**Sleek'ly, ad.** smoothly; softly.

**Sly, a.** meanly; artful; crafty.

**Sly'ly, ad.** with secret artifice.

**Sly'ness, n.** artful secrecy.

**Slender, a.** consisting of sleet.

**Sleight, n.** an artful or adroit trick.

**Sleight'ing, n.** the state of being at rest.

**Sleight'less, a.** having no sleep.

**Sleight'y, a.** disposed to sleep.

**Sleight'ily, ad.** drowsily; lazily.

**Slip, v.** to slide; to glide.

**Slip'pery, a.** smooth, like ice.

**Slip'per, n.** a loose kind of shoe.

**Slip'knot, n.** a knot easily untied.

**Slab, n.** a plane or table of stone.

**Slumber, v.** to sleep lightly.

**Slumber, n.** state of repose.
Slog—Slough.

Slough, n. a place of deep mud. | Sludge, n. mire; mud.
Slough'y, a. miry; muddy. | Sludg'y, a. miry.

Smaccean—to Taste.

Smack, v. to kiss with a sharp noise; | Smat'ter, v. to talk with but little to have a taste.
| Smat'tering, n. superficial knowledge of the subject.
Smack, n. a loud kiss; a quick, smart blow.

Note.—Smack, a fishing-vessel, comes from the Dutch (smak schip.)

Small—Small; Thin; Slender.

Small, a. little; minute; petty. | Small'ish, a. somewhat small.
Small'ness, n. state of being small.

Smeortan—to Smart.

Smart, v. to feel sharp pain. | Smart'ly, ad. sharply; briskly.
Smart'ness, n. quickness; briskness.

Smyrian, smeere—Fat; Grease.

Smear, v. to overspread with any- | Besmear', v. to bedaub; to soil.
thing unctuous.

Smitan—to Strike; to Smite; to Dash.

Smite, v. to give a blow to. | Smith, n. any one who strikes or
| Smith'ter, n. one who smites.
Smith'craft, n. (craft,) the art of a smith.

Smoc—Smoke.

Smoke, n. the visible matter which is emitted by burning substances. | Smok'ery, n. one who smokes.
Smoke'less, a. having no smoke.
Smok'y, a. emitting smoke.

Smethe—Smooth.

Smooth, a. even on the surface. | Smooth'ly, ad. not roughly.
Smooth'er, n. one who smooths. | Smooth'ness, n. evenness of surface.

Smoran—to Suffocate.

Smoth'er, v. to suffocate by excluding air. | Smoul'der, v. to burn and smoke without flame or vent.
Smoul'dering, a. burning and smoking without vent.

Smugan—to Creep.

Smug'gle, v. to import or export unlawfully. | Smug'gler, n. one who smuggles.

Snægel—Snail.

Snail, n. a slimy, slow creeping reptile. | Snail'like, ad. as a snail; very slow.
### Smitta—Smut.

- **Smitt**, *n.* a spot made with soot or coal.
- **Smut**, *n.* obscene language.
- **Smutty**, *a.* black with smoke; obscene.
- **Smut**, *n.* to soil with soot or smoke.
- **Smutch**, *v.* to blacken with smoke.

### Snican—to Move Softly; to Sneak; to Creep.

- **Sneak**, *v.* to creep or steal away privately.
- **Sneaking**, *a.* servile; mean.
- **Sneak’, v.** to lie close, as in bed.
- **Sneaking’, ad.** closely.
- **Smut’, n.** a kind of serpent.
- **Smut’, a.** like a snake; sly.

### Snora—a Snoring.

- **Snore**, *v.* to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.
- **Snorting’, n.** the act of blowing through the nose.

### Snaw—Snow.

- **Snow’, n.** frozen vapor which falls in white flakes.
- **Snow’, a.** white like snow.
- **Snowball’, n.** a round lump of snow.
- **Snowdrop’, n.** an early flower.

### Seobgend—Complaining.

- **Sob’, v.** to sigh with convulsion.
- **Sobbing’, p.** a. sighing with a heaving of the breast.

### Seft—Soft; Mild; Quiet.

- **Soft’, a.** easily yielding to pressure.
- **Softening’, v.** to make or grow soft.
- **Softly’, ad.** gently; mildly.

### Selan—to Soil; Smear or Stain.

- **Soil’, v.** to make dirty; to stain.
- **Soiling’, n.** the act of one who soils.

### Sol—a Sole of Sandal.

- **Sole’, n.** the bottom of the foot.
- **Sole’, n.** a flat fish.

### Sum—Some.

- **Some’, a.** noting a quantity of a thing but indeterminate.
- **Somebody’, n.** a person unknown.
- **Somehow’, ad.** in some way not yet known.
- **Something’, n.** a portion more or less.
- **Sometime’, ad.** at one time or other.
- **Somewhat’, ad.** more or less.
- **Somewhere’, ad.** in some place or other.
Soth—Sooth; Truth.

Sooth, n. truth; reality. | Sooth'say, v. to foretell.
Sooth'sayer, n. a foreteller.

Gesothian—to Flatter; to Assert; to Soothe.
Soothe, v. to calm; to mollify; to Sooth'ingly, ad. with flattery.
Sooth'sayer, n. a foreteller.

Sar, sorg—Pain; Care.

Sore, n. a tender and painful place. | Sorely, ad. with great pain.
Soreness, n. the state of being sore. | Sorrowful, a. mournful; sad.
Sorrow, n. pain of mind; grief. | Sor'ry, a. grieved for the loss of some good; mean; worthless.

Sot—Sot.
Sot, n. a habitual drunkard. | Sot'tish, a. drunken; stupid; dull.

Sawl—Life; Soul.
Soul, n. the immortal spirit of man. | Soul'less, a. without soul; mean.

Sund—Healthy.
Sound, a. whole; healthy. | Sound'ly, ad. heartily; rightly.

Sund—a Swimming; a Shallow Sea.
Sound, n. a strait, or a part of the | Sound'less, a. that cannot be fathomed.

Note.—Sound, anything audible; a noise; comes from the Latin (sono.)

Sur—Sour. Surellice—Surly.

Sour, a. acid; tart; harsh. | Sor'rel, n. a plant, so named from its acid taste.
Sourish, a. somewhat sour. | Surly, a. gloomily; morose; uncivil.
Sour'ly, ad. with acidity. | Sur'illy, ad. in a surly manner.
Sour'ness, n. acidity; harshness of temper. | Sur'liness, n. moroseness.

Note.—Sorrel, a yellowish brown color, comes from the French (saure.)

Suth—South.

South, n. the point in which the sun is at noon to the inhabitants of the northern parts of the earth.

South'ward, ad. towards the south.
South'erly, a. lying towards the south.
South'ern, a. belonging to the south.

Span, spannan—to Measure; to Clasp; to Join.

Span, n. the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches; a brief period. | Span, v. to measure by the hand extended.
Span'ner, n. that which spans.
**Sparran**—to Bar; to Stop; to Hinder.

Spar, v. to dispute; to fight with prelusive strokes; to box.

Note.—Spar, a mast, boom, etc., comes from the Dutch (spar, a rafter) and Spart, a crystallized mineral, from the Dutch (spath.)

**Sparian**—to Spare.

Spare, v. to use frugally; to do without.

**Sparling,** a. glittering; lively.

**Spar'ingly,** ad. with twinkling lustre.

**Spececa**—Spark.

Spark, n. a small particle of fire.

Spark’le, n. a particle of fire.

Spark’ler, n. one that sparkles.

**Speak**—History: Speech; Tidings.

Speak, v. to express thoughts by words.

Speak’able, a. that may be spoken.

Speak’er, n. one who speaks.

Speak’ing, n. the act of expressing in words.

Bespeak’, v. to speak for beforehand.

**Speck**—Speck.

Speck, n. a small spot; v. to spot.

Spec’kle, v. to mark with small spots.

**Speck’ling,** a. glittering; lively.

**Speck’ingly,** ad. with twinkling lustre.

**Speccan**—to Speak.

Speak, v. to express thoughts by words.

Speak’able, a. that may be spoken.

Speak’er, n. one who speaks.

Speak’ing, n. the act of expressing in words.

Bespeak’, v. to speak for beforehand.

**Speech,** n. the power of expressing thoughts by words.

Speech’less, a. deprived of speech; dumb.

Spoke, v. did speak.

Spokes’man, n. one who speaks for another.

**Spec’ken,** ppr. expressed thoughts.

Note.—Spoke, one of the bars of a wheel which extend from the hub to the rim, comes from the A.-S. (spaca.)

**Speca**—Speck.

Speck, n. a small spot; v. to spot.

Spec’kle, v. to mark with small spots.

**Spedan**—to Speed; to Prosper.

Speed, v. to make haste; n. quickness.

Speed’y, a. quick; swift.

**Spell**—History: Speech; Tidings.

Spell, n. a charm consisting of words.

Spell’bound, a. under magic influence.

Spell’-land, n. enchanted land.

**Spel’ian**—to Take Another’s Place.

Spell, n. a turn of work; a short turn or time; season.

Spell, v. to relieve by taking a turn at a piece of work.

**Spetan**—to Throw Out.

Spit, v. to eject from the mouth.

Spit, n. what is ejected from the mouth.

Spit, n. moisture of the mouth; saliva.

Spat’ter, v. to sprinkle with dirt.

Bespat’ter, v. to spot over with dirt.

Note.—Spit, a long iron prong on which meat is roasted, comes from A.-S. (spiter.)
**Spellian**—to Narrate.

Spell, v. to form words with their | **Spell'ing-book**, n. a book for teaching orthography.

**Spendan**—to Consume.

Spend, v. to lay out; to waste. | **Spend'ing**, n. the act of laying out.

**Spinnan**—to Spin.

Spin, v. to draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to move rapidly round.

Spin'ner, n. one who spins.

Spin'ster, n. a woman who spins; an unmarried woman.

* From *Spin*, n being dropped, so named, from spinning his web.

**Spon**—a Chip.

Spoon, n. a utensil with a concave part for dipping liquids.

Spoon'ful, n. as much as a spoon can hold.

**Sprcedan**—to Spread.

Spread, v. to extend in all directions. | **Spread'ing**, n. the act of extending.

**Springan**—to Spring.

Spring, v. to rise out of the ground; to leap; to jump.

Spring'y, a. elastic.

Spring, n. the season when plants begin to grow; a fountain.

Spring'iness, n. elasticity.

**Sprengan**—to Sprinkle.

Sprin'kle, v. to scatter in drops. | **Sprink'ling**, n. a small quantity scattered.

**Spreot**—a Spear; Sprit.

Sprit, n. a small boom used with some sails.

Sprit'sail, n. a sail extended by means of a sprit.

**Gyllan**—to Yell.

Squall, v. to scream violently. | **Wail**, v. to grieve audibly for.

Squall, n. a short, violent storm. | **Wail'ing**, n. audible sorrow.

Bewail', v. to lament.

**Staef**—a Stick.

Staff, n. a stick used in walking. | **Stave**, v. to break in pieces.

Stave, n. a thin, narrow piece of wood. | **Stove**, pp. broken in as a boat or barrel.

Note.—Stove, an iron box in which fire is made for heating and cooking, comes from the A.-S. (stōf, a stove; a bath.)
**Stæger, stigan**—to Go; to Ascend; to Mount.

| **Stage, n.** | a raised floor; the theatre; a degree of advance. |
| **Stagé’-coach, n.** | a public coach. |
| **Stair, n.** | a step by which we ascend. |

| **Stairs, n.** | a series or flight of steps. |
| **Stile, n. (stigel,)** | a set of steps for passing a fence or wall. |

**Stace, stician**—to Stick.

| **Stake, n.** | a stick fixed in the ground. |
| **Stake, n.** | that which is put at hazard. |

**Stal, steal**—a Place; a Stand; a Stable.

| **Stale, a.** | old; long kept. |
| **Stale’ness, n.** | the state of being stale. |
| **Stall, n.** | a crib for a horse or an ox. |
| **STALL’fed, a.** | fed in a stall. |

| **STALL, n.** | a bench or frame of shelves in the open air, on which anything is exposed for sale. |
| **Forestall’, v.** | to take beforehand. |

**Stælcan**—to Stalk; to Go Softly or Warily.

| **Stalk, v.** | to walk with lofty and proud steps. |

**Staldy**—a Column.

| **Stalk, n.** | the stem of a plant. |
| **Stalk’less, a.** | having no stem. |

**Standan**—to Stand.

| **Stand, v.** | to be upon the feet in an erect position. |
| **Stand, n.** | a station; a halt. |

| **Stand’ard, n.** | an ensign of war; a rule or measure. |
| **Standing, a.** | settled; lasting. |

**Stapel**—a Prop; a Stake Set in the Ground.

| **Sta’ple, n.** | a loop of metal; a principal commodity. |

**Stearc**—Rigid; Stiff.

| **Starch, n.** | a substance used to stiffen linen. |
| **Starched, a.** | stiffened; precise. |
| **Stark, ad.** | completely wholly. |

**Styran**—to Stir; to Move; to Steer.

| **Start, v.** | to move suddenly; to alarm. |
| **Start, n.** | a quick spring. |
| **Start’ing, n.** | the act of moving suddenly. |
| **Star’tle, v.** | to alarm; to fright. |
| **Star, n. (stærra,)** | a luminous body in the heavens. |
| **Star’less, a.** | having no light of stars. |
| **Star’ry, a.** | abounding with stars. |

| **Star’light, a.** | lighted by the stars. |
| **Star’board, n.** | the right hand side of a ship. |
| **Steer, v.** | to direct; to guide. |
| **Steer’age, n.** | an apartment in a ship. |
| **Stern, n.** | the hind part of a ship where the rudder is placed. |
| **Stir, v.** | to move; to agitate. |
| **Bestir’, v.** | to put into brisk action. |

Note.—Steer, a young bullock, comes from the A.-S. (stære;) and Steer, to guide, to direct, from the A.-S. (styræn, to stir, to move).
Stern, severe of countenance, comes from the A.-S. (starian, to stare); and Stern, the hind part of a boat, from the A.-S. (styran, to stir, to steer).
**Starian**—to **Stare**.

Stare, v. to look with fixed eyes.  

**Star’er**, n. one who stares.  

**Stern**, (styrne,) severe of countenance; harsh.  

**Stern’ly**, severely.

---

**Steorfan**—to **Die**; to **Perish**.

Starve, v. to kill with hunger or cold.  

**Starva’tion**, n. the act of starving.

---

**Stead**—**Place**.

Stead, n. place; room.  

**Stead’fast**, a. fast in place; firm; constant.  

**Stead’ly**, ad. with steadiness.  

**Stead’iness**, n. firmness; constancy.

---

**Steop**—a **Step**; a **Going**.

Step, v. to move the foot; to walk gravely.  

**Stir’rup**, n. a step rope; a kind of hoop in which a horseman rests his foot.  

**Sticca**—a **Stick**.  

**Sticce**—a **Piece**; a **Part**.

**Steak**, n. a slice of meat for broiling or frying.  

**Stic’kle**, v. to contend; to contest.  

**Stic’kler**, n. an obstinate contender.

Note.—**Stickle**, from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves, or sticks, to interpose occasionally.

---

**Stillan**—to **Still**.

**Still**, v. to make silent; to quiet.  

**Still’ness**, n. calmness; silence.  

**Still, a.** silent; motionless.

Note.—**Still**, a vessel for distillation, comes from the Latin (stillo.)
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Stician—to Stick.

*Stick*, v. to pierce; to stab. | *Stick*, v. to cleave or adhere.

*Stick'y*, a. adhesive; glutinous.

Stif—Stiff.


Stiff'en, v. to make or grow stiff. | Stiff'ness, *n*. inflexibility.

Stingan—to Sting.

Sting, v. to pierce or wound with a sharp point. | Sting, *n*. anything which gives pain.

Sting'less, *a*. having no sting.

Stincan—to Stink.


Stoc—a Place; the Stem of a Tree.

Stock, *n*. the body of a plant; a lineage; shares of a public debt. | Stock, v. to supply; to fill.

Stockade', *n*. an inclosure.

Stan—Stone.

Stone, *n*. earthy matter condensed into a hard state.

Stone'y, *a*. full of stones.

Stone'work, *n*. work consisting of stone.

Stone'blind, *a*. perfectly blind.

Stupian—to Stoop.

Stoop, v. to bend or lean forward; to descend. | Stoop, *n*. an inclination forward.

NOTE.—*Stoop*, the steps of a door, comes from the Dutch (*stoep*, a step,) and *Stoop*, a drinking-vessel, from the A.-S. (*stoppa*.)

Stor—Great; Vast.

Store, *n*. a large quantity; plenty. | Store, v. to lay up.

Storm—Storm. Styrman—to Assail; to Rage.


Strac, stræc—Straight; Rigid. From Streccan—to Stretch.


Straight'en, v. to make straight. | Stretch, v. to extend; to draw out; to strain.

Straight'ly, *ad*. in a right line. | Street, *n*. (*street*), a way between two rows of houses; a public road or place.

Straight'ness, *n*. state of being straight.

Straight'forth, *ad*. directly.
**Streow—Straw.**

Straw, n. the stalk or stem of grain. | Straw'y, a. like straw.

**Straegan—to Spread; to Disperse.**

Strag'gle, v. to wander; to rove; to be dispersed. | Stray, v. to wander away. | Astray', ad. out of the right way.

Strag'gler, n. one that straggles. | Stroll, v. to stray about.

**Strica—a Line; Direction; Course.**

Streak, n. a line or mark of a different color; a stripe. | Streak'y, a. striped.

**Stream—Stream.**

Stream, n. a current of water or other fluid. | Stream'er, n. an ensign; a pennon. | Stream'let, n. a small stream.

Stream'y, a. like a stream.

**Astrican—to Strike.**

Strike, v. to hit with force; to impress. | Stroke, v. to rub gently with the hand.

Strik'er, n. one that strikes. | Stroke, n. sudden effect of forcible contact.

Strik'ing, a. surprising; strong. | Strok'ing, n. the act of rubbing gently.

Stro'ke, n. a blow; a sound.

**Streng—String; Sinew; Cord; Line.**

String, n. a small rope or cord. | Strong'ly, ad. with strength; firmly.

Stringed, a. having strings. | Stron'gth, n. force; firmness.

String'less, a. having no strings. | Strength'en, v. to make or grow strong.

String'y, a. consisting of threads. | Strung, pp. placed on a string.

Strong, a. vigorous; powerful; firm.

Strength'less, a. wanting strength.

Note.—Strung is the past participle of the verb to string. "A strong man is a man well strung."

**Bestrypan—to Strip.**

Strip, v. to pull or tear off. | Strip, n. a long, narrow piece.

Strip'e, n. a line, band, or mark of color. | Strip'ped, a. having stripes.

Strip'ling, n. a youth; a lad.

**Styb or steb—Stub.**

Stub, n. the stump of a tree. | Stub'ble, n. the stumps of wheat etc., left in the ground.

Stub, v. to force up; to strike the toes against. | Stub'born, a. hard to be moved; obstinate.

Stub'by, a. short and strong. | Stub'bornly, ad. obstinately.

**Sucan—to Suck.**

Suck, v. to draw with the mouth. | Suck'ing, n. a young child or animal.

Suck'er, n. any thing that sucks. | Suc'tion, n. the act of sucking.

Suck'le, v. to nurse at the breast.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.**

**Sudden**

Sudd'en, a. happening without previous notice.
Sudd'enly, ad. without notice.

**Sulky; Slothful**

Sul'ky, a. sullen; sour; morose.

**Heat**

Sol'scen—Sulky; Slothful.

Sul'tky, a. hot and close; warm and damp.

Sun, n. the luminary which gives light and heat to the planets.
Sun'less, a. wanting sun.
Sun'ny, a. exposed to the sun.
Sun'beam, n. a ray of the sun.
Sun'burn, v. to discolor by the sun.
Sun'burnt, a. discolored by the sun.
Sun'day, n. the first day of the week; the Sabbath.

Sun'shine, n. the light and heat of the sun.

**Sun**

Sun, n. the evening meal.
Sup'per, n. the evening meal.
Sun'light, n. the light of the sun.
Sun'rise, n. morning.
Sun'set, n. close of the day; evening.

Sun'dial, n. an instrument which shows the hour by a shadow on a plate.
Sun'dried, a. dried in the rays of the sun.
Sun'stine'ss, n. the state of being sultry.

Sun'ner, v. to part; to sever; to divide.

Sup, v. to take or drink by mouthfuls.
Sup, v. to eat the evening meal.

Sup'per, n. the evening meal.
Sup'perless, a. without supper.

Swaddle

Swad'dle, v. to bind tight with clothes.
Swathe, n. a band; a fillet.

Suethel—to Swaddle.

Swad'dling, ppr. binding in tight clothes.
Swathe, v. to bind; to confine.

Swedan—to Sound or Rattle.

Swag'ger, v. to bluster; to bully.

Swegan—to Sound or Rattle.

Swag'ger, v. to bluster; to bully.

Swam—a Fungus or Mushroom.

Swamp, n. spongy land; soft, wet ground.

Swam, v. to fill with water as a boat ground.

Swarth'y, a. dark of complexion.

Swarth, n. a line of grass or grain cut down by a mower.
**Wæge**—a **Pair of Scales.** **Wæg**—a **Wave.**

Sway, v. to wave in the hand; to govern. | Sway, n. power; rule.

**Swerian**—to **Swear.**

Swear, v. to utter an oath. | Forswear', v. to swear falsely.

**Swat**— **Sweat.**

Sweat, n. the moisture which issues from the skin. | Sweat'y, a. covered with sweat.

**Swapan**—to **Sweep.**

Sweep, v. to brush with a broom; to carry off with a long stroke. | Sweep'ings, n. things swept away.

Sweep'sstakes, n. the whole money staked. | Swab, n. a kind of mop.

Swoop, v. to fall on at once and seize.

**Swet**— **Sweet.**

Sweet, a. agreeable to the taste or smell; pleasing to any sense. | Sweet'ness, n. the quality of being sweet.

Sweet'en, v. to make or grow sweet. | Sweet'brier, n. a fragrant shrub.

Sweet'ish, a. somewhat sweet. | Sweet'heart, n. a lover or mistress.

Sweet'ly, ad. in a sweet manner. | Sweet'meat, n. fruit preserved with sugar.

**Swell**— **Swell.**

Swell, v. to grow larger. | Swell, n. increase; a billow.

Swell'ing, n. a morbid tumor.

**Sweltan**—to **Swell.** **Gothic, swilltan**—to **Die; to Perish.**

Swelt, v. to swoon; to swelter. | Swel'ter, v. to sweat profusely.

**Hweorfan**—to **Turn; to Warp.**

Swerve, v. to turn aside; to deviate. | Swerv'ing, n. deviation from rule or duty.

**Swift**,** from swifan**—to **Turn; to Whirl Round.**

Swift, n. moving rapidly; quick. | Swiv'el, n. a ring which turns upon a staple.

Swift'ly, ad. rapidly; quickly. | Swift'ness, n. speed; quickness.

**Swimman**—to **Swim.**

Swim, v. to float; to be dizzy. | Swim'ming, n. act of floating.

Swim'mingly, ad. smoothly; with great success.

**Swin**— **Swine.**

Swine, n. a hog; a pig. | Swin'ish, a. like swine; gross; brutal.
Swelgan, swylgan—to Swallow; to Swill.

Swill, v. to drink grossly or greedily. | Swill, n. liquid food for swine.

Swall'ow, v. to take down the throat.

Note.—Swallow, a bird, comes from the A.-S. (swalewe.)

Swengan—to Swing.

Swing, v. to move backward and forward. | Swing'ing, a. moving to and fro.

Aswana—to Languish; to Perish; to Swoon.

Swoon, v. to faint; n. a fainting fit. | Swoon'ing, n. the act of fainting.

Swurd—Sword.

Sword, n. a warlike weapon. | Swords'man, n. one who fights with a sword.

To-eacan—to Add To.

Tack, v. to fasten; to join. | Tack, v. to change the course of a ship.

Note.—Tack, a small nail, comes from the Danish (takke.)

Teecan—to Teach. Tacan—to Take.

Take, v. to receive what is offered. | Betake', v. to have recourse to.
Taking, a. pleasing; engaging. | Teach, v. to impart knowledge.
Takingness, n. quality of pleasing. | Teach'able, a. that may be taught.

Teach'er, n. one who teaches.

Tale—Reproach; a Reckoning. Tellan—to Tell.

Tale, n. a story; a narrative; account; number reckoned.
Tale'bearer, n. one who officiously tells tales.
Tale'teller, n. one who tells tales.
Tell'tale, n. one who officiously gives information.

Tat'tler, n. an idle talker.

Tam—Tame.

Tame, a. not wild; subdued. | Tame'less, a. wild; untamable.
Tame'able, a. that may be tamed. | Tame'ly, ad. not wildly; meanly.
Tame'ness, n. the quality of being tame.

Taeppan—to Broach, as a Cask.

Tap, v. to pierce a cask. | Tap'ster, n. one who draws liquor.
Tap'root, n. the principal stem of a root.

Note.—Tap, to strike a very gentle blow, comes from the French (taper, to strike.)

Taper—Taper.
Tare, tyr—Tar.

TAR, n. a thick substance obtained from pine trees by heat. | TAR'RY, a. covered with tar. | TAR'PAULIN, n. tarred canvas.

Tear—Tear; to Rend.

TARE, * n. a weed growing among grain. | TAR'GET, n. (targ, a shield,) a mark set up to be shot at.
TAT'TER, n. a fluttering rag. | TAR'TERED, a. being in tatters.

Tear, v. to separate by violence.

* Tare, because the weed destroys the grain.

Note—Tare, an allowance for weight of cask, etc., comes from the French (tare, loss, waste.)

Teart from tar—to Provoke.

TART, a. sour; sharp of taste. | TART'LY, ad. sourly; sharply.
TART, n. a kind of open pie. | TART'NESS, n. sourness; sharpness.

Team—a Race; Offspring.

TEAM, n. two or more horses or oxen yoked together.

Tear—Tear.

TEAR, n. water from the eyes. | TEAR'FUL, a. full of tears.
TEAR'LESS, a. without tears.

Tesan—to Pluck or Pull.

TEASE, v. to comb or card, as wool or flax. | TEASE, v. to irritate with petty annoyances.

Teon, tugon—to Tug; Tow; Pull or Draw To.

TOUSE, v. to pull; to tear; to haul. | TOW'LINE, n. a rope used for towing.
TOW'ZER, n. a name given to a dog. | TUG, v. to pull with great effort.
TOW, n. the refuse of flax or hemp. | TUG, n. a boat for drawing others.
TOW, v. to draw through the water. | TUG, n. a long, hard pull; a great effort.

Tyman—to Bring Forth.

TEEM, v. to produce; to be full. | TEEM'FUL, a. prolific; brimful.
TEEM'LESS, a. unfruitful.

Thanne—Than.

THAN, con. a particle used in comparison. | THENCE, ad. from that place; from that time.
THEN, ad. at that time; afterward. | THENCE'FORTH, ad. from that time.

Thær—There.

THERE, ad. in that place. | THEREAFTER, ad. after that.
THERE-ABOUTS, ad. near that place. | THEREFORE, ad. for that.
**Thic—Thick.**

**Thick, a.** dense; not thin.  
**Thick'en, v.** to make or grow thick.  
**Thick'et, n.** a close wood or copse.  
**Thick'ness, n.** the state of being thick.

**Thick'ly, ad.** densely; closely.  
**Thick'set, a.** closely planted.  
**Thigh, n. (theoh, thick,)** the part of the limb between the knee and body.  
**Thigh'-bone, n. (thick-bone,)** the bone of the thigh.

**Theof—Thief.**

**Thief, n.** one who steals.  
**Theft, n.** the act of stealing.

**Thieve, v.** to steal.  
**Thiev'ish, a.** given to stealing.

**Thil—a Stake; a Plank.**

**Thill, n.** the shafts of a wagon.  
**Thill'-horse, n. a shaft-horse.**

**Thyn—Thin.**

**Thin, a.** having but little extent between two surfaces.  
**Thin'ly, ad.** not thickly.  
**Thin'ness, n.** the state of being thin.

**Thy'ny, a.** little; small; puny.

**Thencan—to Think; to Remember; to Thank.**

**Thank, v.** to express gratitude.  
**Thanks, n.** expressions of gratitude.  
**Thank'ful, a.** full of gratitude.  
**Thank'less, a.** ungrateful.  
**Thanks'giving, n.** the act of giving thanks.  
**Think, v.** to employ the mind.

**Thought, n.** the act of thinking; the image formed in the mind.  
**Thought'ful, a.** attentive; careful.  
**Thought'less, a.** heedless; careless.

**Thurst—Thirst.**

**Thirst, n.** a desire to drink.  
**Thirst'y, a.** suffering for want of drink.

**Thirst'ly, ad.** densely; closely.  
**Thirst'ness, n.** the state of being thirsty.

**Thescauld.**  
**Therscan—to Beat; to Threshold; and wald—Wood.**

**Thresh, v.** to beat grain out of the husk.  
**Thresh'er, n.** one who threshes.

Note.—This word is written trash or thresh indifferently, trash being preferred.

**Theah—Though; Yet; Still; However.**

**Though, con.** however; yet.  
**Although, con.** notwithstanding.

**Thread—Thread.**

**Thread, n.** a small line or twist of any fibrous substance.  
**Thread'een, a.** made of thread.  
**Thread'ly, a.** like thread.  
**Thread'bare, a.** worn to the bare threads.
**Threl—Thrall.**

Thrall, *n.* a slave; bondage. | Thral'dom, *n.* slavery; bondage.  
Inthrall', *v.* to reduce to servitude.

**Threatian—to Urge; to Reprove; to Threaten.**

Threat'en, *v.* to menace; to de-nounce evil.  
Threat, *n.* a menace.  
Threat'ening, *n.* foreboding evil.  
Threat'ful, *a.* full of threats.

**Throte—Throat.**

Throat, *n.* the fore part of the neck. | Throt'tle, *n.* the windpipe.  
Throt'tle, *v.* to choke; to suffocate; to strangle.

**Thurh—Through. Duru—a Door; a Gate; a Passage.**

Through, *prep.* from side to side, or from end to end.  
Through'out, *ad.* in every part.  
Thor'ough, *a.* complete; perfect.  
Thor'oughbred, *a.* completely educated.

**Thrawan—to Throw.**

Throw, *v.* to fling; to cast.  
Throw, *n.* a cast.  
Throw'er, *n.* one who throws.  
Ov'erth rew', *v.* to turn upside down.

**Thuma—Thumb.**

Thumb, *n.* the short, thick finger of the hand.  

**Thunder—Thunder. Thor—the God of Thunder.**

Thun'der, *n.* the sound which follows a flash of lightning.  
Thun'dering, *n.* the emission of thunder.  
Thun'derbolt, *n.* a shaft of lightning.  
Thun'derclap, *n.* a burst of thunder.  
Thun'dershower, *n.* a shower with thunder.  
Thun'derstruck, *pp.* or *a.* astonished; amazed.

Thurs'day, *(Thors-dæg,)* *n.* the fifth day of the week.

**Tinclan—to Tickle.**

Tic'kle, *v.* to touch lightly and cause to laugh.  
Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; tottering; easy to be overthrown: critical.

**Tid—Time; Season. Tiidan—to Happen.**

Tide, *n.* time; season; the flux and reflux of the sea.  
Tide'mill, *n.* a mill put in motion by the tide.  
Tr'dy, *a.* clean and neat.  
Tr'dings, *n.* news; intelligence.  
Betide', *v.* to happen; to befall.  
Tr'dily, *ad.* neatly; readily.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Tian—to Tie. Tied, ti’d—Tight.

Tight, a. close; not loose. | Tight’ly, ad. closely.
Tight’en, v. to make tight. | Tight’ness, n. closeness.
Tie, v. to fasten with a cord or string.

Tilian—to Till.

Till, v. to cultivate. | Tilth, n. culture.
Till’able, a. that may be cultivated. | Toil, v. (tiolan,) to work hard.
Till’age, n. the act of cultivating. | Toil’some, a. laborious.
Till’er, n. one who till.

Note.—Till, to the time of, comes from the A.-S. (til), and Till, a money drawer, is of uncertain etymology.

Till, a net, a snare, comes from the Latin (tela.)

Timber—Timber. Timbrian—to Build; Timber.

Tim’ber, n. wood fit for building. | Tim’bered, a. furnished with timber.

Time, n. the measure of duration. | Time’ly, a. seasonable.
Time’less, a. endless. | Betimes’, ad. soon; early.

Tin—Tin.

Tin, n. a soft, white metal. | Tin’foil, n. (L. folium, a leaf,) tin reduced to a thin leaf.
Tin’ner, n. one who works in a tin mine. | Tin’man, n. a manufacturer of tin.

Tendan, tynan—to Kindle.

Tind, v. to set on fire. | Tin’der, n. any thing very inflammable.

Teorian, tirian—to Rub Away; to Fail; to Vex.

Tire, n. an iron band used to bind | Tire, v. to fatigue; to weary.
and protect the fellies of a wheel. | Tired, a. fatigued; weary.
Tire’some, a. wearisome; tedious.

Note.—Tire, the outside band of a wheel, is so named because it is put there to protect the wheel, by receiving the wear and tear consequent to rolling on the ground.

Teotha—a Tenth.

Tithe, n. the tenth part. | Tith’able, a. that may be tithed.
Tithe, v. to take the tenth part of. | Tith’er, n. one who gathers tithes.

Toll—a Tribute.

Toll, n. a tax imposed for some service conferred.

Note.—Toll, to sound a bell slowly, comes from the Welsh (tol.)

Tunge—Tongue.

Tongue, n. the organ of speech and | Tongue, v. to chide; to scold.
taste. | Tongue’less, a. speechless.
Tongue’tied, a. unable to speak freely.
Tooth—Tooth.

Tooth, n., a bony substance growing out of the jaw.

Tooth'less, a. wanting teeth.

Tooth'some, a. pleasing to the taste.

Tooth'ache, n. pain in the teeth.

Top—Top.

Top, n. the highest part of anything.

Top'most, a. highest.

Top'ple, v. to fall forward; to tumble down.

Top'heavy, a. having the top too heavy.

Top'knot, n. a knot worn on the top of the head.

Top'sail, n. the highest sail.

Topsy-tur'vy, ad. (tops, or heads in the turf,) with the bottom upward.

Tealtian—to Totter; to Tilt.

Tot'ter, v. to shake so as to threaten a fall.

Tot'tering, p. a. shaking as if ready to fall.

Tilt, v. to incline; to raise one end.

Tilt, v. to raise and point, as a weapon.

Tough—Tough.

Tough, a. flexible without being brittle; strong.

Tough'en, v. to make or grow tough.

Tough'ly, ad. in a tough manner.

Tough'ness, n. the quality of being tough.

Tor—a Rock; a Peak; a Tower.

Tow'er, n. a lofty, narrow building.

Tow'er, v. to rise or fly high.

Tun—a Place Fenced Round. From Tynan—to Hedge In; to Inclose.

Town, n. a large collection of houses.

Town'ship, n. the district belonging to a town.

Towns'man, n. an inhabitant of a town.

Treppe—Trap.

Trap, n. an instrument for catching vermin or game; an ambush.

Trap'door, n. a door in a floor.

Entrap', v. to catch in a trap.

Trahtian—to Treat.

Treat, v. to behave to; to use.

Treat'ise, n. a discourse.

Treat, n. an entertainment.

Treat'ment, n. management.

Treat'y, n. negotiation; usage.

L. Tres, Three, and A.-S. steal, Stall, Trestle.

Tres'tle, n. the frame of a table; a three-legged stool.

Trifelan—to Reduce to Minute Parts.

Tri'fle, v. to act or talk with levity.

Tri'fle, n. any thing of very little importance.

Tri'fler, n. one who trifles.

Tri'fling, a. being of little value.
**Anglo-Saxon Roots and Derivatives.**

**Tredan**—to **Tread**.

**Tread**, **v.** to set the foot.  
**Tread**, **n.** a step.  
**Tread'le**, **n.** the part of a machine which is moved by the foot.

**Trum**—**Firm**; **Sound**.  
**Trymian**—to **Prepare**; to **Make Strong**.

**Trim**, **a.** of orderly form or shape; neat.  
**Trim**, **n.** dress; condition of a vessel.  
**Trim',** **v.** to set or put in order.  
**Trim'ming**, **n.** ornamental appendages.

**Trewe, treowian**—to **Trust**; to **Confide In**; **True**.

**True**, **a.** conformable to fact.  
**True'ness**, **n.** sincerely; reality.  
**True'ism**, **n.** a self-evident truth.  
**Tru'ly**, **ad.** according to truth.  
**Truth**, **n.** true state of facts or things.  
**Truth'ful**, **a.** full of truth.  
**Truth'less**, **a.** wanting truth.  
**True'born**, **a.** of genuine birth.  
**True'hearted**, **a.** honest; faithful.  
**Trow**, **v.** to think; to believe.  
**Truce**, **n.** a temporary peace.  
**Trust**, **n.** confidence; reliance on another.  
**Trust',** **v.** to rely on; to commit to the care of.  
**Trustee',** **n.** one intrusted with anything.  
**Trust'less**, **a.** not worthy of trust.  
**Trust'y**, **a.** that may be trusted; honest.  
**Trust'iness**, **n.** honesty.  
**Mistrust',** **v.** to suspect; to doubt.  
**Mistrust',** **n.** want of confidence.  
**Mistrust'ful**, **a.** doubting.  
**Mistrust'less**, **a.** unsuspecting.  
**Tryst**, **n.** an appointment to meet.

**Trendel**—a **Sphere**; a **Circle**; Anything Turned.

**Trend**, **v.** to turn; to diverge.  
**Trend'ing**, **n.** a particular direction.  
**Trun'dle**, **v.** to roll along, as a bowl or hoop.  
**Trun'dle',** **n.** any round rolling thing.  
**Trun'dle-bed**, **n.** a low bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

**Tiwes-dæg**, from **tig** or **tuisco**—the **Saxon Mars**, or **God of War**, and **dæg**—a **Day**.

**Tues'day**, **n.** the third day of the week.

**Tumbian**—to **Tumble**; to **Dance**; **Tumble**.

**Tum'ble**, **v.** to fall; to roll about.  
**Tum'bler**, **n.** a drinking glass.  
**Note.**—**Tumbler**, so called because originally it had a pointed base, and could not be set down with any liquor in it.

**Tunne**—a **Butt**; a **Tub**; a **Vat**.

**Tun**, **n.** a large cask.  
**Tun'nel',** **n.** a conical vessel with a tube for conveying liquids into casks, bottles, etc.  
**Tun'nel',** **n.** an arched way under ground.  
**Ton**, **n.** a weight of 20 cwt.  
**Ton'nage**, **n.** weight; duty by the ton.

**Turf**—**Sod**.

**Turf**, **n.** a thin layer of soil held together by the roots of grass.  
**Turf',** **n.** a race course.  
**Turf'y**, **a.** like turf.
TYRMAN, TURNAN—to TURN.

Turn, v. to move round; to revolve. | Turn'stile, n. a turnpike in a foot path.

Turn'er, n. one who turns. | OVERTURN', v. to throw down.

Turn'pike, n. a gate across a road.

TUX—a Tooth.

Tusk, n. a long pointed tooth. | Tush, n. a tooth of a horse.

TWEEDELE, n. unmeaning talk; non-sense. | Twead'dle, v. to talk idly.

TWELF—TWELVE.

Twin, v. to twist so as to form one | ENTWINE, v. to twist or wreath body out of two or more.

Twin, n. one of two produced at a birth.

Note.—Thread or Twine has two or more fibers or strands twisted round each other.

Twickian—to Twitch; to Pull; to Catch.

Twinge, v. to torment with sudden | Twitch, v. to pull with a sudden jerk.

sharp pain. | Twitch, n. a sudden pull.

Twinclian—to Twinkle; to Glitter.

Twin'kle, v. to shine with a quiver- | Twink'ling, n. a moment; an instant.

ing light.

GETWYSAN—to Twist.

Twist, v. to unite by winding one | ENTWIST', v. to wreath round thing round another.

EDWITAN. Ed—Again, and witan—to Blame; to Twit.

Twit, v. to tease by telling faults. | TWIT'TINGLY, ad. so as to upbraid.

TWUU, twi—Two.

Twix, a. a long pointed tooth. | TUSH, N. A TOOTH OF A HORSE.

Tusk, n. a tooth of a horse.

TUSTLE, n. a turnpike in a foot path.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.

OVERTURN', V. TO THROW DOWN.
**Oga—Great Fear; Dread.**

Ug’ly, a. offensive to the sight. | Ug’liness, n. total want of beauty.

**Uncuth. Un—Not, and cuth—Known.**

Uncouth’, a. not known; awkward; | Uncouth’ly, ad. awkwardly. clumsy.

**Under—Under.**

Un’der, prep. beneath; below. | Un’derling, n. an inferior agent. Un’dermost, a. lowest in place.

**Under, standan—Understand.**

Understand’, v. to know the meaning of. | Understand’ing, n. the capacity of knowing.

**Up—Up.**

Up, ad. aloft; on high. | Up’braid, v. (gebrædan, to enlarge,) to charge contemptuously with something disgraceful. Up’braid’ing, n. the act of reproaching.

**Wadan—to Wade.**

Wade, v. to walk through water. | Wad’dle, v. to move from side to side in walking.

**Wægan—to Deceive; to Falsify; to Cheat.**

Wag, n. one who plays merry, frolic-some tricks.

Wag’gery, n. mischievous merriment.

Wag’dish, a. frolicsome.

Note.—Wag, to move from side to side, comes from the A.-S. (wagian, to move to and fro.)

**Wægen—Wagon.**

Wag’gon, n. a vehicle with four wheels.

Wag’oner, n. one who drives a wagon.

**Wealcan; p. weolec—to Roll; to Tumble.**

Walk, v. to move with moderate steps. | Walk’er, n. one who walks.

**Wann—Pale; Livid. From Wanian—to Decrease; to Wane.**

Wan, a. pale; having a sickly hue. | Want, v. not to have; to lack. Want, n. need; necessity.

Wan’ness, n. paleness.

Wane, v. to decrease; to decline. | Want’ing, a. deficient; lacking. Want’less, a. abundant; fruitful.

Note.—Waned, Wan’d, Want, past participle of Wane.

**Weard, weardes—Towards.**

Ward, a. suffix signifying direction to or from.
Weall—a Shore; a Bank.

Wall, n. a work of stone or brick | Wall'fruit, n. fruit raised against erected as a division or defence. | Wall'eyed, a. having white eyes.

Wandrian—to Wander.

Wan'der, v. to ramble here and there. | Wan'derer, n. one who wanders. Wan'dering, n. the act of roving.

Uuerre, wair—War.

War, n. a public contest carried on by force. | War'like, a. relating to war; martial. War'hior, n. a soldier.

War'fare, n. state of war; military service. | War'proof, a. able to resist a war-like attack.

War'worn, a. worn with war.

Weard—a Guard; Watch; Vigilance.

Ward, v. to guard; to watch; to defend. | War'den, n. a keeper. Ward'er, n. a keeper; a guard.

Ward, n. a division of a town; one under a guardian. | Ward'robe, n. a place where clothes are kept.

Ward'ship, n. guardianship.

Ware, from waru—Merchandise.

Ware, pl. Wares, n. goods; merchandise. | Ware'house, n. a store-house for merchandise. Ware'housing, n. the act of depositing goods in a warehouse.

War, from war—Wary; Cautious; Provident. Warian—to Beware; to Guard. Warri'an—to Defend.

Ware, a. cautious; v. to take heed. | Warn, v. to inform previously. Warn'ing, n. previous notice.

Ware'less, a. incautious. | War'rant, v. to authorize; to justify. War'rant, n. authority; commission.

Ware'ly, ad. cautiously. | War'rantable, a. justifiable.

Ware'y, a. cautious; prudent. | War'ranty, n. promise; security.

War'ily, ad. cautiously; prudently. | War'ren, n. (warian,) a park, or enclosure for rabbits.

War'iness, n. caution; prudence. | War'rener, n. the keeper of a warren.

Beware', v. to regard with caution. | Aware', a. apprised; conscious.

Aware', a. apprised; conscious. War'rener, n. the keeper of a warren.

Note.—At present Ware is used only in composition.

Wearn—Warm.


Waescan, waesau—to Wash.

Wash, v. to cleanse with water. | Wash'er, one who washes. Swash, n. impulse of water flowing with violence.
Weorpan, wurpan—to Throw; to Cast; to Warp.

Warp, v. to turn or twist out of shape.
Warp, n. the threads which are extended lengthwise in anything woven.

Warp, v. to move a vessel by means of a rope made fast to some fixed object.
Warp'ing, n. the act of turning aside.

Wæsp, wesp—a Wasp.

Wasp, n. a stinging insect.
Wasp'tish, a. peevish; petulant; having a slender shape.

Waspishly, ad. peevishly; snappishly.

Westan—to Waste; to Lay Waste; to Ravage.

Waste, n. to diminish; to squander.
Wasteful, a. destructive; prodigal.

Waste'fully, ad. in a lavish manner.
Waste'thrist, n. a spendthrift.

Wacian—to Wake; to Arouse.

Wake, v. to rouse from sleep.
Wake'ful, a. not sleeping; watchful.
Ware'en, n. to rouse from sleep.
Wake'ing, ppr. being awake; rousing from sleep.
Awake, v. to rouse from sleep.
Awake, a. not sleeping.
Watch, v. to be awake; to keep guard.

Watch'er, n. one who watches.
Watch'ful, a. vigilant; attentive.
Watch'ing, ppr. carefully observing.
Watch'house, n. a house where a guard is placed.
Watch'man, n. a man who keeps watch.
Watch'word, n. the word given to sentinels to know their friends.

Wa'ter—Water.

Wa'ter, n. a well known fluid.
Wa'tering, ppr. supplying with water.
Wa'terish, a. resembling water; moist.
Wa'tery, a. like water.

Whet'stone, n. a stone for sharpening.

Whet, v. to stimulate; to incite; to excite.
Whet, a. containing water; moist.
Whet'ness, n. the state of being wet.
Whet, v. to stimulate; to incite; to excite.
Whet,* v. to rub for the purpose of sharpening.

* Whet, because while rubbing the stone is kept wet.

Wæg—a Wave. Wagian—to Wag; to Move to and Fro.

Wave, n. a moving swell of water.
Wave, v. to undulate; to brandish; to put off.
Wave'less, a. without waves; smooth.
Wa'yer, v. to fluctuate.
Wa've, ppr. moving to and fro.
Wa'vy, a. rising in waves.
Way, n. a road; a passage.

Wag'gle, v. to move from side to side.

Wodnesdæg. Wodnes, of Woden—the God of War, and dæg—Day.

Wednes'day, n. the fourth day of the week.
Wac—Infirm; Weak.

Weak, a. feeble; not strong; infirm. Weak'ly, ad. feebly; faintly. Weak'ness, n. want of strength. Weak'side, n. a foible; a failing.

Weax, from wac—Pliable.

Wax, n. (weax) a tenacious sub-
stance formed by bees. Wax'work, n. a figure made of wax. Wax, v. (weaxan) to grow; to in-
crease.

Wax'en, a. made of wax. Wax'y, a. resembling wax.

Note.—Wax, to grow, to increase, comes from the A.-S. {weaz, the substance of which honeycomb is formed.) Bees are constantly adding to their store of honey-
comb, thereby causing it to grow, to increase.

Werian—to Wear. From wer—a Guard; a Protection.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body. Wear'er, n. one who wears. Wear, n. (war) an enclosure; a fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'ing, ppr. bearing on the per-
son. Wear'ry, a. tired; fatigued. Wear'ried, p. a. tired; fatigued. Wear'risome, a. causing weariness; tedious.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.

Wear, v. to waste by use or time; to carry on the body.

Wear, n. (tvcer,) an enclosure; fish pond; a dam to raise water.

Wear'er, n. one who wears.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES

Wenan—to Think, Suppose or Hope; to Ween.

Ween, v. to think; to imagine; to fancy.
Overween', v. to think too highly.

Overween'ing, ppr. a. arrogant; conceited.
Overween'ingly, ad. with arrogance.

Wepan—to Cry Out; to Weep.

Weep, v. to shed or drop tears.
Weep'ingly, ad. in tears.

Wegan—to Bear; to Carry; to Weigh.

Weigh, v. to examine by the balance.
Weight, n. (wiht,) quantity ascertained by the balance.

Weight'less, a. having no weight; light.
Weight'y, a. heavy; important.
Weight'ily, ad. heavily; with force.

Weight'iness, n. heaviness.

Wel—Well.

Well, a. being in health.
Well, ad. not ill; properly.
Well'bein, n. happiness.
Wellbred, a. elegant in manners; polite.

Welcome, n. (wilcuma, a good com'er,) kind reception.

Note.—Well, a deep, narrow pit dug for the purpose of obtaining water, comes from the A.-S. (wyl, a spring; from wealan, to boil up.)

Welt—Welt.

Welt, n. the edge of a garment turned over and sewed together.
Welt, v. to sew on a border.

Welter, v. to roll or wallow in some foul matter.
Weltering, ppr. rolling; wallowing.

Wend—a Turn; a Change.

Wendan—to Go; to Come.

Wend, v. to go; to pass; to move.
Went, pret. of go; did go.

Note.—It will be observed that Went, now used as the preterit of the verb Go, has nothing at all to do with the verb Go, but belongs to the verb Wend.

West—West.

West, n. the region where the sun sets.

West'erly, a. towards the west.
West'ern, a. being in the west.
West'ward, ad. towards the west.

Whale—Whale.

Whale, n. a large animal.

Whale'bone, n. an elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

Ahwylfan—to Overwhelm.

Whelm, v. to cover completely.

Overwhelm, v. to crush underneath.


**Hweer—Where.**

Where, *ad.* at what place.  
Whereabouts, *ad.* near what or which place.  
Whereas', *ad.* when on the contrary.  
Wherefore, *ad.* for which reason.

**Wæstan—to Babble; to Whiffle.**

Whiffle, *v.* to turn or change with every wind.  
Whiff, *n.* a slight blast; a puff.  

Note.—Whiffle-tree, sometimes, but erroneously, written Whipple-tree, gets its name from its constant change of position caused by the onward motion of the horse. See Whip

**Hwil—While.**

While, *n.* space of time.  
While, *ad.* during the time that.  
While, *v.* to draw out; to spend, as time.

**Wanian—to Deplore; Lament; Bewail**

Whine, *v.* to lament with a plaintive noise.  
Whine, *n.* a drawling cry.

**Hweopan—to Whip.**

Whip, *v.* to strike with a lash.  
Whipping, *n.* correction with a lash.  
Whip-hand, *n.* advantage over.  
Whipstock, *n.* the handle of a whip.

**Hwyrfan—to Whirl; to Turn.**

Whirl, *v.* to turn round rapidly.  
Whirligig, *n.* a toy which turns round.  
Whirlpool, *n.* water moving circularly.  
Whirlwind, *n.* a revolving column of air.

**Hwisprian—to Whisper.**

Whisper, *v.* to speak with the breath not made vocal.  
Whisperer, *n.* one who whispers.

**Hwistlan—to Whistle.**

Whistle, *v.* to form a kind of musical sound by the breath.

**Wiht—a Creature; a Thing; Whit.**

Whit, *n.* a point; a tittle; a very small part.

**Hwit—White. Hwitel—to Make White.**

White, *a.* having the color of snow.  
White, *v.* to make or become white.  
Whiteness, *n.* the state of being white.  

Note.—To whittle sticks, to cut off the bark with a knife, to make them white.
Hwa—Who.

Who, pro. relating to persons. | Whom, pro. the objective case of who.

Wicca—an Enchanter; Wicked.

Wick'ed, a. morally bad; vicious. | Wick'edness, n. vice; sin; guilt.

Note.—WicciAN, to bewitch, is adopted by Tooke, who remarks that "all atrocious crimes were attributed by our ancestors to enchantment, sorcery, and witchcraft."

Wid—Wide.

Wide, a. extended far each way. | Wid'en, v. to make or grow wide.

Wide'ly, ad. with great extent; far. | Wide'ness, n. breadth.

Width, n. extent from side to side.

Wealdan—to Govern; Wield.

Wield, v. to use with full command | Wield'y, a. manageable, or power.

Wif—Wife.

Wife, n. a woman who is united to a man in marriage. | Wife'hood, n. the state of a wife.

Wife'ly, a. becoming a wife. | Wife'less, a. without a wife.

Wild—Wild.

Wild, a. not tame; desert; disorderly. | Wild'ness, n. state of being wild.

Wild'ly, ad. in a wild manner. | Wil'der, v. to lose the way; to puzzle.

Bewil'der, v. to perplex; to confound.

Windan—to Wind.

Wind, v. to turn round; to twist; to blow. | Wind'lass, n. (lace, a cord,) a machine for raising weights.

Wind'ing, n. a turning.

Wincian—to Bend One's Self; to Nod; to Wink.

Wink, v. to close and open the eyelids. | Wink'ing, n. a rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids.

Note.—It is probable that Wing and Wink may be the same word differently applied—as wings and eyelids have somewhat similar motions.
Wind—Wind.

WIND, n. air in motion.
WIND'Y, a. consisting of wind.
WIND'INESS, n. state of being windy.
WIND'FALL, n. fruit blown from a tree; an unexpected benefit.
WIND'MILL, n. a mill turned by the wind.
WIN'NOW, v. (windwian, to wind,) to separate grain from chaff by the wind.

Note.—From German wehen, to blow; part, wehend, blowing, contracted Wind. The primary sense is, to move, flow, rush or drive along.

Gehwing—a Side; a Corner.

WING, n. the limb of a bird by which it flies.

Wing'less, a. not having wings.

Witan—to Wist; to Know.

WIT, v. to know, or to be known; To-WIT, ad. namely.
WIT'TINGLY, ad. knowingly; by design.
WIS, v. to think; to know; to wit.
WIST, pret. of wis, thought; knew.
WIST'FUL, a. full of thought; desirous; wishful.
WISE, a. (wis,) having knowledge; making a right use of knowledge.

WIT, or ge-wit—Wit.

WIT, n. intellect; the power of associating ideas in new and unexpected relations.
WIT'LESS, n. wanting understanding.
WIT'LESSLY, ad. without judgment.
WIT'LING, n. pretender to wit.

WIT'TICISM, n. an attempt at wit.
WIT'TYL, ad. with wit; ingenioulsly.
WIT'TINESS, n. the quality of being witty.

Withan—to Join.

WITH, prep. by; noting cause or means.
WITHAL, ad. along with the rest; likewise.
WITHIN', prep. in the inner part.
WITHOUT', prep. not with or by.
WITHE, n. (withig,) a twig used for a band, or to tie with.

WITHE, v. (dragan,) to take back or away.
WITHHELD, v. (healdan,) to hold back.
WITHSTAND', v. (standan,) to oppose; to resist.

Note.—With has descended to us from two different A.-S. verbs, viz. (withan, to join, and wyrothan, wyrthan, to be.) From the latter we have the compounds within and without; i. e., be in, be out.
ANGLO-SAXON ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

**Wa—Woe.**

Woe, n. grief; sorrow; misery. | Wo'fully, ad. sorrowfully.
Wo'ful, a. sorrowful; wretched. | Wo'fulness, n. misery; calamity.
Woe'begone, a. far gone in woe.

**Wulf—Wolf.**

Wolf, n. a beast of prey. | Wolf'ish, a. like a wolf; savage.

**Wifman—Woman.**

Wom'an, n. the female of the human race. | Wom'anish, a. suitable to a woman.
Wom'anly, a. becoming a woman.
Wom'ankind, n. the female sex.

Note.—Man is a general term to include both sexes, and the specific name Wifman is given to the female, from her employment at the woof.

**Wunian—Won.**

Won, v. to dwell; to have abode. | Wont, n. custom; habit; practice.
Wont'ed, a. accustomed; usual.

**Wunder—Wonder.**

Won'der, n. the emotion excited by anything strange and inexplicable. | Won'derfully, ad. in a wonderful manner.
Won'derful, a. astonishing. | Won'drous, a. marvellous.

**Wogan—to Woo.**

Woo, v. to solicit in love; to court. | Woo'er, n. one who courts a woman.

**Wudu—a Wood.**

Wood, n. a large collection of trees; the substance of trees. | Wood'land, n. ground covered with woods.
Wood'ed, a. covered with wood. | Wood'man, n. one who cuts down timber.
Wood'en, a. made of wood. | 
Wood'y, a. abounding with wood.

**Wull—Wool.**

Wool, n. the soft hair which grows on sheep. | Wool'len, a. made of wool.
Wool'ly, a. consisting of wool.

**Word—Word.**

Word, n. an articulate sound which conveys an idea. | Word'less, a. without words; silent.
Word'y, a. full of words. | Word'ly, ad. with many words.

**World—World.**

World, n. the whole system of created things. | World'ling, n. one devoted to this world.
World'ly, a. relating to this world.
**Weorcan**—to *Work*; to *Labor*.

*Work*, *v.* to labor; to act.  
*Work*, *n.* labor; employment.  
*Work*’er, *n.* one who works.  
*Work*’man, *n.* a laborer.  
*Work*’manlike, *a.* well performed.  

*Wrought, pp.* performed by work.

**Wyrm**—*Worm*.

*Worm*, *n.* a reptile; anything spiral.  
*Worm*, *v.* to worm slowly and secretly.

**Wyrse**—*Worse*.

*Worse, a.* more evil; more hurtful.  
*Worst, a.* bad in the highest degree.

**Weorfan**—to *Turn*.

*Wrap, v.* to roll together; to include.

**Wrath**—* Wrath*.

*Wrath*, *n.* violent anger; rage.  
*Wrath*’ful, *a.* very angry; furious.  
*Wrath*’fy, *a.* extremely angry.

**Wrecan**—to *Wreak*.

*Wreak, v.* to do for a purpose of vengeance.

**Wrac**—an *Exile*; a *Wretch*; *Wreck*.

*Wreck, n.* destruction by sea.  
*Wreck, v.* to drive against the shore and destroy.

**Wretch*’edness, *n.* misery; meanness.

**Writan**—to *Write*.

*Write, v.* to express by letters.  
*Writ, n.* a judicial writing.  

Gothic, *writs*, a letter.

*Writ*’er, *n.* one who writes.  
*Writ*’ing, *n.* any thing written.
Wringan— to Wring; to Twist.

Wring, v. to twist or turn around with violence.

Wring'er, n. one who wrings.

Wran'gle, v. to dispute peevishly.

Wran'gle, n. a peevish dispute.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong', n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrench, v. to pull with a twist.

Wring, v. to twist or turn around with violence.

Wring'er, n. one who wrings.

Wran'gle, v. to dispute peevishly.

Wran'gle, n. a peevish dispute.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrench, v. to pull with a twist.

Wring, v. to twist or turn around with violence.

Wring'er, n. one who wrings.

Wran'gle, v. to dispute peevishly.

Wran'gle, n. a peevish dispute.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrench, v. to pull with a twist.

Wring, v. to twist or turn around with violence.

Wring'er, n. one who wrings.

Wran'gle, v. to dispute peevishly.

Wran'gle, n. a peevish dispute.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrong, n. a violation of right.

Wrong'ful, a. injurious; unjust.

Wrong'ly, ad. unjustly; amiss.

Wrench, v. to pull with a twist.

Gyard—a Staff; a Rod; Yard.

Yard, n. a measure of three feet.

Geard, (from gyrdan, to Gird)—Yard.

Yard, n. a small piece of enclosed ground.

Gear—Year.

Year, n. the time in which the earth moves round the sun.

Yore, ad. in time past; long ago.

Gearn—Desirous; Eager.

Yearn, v. to feel a strong desire.

Yearn'ing, n. emotion of tenderness or pity.

Gelew—Yellow.

Yel'low, a. being of the color of gold.

Yel'lows, ad. somewhat yellow.

Yel'lo'sh, a. somewhat yellow.

Yelk, Yolk, n. the yellow part of an egg.

Gemene—Common.

Yeo'man, n. a man of small estate in

Yeo'manry, n. the collective body of yeoman.

Gyrstan—Yester.

Yes'ter, a. last; last past.

Yes'terday, n. (dæg,) the day last past.

Gyldan—to Pay; to Restore; to Render.

Yield, v. to produce; to afford; to give up.

Yield'ance, n. concession.

Yield'ing, n. the act of giving up.

Yield'ingly, ad. with compliance.
Eow, *iu, inch*—You.

You, *pro.* the nominative and objective plural of thou.  
Your, *pro.* belonging to you.

**Geong**—Young.

Young, *a.* being in the first part of life.  
Young'sh, *a.* somewhat young.

**Georguth**—Youth.

Youth, *n.* the part of life which succeeds childhood.  
Youthful, *a.* pertaining to early life.

Youth'fulness, *n.* state of being youthful.  
Youth'ly, *a.* young; early in life.  
Yule, *n.* (geol) Christmas.
**FRENCH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

*Aboutir.*  
**À—To,** and **bout—End.**

**Aboutir,** v. to end at.  
**Abut'** (Fr.), n. the larger and blunt end of a thing; one who is the object of jests.  
**Abut'ment**, n. that which receives the end of a thing; **Butt**, v. to strike with the head or horns.  
**Butte**, n. an abrupt hill.  

Note.—Butt, a large vessel or cask, comes from the A.-S. (*butte.*)

**Accoutrier**—to Dress.  
**From coudre**—to Sew.

**Accou'tre,** v. to dress; to equip.  
**Accou'trement,** n. military dress and arms.

**Adjourner.**  
**À—To,** and **jour—Day.**

**Adjourn'** (Fr.), v. to put off to another day.  
**Adjourn'ment,** n. a putting off till another day.

**Avant**—Before.

**Advance'** (Fr.), v. to bring or put forward.  
**Advance'ment,** n. progress.  
**Advant'age,** n. benefit; gain.  
**Advanta'geous,** a. profitable.  

**Aviser**—to Advise; to Perceive; to See.

**Advise',** v. to counsel; to consult.  
**Advice',** n. counsel; instruction.  
**Advis'able,** a. prudent; expedient.  
**Advis'er,** n. one who advises.

**Agreer**—to Concur.  
**From a gre—**at Will; at Concord.

**Agree',** v. to think or act in unison.  
**Agree'able,** a. suitable to; pleasing.  
**Disagree',** v. to differ; to vary.

**Alarme,** (Ital. *allarmi,* )—to Arms.

**Alarm',** n. a cry or notice of danger.  
**Alarm'ing,** p. a. terrifying; giving alarm.  
**Alarum,** n. same as alarm.

**Alerte**—Alert.

**Alert',** a. being on the lookout; **Alert'ness,** n. sprightliness, nimble.

**Embuche.**  
**From en—**In, and **bois—a Wood, or Bushes.**

**Ambush,** n. the place or act of lying; **Ambuscade',** n. a station in which men lie to surprise others.
**Piece**—**Piece**.

**Piece**, *n.* a part; a fragment.  
**Piece**'**meal**, *ad.* in or by pieces.  
**Piece**, *v.* to mend; to patch.  
**A****PIECE**, *ad.* to the part or share of each.

**Apprendre**—to **Learn**.

**Apprise**, *v.* to inform; to give notice.  
**A****PPREHEN'S** **s** **i** **on**, *n.* seizure; intellect; fear.  
**Apprehend**, *v.* to lay hold on.  
**APPREHEN'S** *I** **V** **E**, *a.* quick to understand; fearful.

**Attacher**—to **Attach**.

**Attach**, *v.* to fasten; to tie; to join.  
**Attach'ment**, *n.* fondness; love.

**Beffler**—to **Befool**; to **Mock**.

**Baffle**, *v.* to elude by deceit or artifice.

**Bailler**—to **Deliver**; to **Give**.

**Bail**, *v.* to release on security given for appearance in court.  
**Bail**, *n.* the handle of a pail, bucket, etc.  
**Bail'able**, *a.* that may be bailed.  
**Bail'iff**, *n.* a law officer.

**Bale**—**Bale**.

**Bale**, *n.* a bundle, as of goods.  
**Bale**, *v.* to make up in a bale or bundle.

**Balustre**—**Baluster**.

**Bal'uster**, *n.* one of the supporters of a rail to a flight of stairs.  
**Bal'ustrade**, *n.* a row of balusters.  
**Bal'ustered**, *p.* a. having balusters.

**Badiner**—to **Trifle**; to **Joke**.

**Ban'ter**, *v.* to ridicule pleasantly.  
**Ban'tering**, *n.* raillery; jesting.

**Barre**—**Bar**.

**Bar**, *n.* an obstruction to hinder entrance; the tribunal of justice.  
**Barricade**, *n.* an obstruction made in haste.  
**Bar'rister**, *n.* a counsellor at law.

**Baron**—**Baron**.

**Bar'on**, *n.* a rank of nobility.  
**Bar'ony**, *n.* the lands of a baron.  
**Bar'onet**, *n.* the title next below a baron.

**Battre**—**Batter**.

**Bat'ter**, *v.* to beat with repeated blows.  
**Bat'tery**, *n.* act of battering; a place for cannon.
FBENCH
ROOTS
AND
DERIVATIVES.

**Barguigner**—to Higgle.

**Bar'gain**, n. a contract or agreement.  
**Bar'gaining**, n. the act of making bargains.

**Battle**—Battle.

**Battle**, n. a fight; a contest.  
**Battal'ion**, n. a division of the army.

**Beau**—Fair; Beautiful.

**Beau**, n. a man of dress; a fop.  
**Beau'ty**, n. that assemblage of graces which pleases the senses.  
**Beau'tify**, v. to make beautiful.

**Bœuf**—a Bull; an Ox, or a Cow.

**Beef**, n. the flesh of bulls, oxen, or cows.  
**Beeves**, n. oxen, etc., as fit for food.

**Biais**—Across; Athwart.

**Br'as**, n. inclination; partiality.  
**Br'as**, v. to cause to incline to one side.

**Billet**—a Bill; a Handbill.

**Bil'let**, n. an account of money due; a proposed law.  
**Bil'let**, n. a short letter.  
**Bil'let-doux**, n. a love letter.  
**Bil'let**, v. to quarter soldiers by ticket.

**Blaspheme**—Blame.

**Blame**, v. to charge with a fault.  
**Blame'ful**, a. deserving blame.  
**Blame'able**, a. faulty; culpable.  
**Blame'less**, a. without blame.

**Blanchir**—to Make White; to Grow White.

**Blanch**, v. to whiten.  
**Blench**, v. to shrink; to start back.  
**Blank**, a. white; without writing.  
**Unblench'ed**, a. not disgraced.

**Botte**—Boot.

**Boot**, n. a covering for the foot and leg.

**Note.**—Boot, profit, advantage, comes from A.-S. (bot, compensation.)

**Bosse**—a Hump or Knob.

**Boss**, n. a stud; a knob.  
**Emboss'ment**, n. raised work.  
**Emboss', v.** to form with protuberances.  
**Note.**—Boss, a superintendent, comes from the Dutch (baas, a master.)

**Branche**—Branch; Bough.

**Branch**, n. the shoot or bough of a tree.  
**Branch'less**, a. without branches or boughs.

**Brigade**—Brigade.

**Brigade', n.** a division of troops.  
**Brigadier', n.** an army officer.
Bribe—A Piece of Bread Given to a Beggar.

Bribe, n. a reward given to corrupt | Bribery, n. the crime of giving or taking bribes.

Brique—A Little Loaf.

Brique, n. a squared mass of clay burnt. | Brick, n. a piece of brick.

Brick, n. a squared mass of clay burnt. | Brick's kiln, n. a furnace for burning bricks.

Brilliant—Sparkling. From Briller—to Shine or Sparkle.

Brilliant, a. shining; sparkling. | Brilliant, n. a diamond of the finest cut.

Brilliancy, n. lustre; splendor. | Brilliantly, ad. splendidly.

Brouille—a Broil. Brouiller—to Embroil.

Brouille, n. a noisy contention; a brawl. | Embroil, v. to disturb; to confuse.

Bruler—to Burn.

Bruler, v. to cook by laying on the coals. | Broiled, p. a. cooked over the coals.

Brunette, brun—Brown.

Brunette, n. a woman with a dark complexion.

Brosse—Brush.

Brosse, n. an instrument for cleaning | Brush, v. to clean with a brush. and sweeping.

Boucher—Butcher.

Boucher, n. one who kills animals | Boucher, n. one who delights in to sell their flesh.

Butcherer, n. one who delights in slaughter.

Bouteillier—a Butler. From Bouteille—a Bottle.

Butler, n. a servant who has charge of liquors.

Cabane—a Cabin; a Cottage.

Cab'IN, n. a small house or hut. | Cabinet, n. a closet; a small room. Cab'IN, n. an apartment in a ship. | Cabinet, n. the ministers of state.

Caisse—a Box of Chest.

Case, n. a covering; a sheath. | Cas'ket, n. a small elegant box for jewels, etc.

Case'harden, v. to harden on the outside. | Casque, n. a helmet; a case for the head.

Case'knife, n. a large table knife. | Cash, n. money at command.

Cask, n. a close vessel for containing liquors. | Cashier, n. one who has charge of money.

Note.—Cashier, to dismiss from a post or office with reproach, comes from the Italian eassare, to annul, to break.)
FErench roots and derivatives. 195

Cajoler—Cajole.
Cajole', v. to delude by flattery. | Cajol'ery, n. flattery; deceit.

Chauffer—to Warm.
Chafe, v. to warm by rubbing; to make angry; to wear by rubbing. | Chaf'ing-dish, n. a portable warming utensil.
Chaf'ing, ppr. heating or wearing by friction.

Charger—to Load; to Burden.
Charge, v. to intrust; to impute as debt; to accuse. | Charge'able, a. imputable; expensive.
Charge, n. care; accusation; expense. | Charge'less, a. free from charge.
Car'go, n. the lading of a ship. | Charg'er, n. a large dish; a war-horse.

Chasser—to Hunt; to Chase Wild Animals.
Chase, n. hunting; pursuit; the thing hunted. | Chase, v. to pursue; to drive.
Note.—Chase, to emboss, as metals, comes from the French (chasse, a frame.)

Échec—a Check. Échiquier—a Chess-Board.
Check, n. an order for money; cloth woven into squares of different colors. | Check, v. to stop; to restrain; to curb.
Check'er, v. to form into squares of different colors.

Chere—Entertainment.
Cheer, v. to encourage; to comfort. | Cheer'less, a. gloomy.
Cheer, n. a shout of applause; entertainment. | Cheer'fully, ad. cheerfully.
Cheer'ful, a. lively; gay. | Cheer'fully, ad. in a cheerful manner; willingly.
Cheer'fulness, n. gayety; alacrity.

Chief—the Head, i. e., the Top or Highest Point.
Chief, n. a commander; a leader. | Achieve'ment, n. a performance.
Chief, a. principal; most important. | Ker'chief, n. the head dress of a woman.
Chief'ly, ad. principally. | Mis'chief, n. (Saxon mis) harm; hurt; injury.
Chief'tain, n. a leader of a clan. | Mis'chievous, a. hurtful; wicked.
Achieve', v. to perform; to finish.

Chevalier—a Knight. Cheval—a Horse.
Chevalier', n. a gallant horseman. | Chiv'alry, n. a military dignity; knighthood.
Chiv'alrous, a. gallant; warlike.

Cotte—Coat.
Coat, n. an outside garment worn by men. | Coat, v. to cover the outside.
196  SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**Combattre**—to **Fight Against**.

**Combattant**, n. one who combats.

**Controle. Contre**—Against.  **Role**—a Roll, or Register.

**Control'ler**, n. one who controls.  
**Comptrol'ler**, n. an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.

**Coquet**—a Beau; a General Lover.

**Coquet'ry**, n. trifling in love.  
**Coquet'tish**, a. practising coquetry.

**Costume**—Custom; Manners; Costume.

**Costumer**, n. one who prepares dress.

**Courbe**—to **Bend**.

**Courbe**, n. a lewd woman.

**Écraser**—to **Crush**.

**Craze**, v. to break; to crush; to disorder the intellect.  
**Cra'zy**, a. broken; feeble; disordered in intellect.  
**Cra'ziness**, n. weakness; disorder of the mind.

**Cray'on**, n. a pencil for drawing.  
**Cray'on**, v. to design with a crayon.

**Courbe**—to **Bend**.

**Curb**, n. any thing that restrains or checks.

**Danger**—Danger.

**Dan'gerous**, a. full of danger.  
**Dan'gerously**, ad. perilously.
Dame—a Lady.

DAME, n. the mistress of a house.  |  BEL'DAM, n. on old woman; a hag.
DAM, n. a female parent of beasts.  |  MAD'AM, n. a term of address to a lady.

Note.—DAM, a bank to confine water, comes from the Dutch (dam.)

Debaucher—Debauch.

DEBAUCH', v. to corrupt; to vitiate.  |  DEBAUCHER', n. a libertine; a rake.
DEBAUCH'ERY, n. excess; lewdness.

Des mœurs—of Good Manners.

DEMURE', a. of serious or pensive look;  |  DEMURE'LY, ad. with affected modesty.
DEMURE'NESS, n. soberness.

Draper—to Clothe.

DRAPE, v. to cover or ornament with cloth.  |  DRA'PER, n. one who sells cloth.
DRA'PERY, n. curtains, hangings, etc.

Dresser—to Make Straight.

DRESS, v. to set or put in order; to  |  DRESS, n. clothes; garments.

Drole—Droll.

DROLL, a. comical; odd; merry.  |  DROLL'ERY, n. idle jokes.

Gage—a Pledge.

GAGE, n. a pledge; a measure.  |  ENGA'GING, p. a. winning; attractive.
ENGAGE', v. to bind; to enlist.  |  MORT'GAGE, n. the pledge of an estate as security.
ENGAGE'MENT, n. obligation; employment.  |  WAGE, n. pledge; gage; wages.
DISENGAGE', v. to separate; to withdraw.  |  WAGES, n. hire; reward for service.
WA'GER, n. a bet; v. to bet.

Note.—WAGE, to venture, to make, to carry on as war, is from the German (wagen.)

Enticer—to Entice.

ENTICE', v. to allure to evil.  |  ENTICE'MENT, n. allurement.

Equiper—to Equip.

EQUIP', v. to fit out.  |  EQUIP'AGE, n. a carriage with its accompaniments.
EQUIP'MENT, n. complete outfit.

Fin—Fine.

FINE, a. small; thin; not coarse.  |  FIN'ICAL, a. nice in trifles.
FINE'LY, ad. beautifully; well.  |  FINE'SPUN, a. minute.
FINE'NESS, n. elegance; purity.  |  REFINE', v. to purify.
FIN'ERY, n. show; gaiety.  |  REFINE'MENT, n. polish of manners.
FINESSE', n. artifice; stratagem.  |  SUPERFINE', a. very or most fine.
Foible—Feeble.

Fee'ble, a. weak; infirm. Fee'bly, ad. weakly; without strength.
Fee'bleness, n. weakness; infirmity. For'ble, n. a moral weakness.
Enfee'ble, pp. made weak.

Finance—Finance.

FINANCE', n. revenue; income. FINAN'CIAL, a. relating to finance.
FINANCIER', n. one who understands revenue.

Flatter, from L. Flato—to Blow.

FLAT'TER, v. to soothe with praises. FLAT'TERING, p. a. exciting hope.
FLAT'TERING, n. false praise.
FLAT'TERER, n. one who flatters.

Flair—Scent.

Fla'vor, n. fragrance; relish; taste. FLA'VORED, a. having a fine taste.

Affoler—to Foil.

Note.—FOIL, a leaf, gilding, comes from the Latin (folium.)

Fol—Mad; Foolish. FOU—a MADMAN; a FOOL.

Fool, n. one of weak understanding. FOOL'HARDY, a. foolishly bold.
Fool'ish, a. unwise. FOOL'HARDINESS, n. courage without sense.
Fool'ishness, n. want of wisdom. FOL'LY, n. want of understanding.

Fourrager—to Forage.

FOURRAGER, v. to wander in search of FORAGING, n. roving in search of provisions.

Forge, from L. Ferrum—Iron.

Forge, n. a furnace for heating iron. FORGE, v. to counterfeit; to falsify.
Forge, v. to form by furnace and hammer. FORG'ER, n. one who forges; a falsifier.
FORG'ERY, n. the crime of falsifying.

Franc—Frank.

FRANK, a. free; open; sincere. FRANK'LIN, n. a freeholder; a steward.
FRANK'LY, ad. openly; freely. FRANK'NESS, n. plainness; openness.
FRAN'CHISE, n. privilege; right.

Frizer—to Frizz.

FRIZZ, v. to curl; to crisp. FRIEZE, n. a coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side.
FRIZ'ZLE, v. to curl in short curls.

Fournir—to Furnish.

FUR'NISH, v. to supply; to fit up. FUR'NISHED, p. a. supplied; fitted up.
FUR'NITURE, n. goods in a house for use.
Fruzor—to Wrinkle.
Frown, v. to express displeasure by contracting the brow. (Frown’ning, p. a. expressing displeasure by a frown. Frown’ingly, ad. with a look of displeasure.)
Frown, n. a look of displeasure.

Galant—Gallant.
Gal’lant, a. gay; splendid; brave. (Gallant’, a. polite and attentive to ladies. Gallant’ly, ad. bravely; nobly. Gal’lantry, n. bravery; nobleness.)

Garnir—to Furnish; to Adorn.
Gar’nish, v. to adorn; to beautify. (Gar’ment, n. a covering for the body.)
Gar’nishly, p. a. expressing displeasure by a frown. Gar’mingly, ad. with a look of displeasure.

Galant—Gallant.
Gal’lant, a. gay; splendid; brave. (Gallant’, a. polite and attentive to ladies. Gallant’ly, ad. bravely; nobly. Gal’lantry, n. bravery; nobleness.)

Garnir—to Furnish; to Adorn.
Gar’nish, v. to adorn; to beautify. (Gar’ment, n. a covering for the body.)
Gar’nishly, p. a. expressing displeasure by a frown. Gar’mingly, ad. with a look of displeasure.

Gai—Gay.
Gay, a. cheerful; merry; showy. (Gay’ly, ad. merrily; cheerfully. Gay’ness, n. cheerfulness; finery.)
Gay’ness, n. cheerfulness; finery.

Genievre—a Juniper Berry.
Gin, n. a distilled spirit flavored with juniper berries.
Note.—Gin, a trap; a snare; an instrument for cleaning cotton; is a contraction of the word engine.

Gleaner, glane—a Handful of Corn Gathered.
Glean, v. to gather what is left by reapers; to gather what is thinly scattered. (Glean’er, n. one who glean. Glean’ing, n. anything gleaned.)

Gourmand—Gormand.
Gor’mand, n. a greedy eater; a glutton. (Gor’mandize, v. to eat to excess.)

Garantir—to Warrant.
Grant, v. to give; to admit. (Grant’or, n. one by whom a grant is made. Grantee’, n. one to whom a grant is made.)

Grappe—a Bunch; a Cluster.
Grape, n. the fruit of the vine. (Grape’shot, n. shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes. Grape’stone, n. the seed of the grape.)

Gratter—to Scrape.
Grate, v. to wear away; to rub hard. (Grat’ing, a. rubbing; harsh. Note.—Grate, a frame for holding coals; and Grating, lattice work; are from the Latin (erates, a crate; a hurdle.) Grateful is from the Latin (gratus.)

Graisse—Fat.
Grease, n. animal fat in a soft state. (Greas’ly, a. smeared with grease. Greas’ily, ad. with grease.)
Greas’liness, n. the state of being greasy.
Groupe—Group.

GROUP, n. a cluster; a collection. | GROUP, v. to collect together.

Guider—to Guide.

GUIDE, v. to direct or lead in a way. | GUIDANCE, n. direction; government

Guise—Guise.

GUIDE, n. manner; garb; dress. | DISGUISE, v. to conceal by an unusual dress, etc.

Hardi—Bold; Daring.

HARDY, a. firm; strong; bold. | HAR'DINESS, n. firmness; courage.

Hasard—Hazard.

HAZ'ARD, n. chance; danger. | HAZ'ARDOUS, a. dangerous.

Haineux, haine—Hatred.

HEI'NOUS, a. wicked in a high degree. | HEI'NOUSLY, ad. wickedly.

Hideux—Fright; Dread.

HIDEOUS, a. frightful to the sight. | HIDE'OUSLY, ad. horribly.

Jalous—Jealous.

JAL'OUS, a. apprehensive of rivalryship. | JAL'OUSY, n. suspicious fear.

Jour—Daylight.

JOUR'NAL, n. a daily register. | JOUR'NEY, n. the travel of a day.

JOUR'NALIZE, v. to enter in a jour- | JOUR'NEYMAN, n. a man hired by the

nal. day.

Joie—Joy.

JOY, n. gladness; delight. | JOY'LESS, a. giving no pleasure.

JOY'FUL, a. full of joy; glad. | JOY'OUS, a. glad; merry.

Jus—Juice.

JUICE, n. the sap of vegetables. | JUICINESS, n. abundance of juice.

JUICY, a. abounding with juice. | JUICE'LESS, a. destitute of juice.

Laver—Lave.

LAVE, v. to throw up or out. | LAV'ISHLY, ad. profusely.

Loiser—Leisure.

Leis'ure, n. freedom from occupation. | Lei'surely, ad. done without hurry.

Longis—a Slow Fellow; a Longer.

Lounge, v. to spend time lazily. | Lounger, n. an idler.

Manicr, from L. Manus—the Hand.

Man'ner, n. method; peculiar way. | Man'nerly, ad. civil; courteous.

Man'oir, from L. Maneo—to Abide.

Man'or, n. the land of a lord. | Mano'rial, a. pertaining to a manor.

Marauder—to Play the Rogue. Maraud—a Rogue.

Maraud', v. to rove in quest of plunder. | Maraud'er, n. a plunderer.

Macher—to Chew.

Mash, v. to mix or beat into a con-fused mass. | Mash, n. a mixture.


Mask, n. a cover to disguise the face. | Masquerade', n. an assemblage of persons wearing masks.

Merci, from L. Misericordia.

Mer'cy, n. tenderness towards an of-fender. | Mer'cial, a. willing to pity and spare.

Mer'ciless, a. void of mercy. | Mer'cilessness, n. want of mercy.

Mine—Mine.

Mine, n. a pit from which minerals are dug. | Mine, v. to sap; to undermine.

Min'eral, n. a substance found in the earth.

Note.—Mine, of, or belonging to me, comes from the A.-S. (min.)

Moderne, from L. Modo—Just Now.

Mod'ern, a. of the present time. | Mod'ernize, v. to render modern.

Moite—Moist; Damp.

Moist, a. wet in a small degree. | Moist'ness, n. wetness in a small de-gree.

Moist'en, v. to make damp.

Moist'ure, n. a moderate degree of wetness.

Moule—a Mould or a Matrix.

Mould, n. that in which anything is cast or shaped.

Note.—Mould, the upper or surface soil, comes from the A.-S. (mole, myl, earth.)
Moisir—to Must; to Mould.

Must, v. to make mouldy. | | Mus’ty, a. spoiled with damp or Mus’tiness, n. mouldiness. age.

Note.—Must, to be obliged, comes from the A.-S. (mast,) and Must, new wine, from A.-S. (must.)

Mutiner—to Mutiny.

Mu’tiny, n. a rising against author- | Mutineer’, n. one guilty of mutiny. ity. | Mu’tinous, a. turbulent.

Net—Entirely.

Net. a. clear after all deductions. Note.—Net, a texture of twine, etc., comes from the A.-S. (net.)

Noise—Strife; Quarrel; Dispute.

Noise, n. a loud sound; an outcry. | Noise’less, a. without sound. Noisy, a. sounding loud.

Panteler—to Gasp for Breath.

Pant, v. to beat, as the heart. | Pant’ing, n. rapid breathing.

Parler—to Speak.

Parle, v. to talk; to converse. | Par’liament, n. the British legisla- Par’lance, n. conversation; talk. tive council. | Par’lor, n. a sitting-room.
Par’ley, v. to discuss orally. | Parole’, n. a verbal promise.

Pate—Paste; Dough.

Paste, n. a cement made of flour and water. | Pas’ty, n. a pie baked without a dish. Paste’board, n. a kind of thick paper. Pas’tel, n. a kind of crayon.
Pas’try, n. things made of baked paste.

Petit, from L. Petitus—Slender; Delicate.

Pet, n. a slight fit of peevishness. | Pet’tiness, n. smallness.
Ped’dle, v. to travel about and sell goods in small quantities.
Ped’ler, n. a traveling dealer in small wares.

Percer, from L. Pertundo, pertusus—to Beat, Push, or Thrust Through.

Pierce, v. to thrust a pointed instru- | Pierce’able, a. that may be pene- ment into. | Piercing, p. a, cutting; keen. 
Pierc’er, n. one that pierces. 
Piercingly, ad. sharply; keenly.
Payer, from L. Pao, pacare—to Pacate; to Pacify.
Pay, v. to discharge, as a debt.       Pay'able, a. that may or can be paid.
Pay, n. compensation for service.      Pay'ment, n. that which is paid.

Paysan—a Cottager.
Peas'ant, n. a countryman.             Peas'antry, n. country people.

Peter, piller—to Plunder.
Peel, v. to strip off; to plunder.     PIL'AGE, n. plunder; spoil.
Pill, v. to strip; to rob; to pillage.  PIL'FER, v. to steal by petty theft.
Pill'age, v. to strip of property by    PIL'FERER, n. one who pilfers.
violence.                            PIL'FERING, n. petty theft.

Pelerin, from L. Peregrinus—One who Comes from Abroad.
Pil'grim, n. one who travels on a     Pil'grimage, n. a journey to a holy
religious account.                    place.

Épingle, from L. Spina—a Prickle; a Thorn.
Pin, n. a small pointed instrument.    Pin'cushion, n. a cushion to stick
Pin'case, n. a case for pins.          pins in.
Pin'hole, n. a very small hole.        Pin'money, n. a wife's pocket money.
Pin'feathered, a. not fully feathered.

Pincer—to Pinch.
Pinch, v. to squeeze between two       Pin'cers, n. an instrument for grip-
sharp points.                          ing.

Piquer—to Prick; to Sting.
Pique, n. ill will; offence.            Piq'uant, a. sharp; pungent.
Piq'uancy, n. sharpness; tartness.     Piq'uantly, ad. sharply; tartly.

Pitie—Compassion, from L. Pietas—Dutiful Conduct.
Pity, n. the feeling excited by the    Pit'iful, a. full of pity.
distress of another.                   Pit'iless, a. without pity.
Pit'eously, ad. in a piteous manner.   Pit'iable, a. deserving pity.

Plaider—to Plead.
Plea, n. that which is advanced in     Plead, v. to argue before a court.
pleading.                             Plead'er, n. one who pleads.

Poker—to Bruise, as the eyes.
Poke, v. to feel in the dark; to search | Pok'er, n. an instrument for stirring
the fire.                            for with a long instrument.
Pok'ing, a. drudging; servile.

Note.—Poke, a pouch, a pocket, etc., comes from the A-S. (pocca.)
Peser—to Weigh.

Poise, n. weight; balance. | Overpoise', v. to outweigh.
Count' terpoise, n. equivalence of weight. | Outpoise', v. to outweigh.
| Unpoised', a. not balanced.

Poudre—Dust.

Pow'der, n. any dry substance composed of minute particles. | Pow'derflask, n. a case in which gunpowder is kept.
Pow'dery, a. dusty. | Pow'dermill, n. a mill for making gunpowder.

Pourchasser—to Pursue; to Seek.

Pur'chase, v. to buy; to acquire. | Pur'chaser, n. one who buys.

Pouvoir—to Be Able.

Pow'er, n. ability; strength. | Pow'erless, a. without power.
Pow' erful, a. having power. | Empow'er, v. to give power to.

Old Fr. Prim—Prime; First.

Prim, a. straight; precise; affectedly nice. | Prim'ness, n. affected formality or niceness.
Prim, v. to deck with great nicety.

Provigner—to Layer the Vine for Propagation.

Prune, v. to cut off superfluous branches. | Prun'er, n. one who prunes.

Note.—Prune, a dried plum, comes from the Latin (prunum.)

Pu'ny, a. small and feeble. | Po'ny, n. a small horse.

Quar'ry, n. a place from which stones are dug. | Quar'ry, v. to dig from a quarry.

Note.—To quarry stones, means properly to square.

Querir—to Seek.

Quar'ry, n. the game flown at by a hawk.

Quitter, from L. Quieto—to Make Quiet.

Quit, v. to leave; to forsake. | Quit'tance, n. discharge.
Quit, a. free; clear. | Quit'claim, n. the release of a claim
Quit'rent, n. a small rent reserved.

Railler—to Banter; to Jest.

Ral'ly, v. to treat with satirical mer-
riment. | Rail' lery, n. jesting language.
| Rail, v. to use insolent language.

Note.—Rally, to reunite, to come back to order, comes from the French (railler.)
Ramp—Creep.
RAMP, v. to climb; to leap; to sport. | ROMP, v. to play rudely.
RAM'PANT, a. exuberant; rank. | ROMP, n. a noisy, boisterous girl.
ROMP'ISH, a. inclined to romp.

Rang—Row; Line.
RANGE, v. to place in order. | RANK, n. a line; a row; a class.

Arriere—Rear.
REAR, n. that which is behind. | REAR, a. in the rear; hindermost.

Refuser, from L. Refuto—to Repress; to Refute.
REFUSE', v. to deny a request. | REFUS'AL, n. denial; option.
REF'USE, n. what remains. | REFUS'ABLE, a. that may be refused.

Regarder—to Look At.
REGARD', v. to observe; to respect. | REGARD'FUL, a. attentive.
REGARD, n. attention; respect. | REGARD'LESS, a. heedless.

Old Fr. Rewerdon—Recompense.
REWARD', v. to give in return; recompense. | REWARD'ABLE, a. worthy of reward.

Riote—a Brawl; a Tumult.
RI'OT, n. a tumult; an uproar. | RI'OTOUS, a. turbulent.

River, from L. Gyro—to Turn or Wheel Round.
RIV'ET, v. to fasten by bending down | RIV'ET, n. a nail clinched at both ends.
the point.

Roc—Rock.
ROCK, n. a large mass of stone. | ROCK'Y, a. full of rocks.
ROCK'LESS, a. without rocks. | ROCK'NESS, n. the state of being rocky.

Note.—Rock, to move backwards and forwards, comes from the Danish (rokker) and Rock, a distaff, from the Danish (rok.)

Rond, from L. Rotundus—Round. Rota—a Wheel.
ROUND, a. circular; spherical. | ROUND'ROBIN, n. a writing signed by
ROUND'ISH, a. somewhat round. | names in a circle.
ROUND'LY, adv. in a round form. | ROUTE, n. a road; a way.
ROUND'NESS, n. the quality of being | ROUTINE', n. a round or course of
round. | business.
ROUND'ABOUT, a. indirect.

Écouter—to Listen; to Hear.
SCOUT, n. one who is sent privily to | SCOUT, v. to act the spy; to reject
observe the motions of an enemy. | with contempt.
Sauce, from L. Salbus—Salt.
Sauce, n. something to give relish to food.
Sauc’cer, n. a platter for a tea cup.
Sauc’cy, a. insolent; impudent.

Sauce’cily, ad. impudently.
Sauce’ciness, n. impudence.
Sauce’box, n. an impudent person.
Sauce’pan, n. a small pan.

Saisir—to Seize.
Seize, v. to take hold of; to grasp.
Seiz’able, a. that may be seized.
Seiz’ure, n. the act of seizing.

Sevrer—to Separate.
Sev’er, v. to part by violence; to divide.
Sev’eral, a. different; separate.
Sev’erally, ad. separately.
Sev’erance, n. separation.

Sire, from L. Senior—an Aged Person.
Sire, n. a father.
Sir, n. a word of respect.

Sir’rah, n. or interj. a term of reproach or insult.

Stain, v. to discolor; to spot; to disgrace.
Stain’less, a. free from stain.

Étancher, from L. Stagno—to Make Stagnant.
Stanch, v. to stop from flowing.
Stanch, a. strong; firm; sound.
Stanch’ion, n. a prop; a support.

Stanch’less, a. that cannot be stanched.
Stanch’ness, n. stoutness; firmness.

Surf—if the Rising of Billow upon Billow.
Surf, n. the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Surprise—Surprise.
Surprise’, v. to come or fall upon suddenly.
Surpris’al, n. the act of surprising.

Tailleur, tailler—to Cut.
Tay’lor, n. one who makes clothes.

Tal’ly, n. a stick with notches cut to mark numbers.

Étang—a Pond; a Pool.
Tank, n. a large cistern.
Tank’ard, n. a large drinking vessel.
**FRENCH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

**Tanner**—to Tan.

Tan, v. to impregnate with bark; to make brown.
Tan'ning, n. the process of making leather.
Tan'ner, n. one who tans leather.
Tan'ning, n. the astringent principle in bark.
Taw'ny, a. of a yellowish dark color.

**Tater**—to Feel; to Taste.

Taste, v. to perceive by the palate.
Taste, n. the sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing.
Tast'able, a. that may be tasted.
Tast'ful, a. having good taste.
Taste'less, a. having no taste.

**Tancer**—to Rebuke.

Taunt, v. to reproach with insulting words.
Tart'ingly, ad. scoffingly.

**Tete**—the Head.

Tes'ty, a. fretful; peevish.
Tes'tiness, n. fretfulness.

**Etiquette**—a Little Note, Breviate or Bill.

Tick'et, n. a token of any right or debt.
Tick, n. trust; credit.
Note.—Tick, a small animal, comes from the French (tique.) Tick, to make a small noise, from the Dutch (tikken,) and Tick, the case of a bed, from the Dutch (teek.)

**Torche**—from L. Torqueo— to Twist.

Torch, n. a large light carried in the hand.
Torch'light, n. the light of a torch.
Note.—Because they are made with twisted thread.

**Toucher**—to Touch.

Touch, v. to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with.
Touch'y, a. peevish; irritable.
Touch'ing, a. affecting; pathetic.
Touch'iness, n. peevishness.

**Tramail**—from L. Trama—the Weft, or Filling of a Web.

Tram'mel, n. a net; a kind of shackle.
Tram'mel, v. to shackle; to hamper.

**Travailer**—to Travel.

Trav'ail, v. to labor; to toil.
Trav'el, v. to make journeys.
Trav'eled, a. having made journeys.
Trav'eler, n. one who travels.

**Tricherie, tricher**—to Cheat; to Trick.

Treach'ery, n. breach of faith.
Treach'erous, a. faithless.
Treach'erous, n. one who practises tricks.

**Trancheur**—from L. Trans—Across, and Scindo—to Cut.

Trench, v. to cut or dig into ditches.
Trench'ant, a. cutting; sharp.
Troubler, from L. Turbo, turbatus—to Throw into Disorder.
Troubler, v. to disturb; to afflict; Troubler, a. giving trouble.
Troublesome, a. vexing
Troublesome, a. giving trouble.
Troublesome, a. disordered.

Truand—a Vagabond; a Beggar.
Truant, n. one who neglects his duty.
Truant, n. the act of playing truant.

Tromper—to Deceive.
Trump, v. to impose upon.
Trump'ery, n. worthless finery.

Note.—To Trump up, to forge, to get together by all sorts of expedients. Trump, a winning card, comes from the Latin (triumphus,) and Trump, a musical instrument, from the Italian (tromba.)

Trier—to Cull Out.
Try, v. to prove by experiment.
Tri'al, n. the act of trying; test.

Vanter, from L. Vano, vanatum—to Utter Empty Words.
Vaunt, v. to boast; to brag.
Vaunt'er, n. a boaster.

Viver, from L. Gyro, gyratus—to Turn in a Circle.
Veer, v. to turn; to change direction. Veer'ing, n. the act of turning.

Vis—to Turn About; to Twist.
Vice, n. an iron press with a screw for holding fast.

Note.—Vice, depravity, wickedness, comes from the Latin (vitium,) and Vice, in the place of, from the Latin (vi'ce.)

Voyage, from L. Via—a Way, and Ago—to Pursue.
Voy'age, n. a journey by sea.
Voy'ager, n. one who travels by sea.

Guichet—a Grating; a Lattice-work Door.
Wick'et, n. a small door made in a gate.
DUTCH ROOTS AND Derivatives.

Schuin—Awry; Oblique.
Askance', ad. sidewise; obliquely. | Askant', ad. sidewise; obliquely.

Banquet—Banquet.
Banquet, n. a grand entertainment of eating and drinking.

Note.—Banquet, in the sense of bench or table, at which messmates sit and feast together. Banquet, a raised footpath across a bridge, comes from the French (banquette, a covered bench.)

Barg—a Bark.
Barge, n. a large row boat. | Barge'man, n. the manager of a barge.

Babbelen—to Prattle; to Blab.
Blab, v. to tattle; to tell tales. | Blab'ber, n. a tell-tale.

Blaer—a Pustule; a Blister.
Blear, a. dim with rheum or water. | Blear'-eyed, a. having sore eyes.

Block—Block.
Block, n. a heavy, thick piece of wood or stone.

Note.—To Block, to shut up, to obstruct, comes from the French (bloquer, to blockade.)

Donder—to Thunder.
Blunder, v. to mistake grossly. | Blunderbuss, n. a gun with a large bore.
Blunderer, n. one who blunders. Blunderhead, n. a stupid fellow.

Blaar—a Blister; a Pustule.
Blur, n. something that obscures or soil. | Blur, v. to obscure by some blot, soil, or stain.
Blurt, v. to utter suddenly.

Byster—Furious.
Boisterous, a. stormy; violent. | Boisterously, ad. in a boisterous manner.

Baas—Master.
Boss, n. a master among mechanics.

Note.—This word originated in New York among the Dutch.
Blosen—to Blush.

Blosen, n. a ruddy fat-faced girl. | Blow'zy, a. fat and ruddy; sunburnt.

Brak—Saltish.

Brack'ish, a. rather salt. | Brack'ishness, n. saltiness in a small degree.

Brag—Braggeren.

Brag, v. to boast; to vaunt. | Brac'gart, n. a vain boaster.
Brag'ger, n. a boaster. | Brag'ging, p. a. praising one's self.

Bobbel—Bubble.

Bub'ble, n. a small bladder of water; anything empty; a cheat. | Bub'ble, v. to rise in bubbles.
Bub'ly, a. consisting of bubbles.

Bulle—Bull.

Bull, n. the male of bovine animals. | Bul'lock, n. an ox.

Note.—Bull, an edict or mandate issued by the pope, comes from the Latin (bulla, a boss, a knob,) so named from the seal affixed to it having raised work on it. Bull, a gross contradiction or blunder, was so named from Obadiah Bull, a lawyer in the time of Henry VII., noted for his blunders.

Bolwerh—Bulwark.

Bul'wark, n. a mound to protect from an enemy. | Bul'wark, n. the woodwork round a vessel above her deck.

Boei—Buoy.

Buoy, n. a floating mark. | Buoy'ant, a. tending to rise or float.

Koek—Cake.

Cake, n. sweetened dough baked. | Cake, n. any mass of matter concreted.

Kouten—to Jabber.

Chat, v. to talk freely or at ease. | Chat'ter, v. to talk idly; to make a noise by collision of the teeth.
Chat'terbox, n. an incessant talker.

Kappen—to Chop.

Chop, v. to cut with a quick blow. | Chip, n. a small piece cut off.

Circken—to Chirp.

Chirp, v. to make a noise like a bird. | Chirp'ing, n. the gentle noise of birds.

Klatteren—to Clatter.

Clat'ter, v. to make a confused noise. | Clat'tering, n. noise; clamor.

Klinken—to Klink; to Rivet.

Clinch, v. to grasp in the hand. | Clink, v. to make a small sharp sound.
Clinch'er, n. a holdfast.
Klomp—Clump.

Clump, n. a shapeless mass; a cluster of trees.
Clump'y, a. shapeless; ill-shaped.
Clum'sy, a. without grace of form; awkward.
Clum'sily, ad. in a clumsy manner.
Clum'siness, n. awkwardness.
Lump, n. a small mass; the gross.
Lump'ish, a. heavy; dull; gross.
Lump'y, a. full of lumps.

Koets—a Coach; a Couch.

Coach, n. a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.
Coach'hire, n. money for the use of a coach.
Coach'man, n. the driver of a coach.

Kost—Cost.

Cost, n. price; charge; expense.
Cost'less, a. without expense.
Cost'ly, a. of a high price.
Cost'liness, n. expensiveness.

Krack—Crack.

Crack, n. a narrow breach; a fissure.
Crack, v. to break partially; to cause to sound sharply and suddenly.
Crack'le, v. to make slight and frequent cracks.
Crack'ling, n. a slight frequent noise.
Crack'brained, a. crazy.

Kramp—Cramp.

Cramp, n. a spasmodic contraction of the muscles.

Kricken—to Creak, derived from the sound.

Creak, v. to make a sharp, harsh grating sound.
Creak'ing, n. a harsh grating noise.

Komberen—to Cumber.

Cum'ber, v. to oppress with a load or burden.
Cum'bersome, a. burdensome.
Cum'brance, n. burden; hindrance.
Cum'brous, a. burdensome.
Encum'ber, v. to clog; to load.

Krullen—to Curl.

Curl, n. a ringlet of hair.
Cur'ly, a. having curls.
Curl, v. to form into curls.

Dabben—to Dab.

Dab, v. to strike suddenly.
Dab'ble, v. to dip a little or often.
Bedab'ble, v. to wet; to besprinkle.
Dab'bler, n. one who dips slightly into anything.
Daub, v. to smear; to paint coarsely.
Daub'er, n. one who daubs.
Daub'ed, a. smeared with soft, adhesive matter.
Daub'er, n. one who is expert at anything.
Bedaub'ed, pp. daubed over.
Doll'en—to Trifle.

DAILY, v. to lose time in trifles. | DAL'LIANCE, n. acts of fondness.

Damp—DAMP.

DAMP, a. moist; slightly wet. | DAM'PER, n. that which checks or abates.
DAMP, v. to moisten; to check or abate. | DAM'PISH, a. somewhat damp.
DAMP'EN, v. to make damp. | DAM'PNESS, n. moisture.

Koyen, kooi—a Cage or Decoy.

DECOY, v. to lure into a net, cage or snare. | DECOY, n. an artifice to entrap.

Drek—Dirt.

DIRT, n. any thing that renders foul or unclean. | DIRTY, a. foul; nasty; filthy.
DIRT'LY, ad. filthily.

DIRT'INESS, n. filthiness.

Droom—Dream.

DREAM, n. thoughts of a person in sleep. | DREAM'INGLY, ad. sluggishly; negligently.
DREAM'ER, n. one who dreams. | DREAM'LESS, a. free from dreams.

Trom—Drum.

DRUM, n. an instrument of military music. | DRUM-MAJOR, n. the chief drummer.

Dom—Dull; Blunt; Stupid.

DUMP, n. sorrow; sadness. | DUM'PY, a. sullen; short and thick.
DUMP'ISH, a. sad; melancholy. | DUM'PLING, n. a sort of pudding.

Vlak—a Spot.

FLECK, v. to spot; to streak. | FRECK'LE, n. a yellowish spot in the skin.
FREAK, v. to variegate; to checker. | NOTE.—Freak, a whim, a fancy, comes from the German (frech, impudent, bold.)

Vragt—Freight.

FREIGHT, n. the cargo of a ship. | FREIGHT'AGE, n. money for freight.

Frisch—Fresh; Lively; Gay.

FRISK, v. to leap; to skip. | FRISK'Y, a. frolicsome; gay.
FRISK'FUL, a. full of gayety. | FRISK'ILY, ad. gayly.

Fommelen—to Fumble.

FUM'BLE, v. to feel or grope about. | FUM'BLING, p. a. doing anything awkwardly.
**DUTCH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

**Gantelope. Gant—a Passage. Loopen—to Run.**

GANT'LET, n. a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between two ranks, receives a lash from each man.

Note.—GAUNTLET, an iron glove, comes from the French (gantelet.)

**Glaren—to Glare.**

GLARE, v. to shine with a dazzling light.
GLARE, n. a bright, dazzling light.

**Glimmen—to Glimmer.**

GLIM'MER, v. to shine faintly.
GLIM'MERING, n. a faint view.

**Grof—Gruff.**

GRUFF, a. surly; harsh.

**Gissen—to Guess.**

GUESS, v. to judge at random.

**Kullen—to Gull.**

GULL, v. to trick; to cheat.

Note.—GULL, a sea bird, comes from the Welsh (gwylan.)

**Oxhoofd—Oxhead.**

HOGS'HEAD, n. a large cask.

Note.—The English orthography is grossly corrupt.

**Hooq—Huge.**

HUGE, a. very large in size.

**Hulzen—Husks.**

HUSK, n. the covering of certain fruits.

**Lasigh—Lazy.**

LAZY, a. disposed to be idle.

**Lek—a Leak.**

LEAK, n. a hole which lets water in or out.
LEAK'AGE, n. the quantity that escapes by leaking.

Note.—LEECH, a physician, a kind of worm, comes from the A.-S. (leac.)
Loopen—Because it is Easily Slipped Off.

Loop, n. a double in a string. | Loop'hole, n. a hole for escape or evasion.

Laag—Low.

Low, a. not high; humble. | Low'ly, a. humble; meek; mild.
Low'er, v. to bring low; to lessen. | Low'liness, n. humility.
Low'er, v. to appear dark or gloomy. | Low'ness, n. state of being low.
Low'land, n. land which is low.

Geluk, luk—Luck.

Luck, n. that which happens; fortune. | Luck'ly, ad. fortunately.
Luck'y, a. successful by chance. | Luck'ness, n. good fortune.
Luck'less, a. unfortunate.

Note.—The sense is, that which comes, falls, or happens.

Middelen—to Mediate.

Med'dle, v. to act in the concerns of others in which one's interposition is not necessary. | Med'dler, n. one who meddles.
Med'ley, n. a mixture.

Moppen—to Pout.

Mope, v. to be very dull and spiritless. | Mo'fish, a. spiritless.

Modder—Mud.

Mud, n. moist and soft earth. | Mud'dle, v. to make confused.
Mud'dy, a. foul with mud. | Mother, n. a thick, slimy substance in liquors.
Mud'dily, ad. with foul mixture. | Mother'y, a. full of mother; concreted.

Note.—Mother, the female parent, comes from the A.-S. (moder.)

Mof—Muff.

Muff, n. a cover for the hands. | Muff'le, v. to cover; to conceal.
Muff'ler, n. a cover for the face.

Mommelen—to Speak Like One Wearing a Mask. Mom—a Mask.

Mum'ble, v. to speak inwardly; to mutter. | Mum'bler, n. one who mumbles.

Knippen—to Nip.

Nip, v. to pinch; to blast. | Nip'pers, n. small pincers.

Pak—Pack.

Pack, n. a bundle; a bale. | Pack'age, n. a parcel of goods packed.
Pack'thread, n. thread for packing.

Note.—Packet, a vessel for conveying the mails, etc., comes from the French (paquet.)
Pilôt, n. one who steers a ship. | Plôtage, n. the duty or pay of a pilot.

Pinken—to Twinkle with the Eyes.
Pînk, v. to pierce with small holes; | Pînk, n. an eye; a flower; a color.
to stab.

Plots—Dull; Heavy.
Plod, v. to toil; to travel or work slowly. | Plôder, n. one who plods.
Plôding, n. slow motion or study.

Plôg—Plough.
Plôgh, n. an instrument for turning up the ground. | Plôgh’boy, n. a boy who ploughs.
Plôgh’man, n. one who ploughs.

Plôgh’share, n. part of a plough.

Poll, n. the head; the place of an election. | Poll, v. to lop or cut the top off; to register, as a vote.
Pol’lard, n. anything polled, or having the top cut off.

Pot—Pot.
Pot, n. a hollow vessel used for boiling meat, holding liquids, etc. | Pot’herb, n. an herb fit for cookery.
Pot’tage, n. anything boiled for food. | Pot’took, n. a hook on which pots are hung.
Pot’ter, n. one who makes earthen vessels. | Pot’touse, n. an alehouse.
Pot’tery, n. the place where earthen vessels are made. | Pot’lid, n. the cover of a pot.
Pot’sherd, n. a fragment of a broken pot. | Pot’valiant, a. courageous from strong drink.

Note.—Sherd, from A.-S. (sceard,) a fragment.

Praaten—to Prate.
Prat’e, v. to talk idly. | Prat’ing, n. idle talk; tattle.
Prat’er, n. an idle talker. | Prat’tle, n. trifling talk.
Prat’tler, n. a chatterer.

Pof—a Bounce.
Puff, n. a small blast of wind. | Puff’er, n. one who puffs.
Puff, v. to swell with wind. | Puff’y, a. windy; tumid.

Ratelan—to Rattle.
Rat’tle, v. to make a sharp noise rapidly repeated. | Rat’tling, n. a rapid succession of sharp sounds.

Reef—Reef.
Reef, n. a portion of a sail. | Reef, v. to reduce as a sail.

Note.—Reef, a chain of rocks, comes from the German (riff.)
Ras—to Go.

Race, n. a contest in running. Race'course, n. the ground on which races are run.

Note.—Race, the lineage of a family, comes from the Latin (radix.)

Rot—Rout.

Rout, n. a clamorous multitude; a select company. Row, n. a riotous disturbance. Row'dy, n. a riotous fellow.

Note.—Rout, to defeat and throw into confusion, comes from the Latin (ruptum.) Route, (rout,) course traveled, road, way, etc., comes from the Latin (rota, a wheel.)

Schelden—to Rail.

Scold, v. to find fault with rude Scold'ing, n. clamorous, rude language.

Schop—Scoop.

Scoop, n. a large ladle. Scoop, v. to make hollow.

Krabbelen—to Scrape; to Scratch.

Scrable, v. to scrape or scratch with the hands. Scram'ble, v. to catch at anything eagerly with the hands. Scraw'ler, n. an inelegant writer.

Zweemen—to Resemble.

Seem, v. to appear; to present the appearance. Seem'ingly, ad in appearance. Seem'less, a. indecorous. Seem'ly, a. becoming decent.

Beseem', v. to be become; to be fit.

Schyf, Ger. Scheiden—to Divide; to Separate.

Shive, n. a little piece; a splinter. Shiv'ering, n. the act of breaking into pieces. Skiv'er, n. a sheepskin split by a machine.

Note.—Shiver, to shudder, as with cold or fear, comes from the German (schauren.)

Schuw—Shy.

Shy, a. reserved; cautious. Shy'ly, ad. in a shy manner.

Shy'ness, n. reserve; coyness.

Slabben—Slabber.

Slab'ber, v. to let saliva fall from the mouth. Slav'er, n. spittle running from the mouth.

Slinder—Slender.

Slen'der, a. thin; slight. Slen'derly, ad. slightly; without bulk. Slen'derness, n. thinness; slightness.
DUTCH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Slecht—Bad; Mean; Worthless.
Slight, a. small; weak; trifling.
Slight, n. neglect; disregard.
Slight'er, n. one who disregards.
Slight'ingly, ad. without respect.
Slight'ly, ad. weakly; negligently.
Slight'ness, n. weakness.

Slof—Careless; Negligent.
Slov'en, n. one carelessly dressed.
Slov'enly, a. negligent of neatness.

Stordig—Sluttish; Bad.
Slur, v. to pass lightly.
Slur, n. slight reproach or disgrace.

Snappen, from Ger. Schneide—the Beak of a Bird.
Snap, v. to bite or catch suddenly.
Snap, v. to break suddenly.
Snap'er, n. one who snaps.
Snap'fish, a. eager to bite; peevish.

Note.—A bird snaps or seizes its prey with its beak.

Snoer—a String or Cord.
Snare, n. anything which entraps.
Snarl, n. entanglement.

Note.—Snore, to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep, comes from the A.-S. (snora, a snoring.) Snarl, to growl, as a surly dog; to speak roughly, comes from the German (schnarren, to speak in the throat.)

Snuif—Snuff. Snuiven—to Snuff.

Snuff, n. the burnt part of a candlewick; powdered tobacco.
Snuff'ers, n. a utensil for snuffing candles.
Snuff'le, v. to speak through the nose.
Snuff'er, n. one who snuffs.
Sniff, v. to draw air audibly up the nose.
Sniv'el, v. to cry as children with snuffling; to run at the nose.

Sniv'eler, n. one who snivels.

Spang—Spang.
Span'gle, n. a small plate of shining metal.
Bespan'gle, v. to adorn with span-gles.

Spar—a Rafter.
Spar, n. a general term for masts, booms, yards, etc.

Note.—Spar, a crystallized mineral, comes from the German (spath,) and Spar, to dispute, to box, comes from the A.-S. (spian, to dispute.)

Spyt—Vexation.
Spite, n. malice; hate.
Spite'ful, a. filled with spite.

Splinter, splijten—to Split.
Splint, n. a fragment split off.
Splin'ter, n. a thin piece split off.
Split, v. to divide lengthwise.
Boertig—Merry; Jocular.

Sport, n. play; diversion; mirth. | Sport'less, a. joyless; sad.
Sport'ful, a. merry; done in jest. | Sports'man, n. one who pursues field sports.
Sport'fully, ad. in jest; in mirth.
Sport'ive, a. playful; frolicsome.

Staggeren—to Stagger.

Stag'ger, v. to move from side to side in walking. | Stag'gering, n. the act of reeling.

Stampen—to Stamp.

Stamp, v. to stride downward with the foot; to impress with a mark. | Stamp, n. an instrument for making an impression.

Staen—to Stand.

Stay, v. to continue in a place; to prop; to support. | Stayed, p. a. propped; supported.
Stays, n. a woman's waistcoat. | Staid, a. sober; grave; steady.
Staid'ness, a. sobriety; gravity.

Stoep—a Step.

Stoop, n. the steps before a door.

Note.—Stoop, to bend down, to lean forward, comes from the A.-S. (stupian, to stoop.)

Stoppen—to Stop.

Stop, v. to hinder; to obstruct. | Stop'page, n. the act of stopping.

Stout—Bold; Stout.

Stout, a. strong; lusty; brave. | Stout'ly, ad. lustily; boldly.
Stout'ness, n. strength; boldness.

Streven—to Strive.

Strive, v. to make efforts. | Strive'ful, a. contentious.
Strife, n. contention; discord. | Striv'ing, n. contest; contention.

Stof—Stuff.

Stuff, n. any matter or body. | Sti'fle, v. to stop the breath by crowding something into the wind-pipe.
Stuff, v. to fill very full.
Stuff'ing, n. that by which any thing is filled.

Stomp—Stump.

Stump, n. the part which is left when the main body is taken away. | Stump, v. to lop; to puzzle.
Stump'y, a. full of stumps.

Zwendelen—to Swindle.

Swin'dle, n. to cheat by false pretense. | Swin'dler, n. a cheat; a rogue.
Tintelen—to Tingle.

Tin'gle, v. to feel a kind of thrilling sound or pain. | Tin'gle, n. a thrilling sound or pain. | Tink'er, n. one who mends old pans, etc.

Tip—Tip.

Tip, n. the end; the point. | Tip'toe, n. the end of the toe. | Tip'top, n. the highest degree.

Tassen—to Heap Up.

Toss, v. to throw; to fling; to agitate. | Toss'ing, n. violent commotion.

Tooijen—to Attire; to Adorn.

Toy, n. a plaything; a bauble. | Toy'shop, n. a shop where toys are sold. | Toy'man, n. one who deals in toys.

Treilen—to Draw; to Pull.

Trail, n. a track left by anything that has passed along.

Trappen—to Tread.

Tramp, v. to walk with a heavy tread. | Tramp'er, n. one who tramps. | Tram'ple, v. to tread under foot.

Trippelen—to Trip.

Trip, v. to strike from under the body. | Trip, v. to run or step lightly.

Kwetteren—to Twitter.

Twit'ter, v. to make a succession of small tremulous noises. | Twit'ter, v. to feel a tremulous motion of the nerves.

Wachten—to Watch; to Wait; to Stay.

Wait, v. to stay in expectation; to remain. | Wait'er, n. one who waits.

Wals—a Roller; a Cylinder.

Waltz, n. a kind of whirling dance. | Waltz, v. to dance a waltz.

Jagten—to Hasten; to Pursue Eagerly.

Yacht, n. a small vessel for pleasure.
GERMAN ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

**Bannen**—to Banish.
Ban'ish, v. to compel to leave one's | Ban'ishment, n. act of banishing.
country.

**Beghren**—to Desire.
Begehren, v. to ask for with humility. | Beg'gar, n. one who begs.
Beg, v. to assume without proof. | Beg'garly, ad. meanly; poorly.
Beg'gary, n. great want.

**Boll**—Bowl.
Bowl, n. a round mass or ball of | Boul'der, n. a large round stone.
wood. | Bowl'ing-green, n. a level piece of
ground for bowling.
Bowl, v. to roll as a bowl. | 
Bowl'er, n. one who plays at bowls.

Note—Bowl, a vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of anything; comes from
the A.-S. (bolla, a round vessel.)

**Brav**—Bold; Honest.
Brave, a. courageous; valiant. | Brave'ly, ad. in a brave manner.
Bra'very, n. courage; heroism.

**Klatschen**—to Clap.
Clash, v. to strike against; to act in | Clash'ing, n. opposition.
opposition.

**Dotteren**—to Tremble; to Totter.
Dote, v. to have the mind impaired | Dot'age, n. silly fondness.
by age or passion; to be over- | Do'tard, n. one whose mind is im-
fond. | paired by age.

**Dogge**—Dog.
Dutch, Dan., and Sw. Daler. Ger. Thaler, so called from the Ger. Thal—a
Dale, a Valley, where they were first coined.

Dol'lar, n. a coin of the United States; 100 cents.
**Freck**—Impudent; Bold.

Freak, *n.* a sudden and causeless | Freakish, *a.* capricious. 
change of mind.

**Fliessen**—to Flow.

Flush, *v.* to redden suddenly. | Fluster, *v.* to make hot and rosy 
flush, *a.* fresh; full of vigor. | with confusion. 
Flushed, *a.* heated and confused.

**Futter**—a Lining; Fur; Furring.

Fur, *n.* the finer hair on animals. | Furrier, *n.* a dealer in furs. 
Furry, *a.* consisting of fur. | Furring, *n.* strips of wood nailed to 
Furrier, *n.* a dealer in furs. | joists, etc., to bring them to an even 
flush, *v.* to redden suddenly. | surface for lathing and plastering.

**Glanzen**—to Glisten; to Shine.

Glanze, *v.* to look with a rapid cast | Glance, *v.* to look with a rapid cast 
of the eye; to fly off obliquely. | Glance, *n.* a quick view.

**Grollen**—Growl.

Growl, *v.* to snarl like an angry dog. | Growl, *a.* deep snarl or 
murmur. | Growl, *n.* a deep snarl or murmur.

**Harsch**—Harsh.

Harsh, *a.* rough to the touch, ear, or | Harsh'ly, *ad.* in a harsh manner. 
taste. | Harshness, *n.* roughness; severity.

**Hast**—Haste.

Hast'ings, *n.* early peas; early fruit.

**Herold**—Herald.

Her'ald, *n.* a proclaimer. | Her'aldry, *n.* the art of a herald.

**Hucken**—to Take on the Back.

Huck'ster, *n.* a retailer; a pedlar. | Hawk, *v.* to offer for sale by crying 
in the streets.

**Hummen**—Hum.

Hum, *v.* to utter the sound of bees. | Hum'ming, *n.* the sound of bees. 
Hum'-drum, *a.* dull; stupid.

**Kind**—a Child. **Nap**—to Steal.

Kid'nap, *v.* to steal a human being. | Kid'napper, *n.* a man stealer.

**Latte**—Lath.

Lullen—to Lull.

Lull, v. to quiet; to become calm. | Lul'laby, n. a song to lull asleep.

Nass—Wet.

Nas'ty, a. disgustingly dirty. | Nas'tily, ad. dirtily; filthily.

Nas'tiness, n. dirt; filth.

Ode—Solitary.

Odd, a. not even; strange. | Odd'ly, ad. not evenly; strangely.

Odd'ity, n. singularity. | Odd'ness, n. strangeness.

Odds, n. inequality; advantage.

Plump—Rude; Coarse; Clumsy

Plump, a. full; round; v. to fall | Plump'ness, n. fullness; roundness heavily.

Prangen—to Shine; to Make a Show.

Prank, v. to dress ostentatiously. | Prance, v. to spring; to bound.

Prank, n. a frolic; a trick. | Pran'cing, n. the act of bounding.

Punsch—Punch.

Punch, n. a drink composed of spirits, water and sugar. | Punch'bowl, n. a bowl to hold punch.

Note.—Punch, to perforate by driving, comes from the Latin (pungo,) and Punch, the buffoon of a puppet show, from the Italian (punchinello.)

Quaken—to Quack.

Quack, v. to cry like a duck. | Quack'ery, n. false pretenses to skill.

Reiben—to Rub.

Rub, v. to move along the surface | Rub'ber, n. one that rubs; a majority of three games.

Rub'bish, n. anything worthless.

Note.—Rubbish, that which comes off by rubbing.

Rummeln—Rumble.

Rum'ble, v. to make a low, heavy | Rum'bling, n. a low continued noise. continued noise.

Schirmen—to Cover; to Protect.

Screen, n. something that affords | Screen, v. to protect; to hide. shelter or concealment.

Note.—Screen, a kind of sieve, comes from the Latin (excerno, to separate,) through the French (escran.)

Schlich—Trick; Cunning.

Sleight, n. an artful or adroit trick. | Sleight'ful, a. artful; cunning.
**WELSH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

*Slave—Slave.*

Slave, *n.* one held in bondage; a slav'ery, *n.* the state of being a slave. drudge.  
Slav'ishness, *n.* servility; meanness.

Note.—Slave, in its present application, is from the Slavi or Sclavi, (Slavonians,) reduced to servitude by the Germans.

*Storrig—Sturdy.*

Stur'dy, *a.* hardy; stout; strong.  
Stur'dily, *ad.* hardly; obstinately.  
Stur'deness, *n.* hardiness; stoutness.

*Wirbeln—to Whirl.*

Wab'ble, *v.* to move from side to side.  
War'ble, *v.* to sing with vibrations of tone.  
War'bler, *n.* a singer.

*Watte—Wad.*

Wad, *n.* a mass of a loose substance pressed together.  
Wad'ding, *n.* a soft stuff used for quilting.

*Wisch—a Wisp.*

Whisk, *n.* a kind of brush or broom.  
Whisk, *v.* to sweep with a light rapid motion.  
Whisk'er, *n.* hair growing on the cheek.  
Whisk'ing, *a.* sweeping along lightly.

---

**WELSH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

*Bicre—a Conflict; to Peck like Birds.*

Bick'er, *v.* to keep up a noisy altercation.  
Bick'er ing, *n.* a quarrel; a skirmish.

*Bostio—to Boast; to Vaunt.*

Boast, *v.* to brag; to exalt one's self.  
Boast'er, *n.* one who boasts.  
Boast'ful, *a.* given to boasting.

*Boch—the Cheek.*

Box, *n.* a blow on the head or ear, given by the hand.  
Box'er, *n.* one who boxes.  
Box'ing, *n.* fighting with the fists.

Note.—Box, an evergreen shrub whose wood is very useful, comes from the Greek, through the Latin (buzus, a box-tree,) and Box, a case made of wood, from the A.-S. (box.)
Brol—Branding.

Brawl, n. a noisy quarrel. | Brawling, p. a. quarreling noisily.

Bonglera—to Bungle.

Bungle, v. to perform clumsily. | Bungler, n. a bad or clumsy workman.

Clog—a Large Stone.

Clog, v. to load with so as to hinder | Clogging, n. an obstruction; a hindrance.

Clog'gy, a. thick; adhesive.

Clwpa—a Knob or Lump.

Club, n. a heavy stick. | Club'fisted, a. having a large fist.

Club'footed, a. having crooked feet.

Note.—Club, to combine for one purpose; to contribute to a common expense; comes from the A.-S. (cleofan, to divide.)

Darnio—to Piece.

Darn, v. to mend a rent or hole. | Darning, n. the act of mending holes.

Gun—a Contraction of Engine.

Gin, n. any machine. | Gun'powder, n. the powder put in guns.

Gun, n. a general name for firearms. | Gun'shot, n. the distance a gun will shoot.

Gun'ner, n. one who manages guns. | Gun'smith, n. one who makes guns.

Gun'ner, n. one who manages guns. | Gun'nery, n. the art of managing artillery.

Note.—Gin, a kind of ardent spirits distilled from rye and malted barley and flavored with juniper berries, comes from the Latin (juniperus, the juniper tree; junior, younger, and pario, to produce;—so called because it puts forth younger berries while the others are ripening.)—Minsheu.

Hap—Luck; Chance.

Hap, n. chance; fortune; accident. | Haphazard, n. chance; accident.

Hap'less, a. unhappy; unfortunate. | Mishap', n. ill luck; misfortune.

Hap'ly, ad. perhaps; by chance. | Perhaps, ad. it may be.

Hap'pen, v. to come to pass. | Unhap'py, a. miserable; unfortunate.

Hap'py, a. lucky; in a state of felicity. | Unhap'pily, ad. unfortunately.

Hap'piness, n. good fortune; felicity. | Unhap'piness, n. misery; misfortune.

Hwt—Hoot.

Hoot, v. to shout in contempt. | Hooting, n. shouting; clamor.

Cic—the Foot.

Kick, v. to strike with the foot. | Kick'er, n. one that kicks.
WELSH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Llan—Land.
Lawn, n. a grassy plain.

Note.—Lawn, a sort of fine linen, comes from the Latin (linum.)

Leech—a Flat Stone.
League, n. a distance of three miles.

Note.—League, an alliance; a combination; comes from the Latin (ligo.)

Moel—Bald; Bare.
Moult, v. to shed or change the feathers.
Moult'ing, n. the act of changing feathers or hair.

Pert—Pert.
Pert, a. lively; saucy.
Pert'ly, ad. briskly; saucily.
Pert'ness, n. briskness; sauciness.

Syth—Stiffening; Glue.
Size, v. to cover with glutinous matter.

Note.—Size, bulk; magnitude; is an abbreviation of Assize, a court, or the sitting of a court, from Latin (asseido, to sit by or near,) formerly anything reduced to certainty in respect to time, number, quantity, etc.

Swyf—Sweet.
Su'et, n. hard fat.

Note.—Su'et, a resembling suet.

Tal—Tall.
Tall, a. high in stature; lofty.
Tall'ness, n. height of stature.

Twe—Tuck.
Tuck, n. a horizontal fold made in a garment to shorten it.

Tuck'er, n. a small piece of linen over a woman's bosom.

Gwasg—Pressure; Squeeze.
Waist, n. the middle part of the body.

Waist'band, n. the band which encircles the waist.

Waist'coat, n. a coat over the waist.

Chwim—Quick Motion
Whim, n. a sudden turn or start of the mind.

Gwingo—to Wriggle; to Twist.
Wince, v. to shrink; to start back.

Wrench, n. a crank or handle to turn.
SMITH’S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

DANISH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Bark—Bark.
Bark, n. the rind or covering of a tree.

Note.—Bark, the noise of a dog, comes from the A.-S. (beorcan, to bark,) and Bark, a kind of ship, comes from the Dutch (bark.)

Bark, v. to strip off bark.

Blot—a Blot.
Blot, v. to spot; to stain; to blur. | Blot, n. a spot or stain.
Blotch, n. a spot upon the skin.

Bulk—Bulk.
Bulk, n. size; magnitude. | Bulk’y, a. of great size.
Bulk’head, n. a partition across a ship.

Kaste—Cast.
Cast, v. to throw; to fling; to compute. | Cast, n. a throw; a mould.
Cast’er, n. one who casts.
Cast’away, n. an abandoned person.

Dingle—Dangle.
Dan’gle, v. to hang loose and swinging in the air. | Dan’gler, n. one who hangs about women only to waste time.

Down—Down.
Down, n. the fine soft feathers of fowls. | Down’y, a. covered with down; soft.

Dwaele—to Stay.
Dwell, v. to live in a place. | Dwell’er, n. one who lives in a place.
Dwell’ing, n. place of residence.

Myg—Soft; Pliable.
Meek, a. mild; soft; gentle. | Meek’ly, ad. mildly; gently.
Meek’ness, n. mildness; gentleness.

Skaane—to Spare.
Scant, v. to limit; to stint. | Scant’y, a. small; not ample.
Scant, a. not plentiful; scarce. | Scant’ily, a. sparingly.
Scant’ness, n. smallness. | Scant’iness, n. want of fullness.

Skrige—Scream.
Scream, v. to make a shrill, loud noise. | Screech, v. to cry out as in terror.
**Sky**—a Cloud.

Sky, *n.* the aerial region which surrounds the earth.

Skylish, *a.* like the sky.

**Skylark** *n.* a bird which mounts and sings.

**Skylight** *n.* a window in a roof.

**Trives**—to Increase.

Thrive, *v.* to increase; to grow.

**Thrifty** *a.* thriving by industry and frugality.

Thrift, *n.* frugality; gain

**Vigre**—a Twig. From *Viger*—to YIELD.

Wicker, *a.* made of twigs or osiers.

Wickerwork, *n.* a texture of twigs or osiers.

---

**GOTHIC ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

---

**Kuef**—a Catarrh. **Kof**—Suffocation.

Cough, *n.* a convulsion of the lungs.

Cougher, *n.* one who coughs.

**Greitan**—to Cry.

Cry, *v.* to utter a loud noise.

Crying, *n.* clamor.

**Daddjan**—to Milk.

Dairy, *n.* a place where milk is kept.

Dairymaid, *n.* a female servant in a dairy.

**Thinsan**—to Dance.

Dance, *v.* to move with regulated steps.

Dancing, *n.* act of moving with regulated steps.

**Gruds**—Loath.

Grudge, *v.* to grant with reluctance.

Begrudge, *v.* to envy the possession of.

**Giutan**—to Pour Out.

Gush, *v.* to flow or rush out with wind.

**Gust** *n.* a sudden violent blast, as of violence.

Note.—Gust, taste; relish; comes from the Latin (*gustus.*)
**Hurra**—to Drive; to Move Violently.

Hurl, v. to throw with violence.  
Hurl’y-bur’ly, n. tumult; a. tumultuous.

**Mes**—a Table.

Mess, n. a portion of food.  
Mess’mate, n. one who eats at the same table.

**Klander**—Infamy.

Slander, n. false censure.  
Slanderer, n. one who slanders.  
Slanderous, a. uttering false reproach.

---

**SWEDISH ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

---

**Krok, kroka**—to Curve; to Bend.

Crook, n. a bend; a curvature.  
Crook’ed, a. bent; not straight.

**Daska**—to Strike.

Dash, v. to strike or throw violently.  
Dash, n. anything that comes with sudden violence.

**Drabba**—to Hit.

Drub, v. to beat; to thrash.  
Drub’bing, n. a beating.

**Myra**—Marshy Ground.

Mire, n. soft, wet earth; mud.  
Miry, a. full of mire.

**Slinta**—to Slip.

Slant, a. sloping; inclined from a direct line.  
Slant’ing, p. a. inclining from a right line.

**Vir**—Wire.

Wire, n. a metallic thread.
GAELIC ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Apran— Apron.
A'pron, n. a cloth to keep the dress clean.

Bog— Bog.
Bog, n. a soft, marshy place covered with grass.

Bran— Bran.
Bran, n. the husks of wheat or other grain.

Brisg— Brisk.
Brisk, a. lively; active. | Brisk'ly, ad. actively.
Brisk'ness, n. liveliness.

Brisgear— Gristle.
Brisk'et, n. the breast of an animal.

Craos— a Wide Mouth; Revelry.
Carouse', v. to drink freely and with jollity. | Carou'sal, n. a noisy drinking bout.
| Carous'er, n. one who carouses.

Clann— Clan.
Clan, n. a family; a race; a tribe. | Clan'nish, a. disposed to unite in clans.

Craig— Crag.
Crag, n. a rough, steep rock. | Crag'gy, a. rugged; rocky; rough.

Dud— a Rag.
Duds, n. old worn clothes. | Dow'dy, n. an awkward, ill-dressed woman.
ITALIAN ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

**Bozza**—a Bunch.


**Brezza**—Breeze.


**Broccata**—Brocade.


**Buffone, buffo**—Comic.


**Ruffiano**—a Pimp.


**Salvia,** from L. Salvo—to Save.

Sage, *n.* a plant.

Note.—Sage, wise; prudent; comes from the Latin (*sagus*).

**Scarso**—Scarce.


**Scorare**—to Dishearten.

Scare, *v.* to terrify suddenly. | Scare’crow, *n.* an image to frighten birds.

**Scherno**—Scorn.

Scorn, *v.* to despise; to disdain. | Scorn’er, *n.* one who scorns.
Scorn’ing, *ppr.* treating with contempt.
LATIN ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

PRONUNCIATION.

Latin words are usually pronounced in this country, in accordance with the general principles of English pronunciation. It is important, however, to bear in mind:

1st. That every vowel or diphthong in a Latin word must be enunciated; i.e., every word has as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs in it. Thus, miles is pronounced mi-les; mare, mar-e.

2d. Words of two syllables have the accent always on the first syllable; as, a'cer, a'go, ar'bor.

3d. When a word of more than one syllable ends with a, that letter is sounded as a in ah.

4th. That the diphthongs ae and oe are sounded as simple e would be in the same place; thus, fa'rus, fe'dus; po'na, pe'na; am'ulus, em'ulus.

5th. That ch is always sounded like k.

6th. That e and g are hard before a, o, and u, and soft before e, i, and y; thus, in the words ca'lo, co'lo and cu'ra, the c has the sound of k; in ce'do and ci'vis it has the sound of s. So g, in the words li'go, lon'gus and gut'ac, has the sound of g in go; in the words ge'ro, gig'no, it has the sound of j.

Ac'idos—Sour.

Ac'id'ity, n. sourness; tartness. | Acid'ulate, v. to make slightly sour.

Ac'ris—Sharp; Sour.

Ac'rid, a. biting to the taste. | Ac'rimony, n. ill nature.

A'cu-o, acu't-um—to Sharpen.

Acu'men, n. sharpness of intellect. | Acute', a. sharp; pointed.

A'go, ac'tum—to Do; to Perform; to Drive.

Act, v. to do; to perform. | Enact', v. to perform; to decree.
Action, n. a performance. | Exact', v. to take by force.
Agility, n. quickness of motion. | Exact', a. accurate; strict.
Ag'ile, a. moving easily. | Ex'igency, n. pressing necessity.
Agent, n. a person acting for another. | Transact', v. to perform through.
Ag'itate, v. to put in motion. | Navigate, v. to drive a ship to sail.
Co'gent, a. forcible; powerful. | React', v. to act back.
Cog'itate, v. to think.
Ag'ger—a Heap; a Mound.

Exag'gerate, v. to enlarge beyond the truth.

A'ger, a'gri—a Field.

Ag'rist, n. relating to lands. | Ag'riculture, n. the cultivation of fields.

A'lius—Other; Another.

A'lien, n. a foreigner. | A'lienate, v. to transfer to another. A'lienation, n. estrangement.
A'lias, ad. otherwise.

A'lo, ali'tum—to Feed; to Nourish.

Al'imment, n. food. | Al'monery, n. one who distributes alms.
Al'imony, n. the allowance to a dis-vorced woman. | Alms, n. gifts to the poor.

Coalition, n. union; league.

Aler'nsus—by Turns; One After the Other.

Aler'nate, v. to do by turns. | Aler'native, n. a choice of two things.

Al'tus—High; Lofty.

Al'titude, n. height; elevation. | Exalt', v. to raise up.

Am'ble, v. to pace, as a horse. | Peram'bulate, v. to walk through.

A'mo—to Love. Am'veus—a Friend.

Am'atory, a. relating to love. | Am'ity, n. friendship.
Amateur', n. a lover of the fine arts. | En'mity, n. hatred.
Am'iable, a. worthy of love. | En'emy, n. a foe.
Am'orous, a. affected by love. | Int'm'ical, a. unfriendly; opposed.
Am'icable, a. friendly. | Amour', n. a love affair.

Am'plus—Large; Extensive; Plentiful.

Am'ple, a. large; full; wide. | Am'plify, v. to enlarge.
Am'ply, ad. largely. | Amplification, n. enlargement.
Am'plitude, n. laigeness.


An'glican, a. of England; English. | An' glo-Da'nish, a. belonging to the English Danes.
An'glo-Amer'ican, n. an American of English descent. | An'glo-Sax'on, a. belonging to the English Saxons.

An'go, anxi—to Vex.

An'guish, n. intense pain. | Anxi'ety, n. solicitude.
An'ger, n. wrath; rage. | Anx'ious, a. troubled in mind.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives.**

**An'gulus—**a **Corner**; **an Angle.**

*An'gLe, n.* a corner.

*An'gular, a.* having corners.

*Multan'gular, a.* many cornered.

*Pentan'gular, a.* five cornered.

*Quadr'angle, n.* a square.

*Tri'angle, n.* a three cornered figure.

*Rect'angle, n.* a right angled four-sided figure.

*Septan'gular, a.* having seven corners.

*Equian'gular, a.* having equal angles.

**An'imus—**Mind; **Courage.**

*An'imal, n.* a living creature.

*Animal'cule, n.* a minute animal.

*An'imate, v.* to make alive.

*Animad'vert', v.* to pass censure.

*Inan'imate, a.* lifeless.

*Anim'a'tion, n.* liveliness.

*EQUIAn'gular, a.* having equal angles.

*An'nings—* **Circle**; **a Year.**

*An'nals, n.* yearly records.

*Anniver'sary, n.* a stated day coming once in every year.

*An'nal, a.* yearly.

*Annu'ity, n.* a yearly allowance.

*Bi'en'nial, a.* in every two years.

*Mil'len'ium, n.* a thousand years.

*Centen'nial, a.* in every hundred years.

*Octen'nial, a.* in every eighth year.

*Peren'nial, a.* perpetual.

*Septen'nial, a.* in every seven years.

*Trien'nial, a.* in every third year.

*Superan'nuate, v.* to impair by age.

*An'tiquary, n.* one who studies ancient things.

*Antiqua'rian, a.* relating to antiquity.

*An'tiquate, v.* to make obsolete.

*Antique', a.* ancient.

*An'ciantry, n.* old times.

*An'cient, a.* old.

*An'tic, a.* odd; fanciful.

**Ape'rio, ap'er'tum—to Open.**

*Ape'rient, a.* gently purgative.

*Ap'er'ture, n.* an opening; a hole.

**Aptus—**Fit; **Meet.**

*Adapt', v.* to fit; to adjust.

*Apt, a.* fit; ready.

*Ap'titude, n.* tendency.

*Apt'ness, n.* quickness of apprehension.

**Aqu'a—**Water.

*Aqua'tic, a.* pertaining to water.

*A'queduct, n.* a channel for water.

*A'queous, a.* watery.

*Ter'a'queous, a.* composed of land and water.

**Ar'biter—**an **Umpire** or **Judge.**

*Ar'bitrate, v.* to decide.

*Ar'bitra'tion, n.* determination by an arbitrator.

*Ar'bitrator, n.* a decider; an umpire.

*Ar'bit'ary, a.* despotic.
**Ar'b'or—a Tree.**

Ar'b'or, n. a bower.

| Ar'borary, a. belonging to trees.

**Ar'ceo—to Keep; to Drive; to Restrain.**

Coerce, v. to restrain by force.

| Coer'c'ion, n. restraint.

**Arc'us—a Bow.**

Arch, n. a curved structure.

| Arch'er, n. he that shoots with a bow.

**Ar'deo, ar'sum—to Burn.**

Ar'dent, a. hot; passionate.

| Ar'dor, n. passion; zeal.

Ar'dency, n. eagerness; heat.

| Ar'son, n. the crime of house burning.

**Ar'guo—to Argue.**

Ar'gue, v. to reason; to dispute.

| Ar'gument, n. a reason offered.

**Ar'ma—Arms; Weapons.**

Arm, v. to furnish with arms.

Arms, n. weapons.

Arma'da, n. a fleet of war.

Ar'mament, n. a naval warlike force.

Ar'mor, n. defensive arms.

| Ar'mistice, n. a cessation of hostilities.

| Ar'mory, n. a place for arms.

| Ar'my, n. a number of armed men.

| Disarm', v. to deprive of weapons.

**Ar's, ar'tis—Art; Skill; Trick.**

Art, n. skill; cunning; trade.

Art'ist, n. a professor of an art.

Art'isan, n. a workman.

Arti fi'cial, a. made by art; not genuine.

| Ar'tifice, n. trick; fraud.

| Art'ful, a. cunning.

| Art'less, a. unskillful; without fraud.

Inert', a. dull; motionless.

**Ar'tus—a Joint.**

Ar'ticle, n. a single thing.

Arti c'ular, a. belonging to the joints.

| Arti c'ulate, v. to speak distinctly.

| Arti c'ulate, a. distinct; jointed.

Inart i c'ulate, a. not distinct.

**As'per—Rough; Harsh; Severe.**

Asper'ity, n. roughness.

| Exas'perate, v. to enrage.

**At'rox, atro'cis—Cruel; Fierce.**

Atro'cious, a. extremely wicked.

| Atroc'ity, n. great wickedness.

**Au'dio, aud'i tum—to Hear; to Listen; to Obey.**

Au'dible, a. that can be heard.

Au'dience, n. the persons assembled to hear.

Au'dit, v. to examine an account.

Au'ditor, n. a hearer.

| Au'ditor'y, n. an assembly of hearers.

Obey', v. to comply with commands.

Ob'edience, n. submission.

Ob'edient, a. obeying.

Disobey', v. to break commands.

Inau'dible, a. not to be heard.
Au'deo—to DARE. Au'dax—Very DARING.
AUDAC'IOUS, a. bold and impudent. | AUDAC'ITY, n. effrontery.

AU'GEO, AU'CTUM—to INCREASE.
AUGMENT', v. to increase. | AU'THOR, n. an originator.
AUCT'ION, n. a sale to the highest bidder. | AU'THORITY, n. legal power.

AUXIL'ARY, a. helping.

AU'GUR—a SOOTHSAYER.
AU'GUR, v. to foretell; to predict. | AU'GURY, n. prediction by omens.
INAU'GURATE, v. to lead into office with suitable ceremonies. | INAUSP'ICIOUS, a. unfortunate.

Bac'chus—in heathen mythology, the God of WINE.
Bacchana'lian, a. pertaining to drunken revelry. | DEBAUCH', v. to corrupt; to ruin.
DEBAUCHEE', n. a rake; a drunkard. | DEBAUCH'ERY, n. intemperance.

Bar'barus—Rude; Savage; CRUEL.
BAR'BAROUS, a. rude; uncivilized. | BARBAR'IC, a. foreign; rude.
BARBA'RIAN, n. a savage. | BAR'BARISM, n. inhumanity.
BAR'BARITY, n. brutality.

Bea'tus—HAPPY; BLESSED.
BEATIFY, v. to make happy. | BEATITUDE, n. blessedness.

Bel'rum—WAR.
BELLIC'ERENT, a. waging war. | REBEL, n. one who revolts.
REBEL'ION, n. insurrection.

Be'ne—GOOD; WELL.
BENEDIC'TION, n. a blessing. | BENEFIC'ENT, a. kind; doing good.
BENEFAC'TION, n. a blessing conferred. | BENEFI'CAL, a. advantageous.
BENEFAC'TOR, n. he who confers a benefit. | BE'NEV'OLENCE, n. good will; charity.
BE'NEFIT, n. advantage.

Benig'nus—KIND; LIBERAL.
BENIGN, 'a. kind; generous. | BENIGN'ITY, n. actual kindness.

Bi'bo—to DRINK.
BIB'BER, n. a tippler. | BIB'ULOUS, a. absorbing.
IMBIBE', v. to drink in.

Blandus—GENTLE; WINNING.
BLAND, a. gentle; mild. | BLANDISHMENT, n. winning words or actions.
BLAND'ISH, v. to smooth; to soften.
Bis—Twice. Bi'ni—Two by Two.

Bi'furcated, a. having two prongs.
Big'amy, n. having two wives at once.
Bi'nary, a. composed of two.
Bi'ped, n. an animal with two feet.
Bi'sect', v. to cut into two equal parts.
Bi'furcation, n. a cutting into two parts.

Bre'vis—Short; Brief.

Brief, a. short; concise.
Brev'iary, n. an abridgement.
Brev'ity, n. shortness.
Abridge', v. to shorten.

Bru'tus—Brute; Senseless.

bru'tal, a. unfeeling.
bru'tish, a. like a brute.

Ca'do, ca'sum—to Fall; to Happen.

Ca'dence, n. the fall of the voice.
Deca'dence, n. fall; decay.
Case, n. condition; state.
Cas'ual, a. accidental.
Cas'ualty, n. accident.
Ac'cident, n. that which happens unforeseen.
Incis'ion, n. a cut into anything.
Excis'ion, n. a cutting out.
Excise, v. a tax on goods.
Concise', a. short; brief.
Decide', v. to determine.
Decis'ion, n. determination.
Deci'sive, a. conclusive; final.
Precise', a. exact; strict.
Precis'ion, n. exactness.

Ca'le, ca'sum—to Cut; to Kill.

Frat'ricide, n. the murder of a brother.
Hom'icide, n. a manslayer.
Infan'ticide, n. the murder of an infant.
Par'ricide, n. the murder of a parent.
Su'icide, n. self-murder.
Reg'icide, n. the murder of a king.

Cal'culus—a Small Stone; a Pebble.

Cal'culate, v. to compute.
Cal'culus, n. a disease.

Ca'leo—to be Warm or Hot. Ca'lor—Heat.

Ca'lefac'tion, n. the act of heating.
Cal'dron, n. a pot; a boiler.
Calor'ic, n. the element of heat.

Cal'orif'ic, a. making hot.
Incales'cence, n. warmth.
Scald, v. to burn with a hot fluid.

Camp'us—a Plain; a Tented Field.

Camp, n. the ground on which an army pitches its tents.
Campaign', n. a military year.
Decamp, v. to change a camp; to move off.
Encamp', v. to pitch tents.
**Calum'nia—Calumny.**

Cal'umny, n. false accusation. | Calum'nious, a. slanderous.
Calum'niate, v. to accuse falsely.

Can'deo—to Glow with Heat; to be Bright or White.
Can'dor, n. frankness; sincerity. | Excandes'cence, n. white heat.
Can'did, a. fair; open. | Chandel'ier, n. a branch for candles.
Can'didate, n. one proposed for office. | Inc'ense, n. perfume burnt.
Can'dle, n. a light made of tallow. | Incen'se', v. to enrage; to provoke.
Incen'diary, n. one who sets on fire.

Ca'no, can'tum—to Sing; to Sound.
Chant, n. a kind of sacred music. | Ac'cent, n. a stress of voice.
Can'ticle, n. a song. | Enchant, v. to delight highly.
Can'to, n. a section of a poem. | Incanta'tion, n. the act of enchanting by singing.
Cant, n. affected manner of speech. | Recant', v. to recall; to retract.
Descant', v. to discourse.

Ca'pio, cap'tum—to Take; to Take into the Mind.
Accept', v. to take; to receive. | Except', v. to leave out.
Accept'a'ble, a. pleasing. | Incipi'ent, a. commencing.
Antic'ipate, v. to take beforehand. | Intercep't, v. to stop on the way.
Cap'a'ble, a. able to do or take. | Misconcep'tion, n. a false opinion.
Capa'cious, a. wide; large. | Occupa'tion, n. employment.
Capac'itie, n. power of holding. | Oc'cupy, v. to possess.
Cap'tious, a. peevish; caviling. | Par'ticipate, v. to share.
Cap'tivate, v. to take prisoner; to charm. | Perceive', v. to notice; to see.
Cap'tive, n. a prisoner. | Pre'cept, n. a rule given.
Cap'ror, n. he who takes prisoners. | Prin'ciple, a. chief; capital.
Cap'ture, n. a seizure. | Prin'cipal, n. cause; motive.
Conceit', n. fancy; opinion. | Receive', v. to take; to admit.
Conceive', v. to think. | Receipt', n. acknowledgment for money paid.
Concep'tion, n. notion; idea. | Rec'ip'scule, n. that which receives or contains.
Dec'line', v. to set at liberty.

**Cap'ut, cap'itis**—the Head; Life.

Cap, n. a covering for the head. | Precip'itance, n. headlong hurry.
Cap'i'tal, a. chief; principal. | Precip'itate, v. to tumble headlong.
Cap'ita'tion, n. counting by heads. | Precip'itate, a. headstrong; nasty.
Cap'itulate, v. to surrender by treaty. | Recap'itulate, v. to repeat.
Cape, n. a headland. | Chief'tain, n. a headman.
Cap'tain, n. a chief commander. | Oc'ciput, n. the hinder part of the head.
Cap'ter, n. a division or head. | Decap'itate, v. to behead.
Decap'itate, v. to behead. | Precip'itate, n. a division; headlong.
Pre'cipice, n. a headlong steep.
Car'bo, carbo'nis— a Coal.

Car'bon, n. the essential ingredient of coal.
Carbon'ic, a. containing carbon.

Car'ro, car'nis—Flesh.

Car'nage, n. slaughter.
Car'nal, a. fleshly; lustful.
Carniv'orous, a. feeding on flesh.
Incar'nate, a. clothed with flesh.
Carna'tion, n. the natural flesh color.

Cast'tus—Chaste; Pure; Correct.

Chaste, a. pure; uncorrupt.

Cav'us—Hollow.

Cav'ern, n. a deep, hollow place.
Cav'iity, n. a hollow place.

Cause, n. that which produces an effect.

Because', con. for the reason that.

Ca'veo, cau'tum—to Beware; to Take Care.

Ca'u'tion, n. prudence in respect to danger.

Precau'tion, n. previous care.

Ce'do, ces'sum—to Yield; to Go Away.

Cede, v. to yield or give up.
Ces'sion, n. the act of yielding.
Cease, v. to stop; to leave off.
Cessa'tion, n. a stop.
Accede', v. to assent to.
Access', n. approach.
Acces'sion, n. an increase.
An'cestor, n. a forefather.
An'cestry, n. a series of ancestors.
An-tec'edent, a. going before.
Conce'de', v. to yield; to grant.
Conces'sion, n. the act of granting.
Decease', n. death.
Exceed', v. to go beyond.

Succe'ssive, a. following in order.

Cel'la—a Cell; a Small, Close Room.

Cell, n. a small, close room.
Cellar', n. a room under a house.
Cel'lar, n. a room under a house.
Cel'lular, a. having little cells.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives.**

**Cellebris—Renowned; Famous.**

*Cellebrate, v.* to praise; to extol. | *Cellebrity, n.* fame; renown.

**Celer—Swift.**

*Cellebrity, n.* swiftness; speed. | *Accellebrate, v.* to hasten.

**Cel'sus—High; Lifted Up.**

*Excel', v.* to outdo; to surpass. | *Excellent, a.* surpassing.

**Celo—to Cover; to Hide.**

*Conceal', v.* to hide. | *Conceal'ment, n.* the act of hiding.

**Censo'reo—to Think; to Judge; to Blame.**

*Censor, n.* one who judges. | *Census, n.* a numbering of the people.

**Cent—the Center.**

*Central, a.* relating to the center. | *Concentric, a.* having the same center.

**Centum—a Hundred.**

*Century, n.* a hundred years. | *Centipede, n.* an insect with many feet.

**Cere, v.* to cover with wax. | *Sincere', a.* pure; true.

**Cer'to—to Contend; to Strive.**

*Concert', v.* to contrive together. | *Disconcert', v.* to disturb.

**Certa—to Contend; to Strive.**

*Concert', v.* to contrive together. | *Preconcert'ed, a.* contrived beforehand.
**Cer'tus—Certain; Sure.**

Cer'tain, a. sure; undoubted. Ascertain', v. to make certain. Cer'tify, v. to assure.

Certif'icate, n. a testimony in writing. Uncer'tain, a. doubtful.

**Cho'rus—a Dance Accompanied with Song.**

Choir, n. a band of singers. Cho'rus, n. a number of singers.

Cho'ral, a. belonging to a choir. Chor'ister, n. a leader of a choir.

**Cin'go, cin'ctum—to Gird; to Surround.**

Pre'cinct, n. a district.

Succinct', a. short; compact.

**Cir'cus—a Circle.**

Cir'cle, n. a ring; a round space. Cir'cle, n. a little circle.

Cir'cular, a. round, like a circle. Cir'culat, v. to move in a circle.

Cir'cus, n. an open space for sports. En cir'cle, v. to surround.

**Ci'to—to Call or Summon; to Stir Up.**

Cite, v. to summon; to quote. Excite', v. to stir up.

Recite', v. to repeat; to tell over. Incite', v. to urge on.

Excite'ment, n. agitation. Recita'tion, n. a telling over of something learned.

Resus'citate, v. to bring back to life.

**Ci'vis—a Citizen.**

Civ'ic, a. relating to a city. Civ'il, a. gentle; well bred.

Cit'y, n. a large corporate town. Civ'iT'y, n. politeness.

Cit'izen, n. an inhabitant of a city.

**Cla'mo, clama'tum—to Cry Out; to Shout.**

Clam'or, n. outcry; noise. Clam'orous, a. noisy.

Claim, v. to demand. Claim'ant, n. one that demands.

Disclaim', v. to disown; to deny. Exclaim', v. to cry out.

Excite', v. to stir up. Proclaim', v. to publish.

Claim'ant, n. one that demands. Reclaim', v. to recall; to reform.

**Clau'do, clau'sum—to Shut; to Close; to Finish.**

Clear, a. bright; evident. Clar'ify, v. to purify.

Cla'se, n. a part of a sentence. Close, v. to shut.

Clos'et, n. a small private room. Conclude', v. to finish.

Disclaim', v. to reveal; to tell. Enclose', v. to shut in.

Exclud', v. to shut out. Seclud', v. to shut apart.

Preclude', v. to shut before. Include', v. to shut in.

Seclu'sion, n. retirement. Recluse', n. a solitary person.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives.**

*Clemens, clemens'tis—Mild; Merciful.*

Clem'ent, a. merciful; kind. | Clem'ency, n. mercy.
Inclem'ent, a. severe; rough. | Inclem'ency, n. severity.

*Clim'no—to Bend; to Lean.*

Incline', v. to bend; to lean. | Decline', to lean downwards.
Recline', v. to lean back.

*Col'o, cult'um—to Till; to Cultivate.*

Col'ony, n. a settlement in a new country. | Cult'ture, n. cultivation.
Cul'tivate, v. to improve by labor. | Ag'riculture, n. cultivation of the ground.
Horticulture, n. gardening.

*Com'es, com'itis—a Companion.*

Com'ity, n. kindness of manner. | Count, n. the companion of a king.
Concom'itant, a. going with. | Coun'ty, n. a district under a count.

*Concil'io, concilia'tum—to Unite; to Make Friends.*

Rec'oncile, v. to make friends again. | Concil'iate, v. to win to friendship.

*Cop'ula—Something that Joins Together.*

Coup'le, n. two things together. | Coup'let, n. two verses.

*Co'quo, coct'um—to Boil; to Cook; to Digest.*

Concoct', v. to prepare by digesting. | Decoc'tion, n. a liquor in which something has been boiled.
Cook, v. to prepare food by heat.

*Cor, cor'dis—the Heart, Mind, or Courage.*

Core, n. the heart or central part. | Cour'age, n. the state of having heart; bravery.
Cor'dial, a. warm; hearty. | Dis'cord, n. disagreement.
Cor'dial, n. any thing that gladdens the heart. | Record', v. to register.
Con'cord, n. agreement. | Encour'age, v. to animate.
Discour'age, v. to depress; to deter.

*Cor'rium—a Skin or Hide.*

Cur'rier, n. one who dresses hides. | Exco'riate, v. to take off the skin.

*Cor'pus, cor'poris—a Body.*

Cor'poral, n. an army officer. | Cor'porate, a. united into a body.
Cor'poral, a. relating to the body. | Cor'pulent, a. having a bulky body.
Corpo'real, a. having a body. | Corps, n. a body of soldiers.
Corpse, n. a dead body.

*Cras—to-morrow.*

Procras'tinate, v. to put off. | Procras'tination, n. deferring.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

_Crédó, créd'ítum—to Trust; to Believe._

Creed, n. articles of belief. | Cred'ítor, n. a truster.
Cre'dence, n. belief; credit.  | Cred'úlous, a. apt to believe.
Cred'ít, n. belief; trust.  | Discred'ít, v. to disbelieve.
Cred'ible, a. worthy of belief.  | Incred'ible, a. not to be believed.
Cred'úlity, n. easiness of belief.

_Créd'o, créd'tum—to Create._

Create', v. to cause to exist. | Rec'retant, a. cowardly; false.
Creat'ure, n. a thing created.  | Recre'a'tion, n. amusement.

_Cres'co, cré'tum—to Grow; to Increase._

Cres'cent, n. the increasing or new | Decrease', v. to grow less.
moon.                               | Increase', v. to grow larger.
Recruit', v. to repair; to supply.

Cri'men, crimi'nis—an Accusation; a Crime.

Crime, n. a great fault. | Crim'inal, a. guilty of a crime.
Recri'minate, v. to retort a charge.

_Crudi'dus—Raw; Unripe._  
Crude, a. raw; unripe. | Cru'el, a. unfeeling.
Crude'ness, n. unripeness. | Cru'elty, n. inhumanity.

_Crus'ta—a Crust; the Tough Shell of a Lobster._

Crust, n. an outer coat; a case.  | Incrust', v. to cover with a crust.

Cu'bo, or cum'bo—to Lie Down.

Cum'ber, v. to burden; to hinder. | Recum'bent, a. leaning.
Encum'ber, v. to burden.  | Cub, n. the young of a beast.
Incum'bent, a. resting upon.  | Succumb', v. to sink under a difficulty.

_Cul'pa—a Fault; Blame._

Cul'pable, a. worthy to blame. | Excul'pate, v. to clear from blame.
Cul'prit, n. an accused person.  | Incul'pate, v. to put into blame.

_Cu'mulus—a Heap._

Accu'mulate, v. to heap up.  | Cu'mulative, a. heaping up.

_Cu'ra—Care._  
_Cu'ro—to Take Care Of; to Heat._

Cure, v. to restore to health.  | Secure', a. free from care; safe.
Cu'ráble, a. that may be cured.  | Securi'ty, n. safety.
Cu'rate, n. a parish priest.  | In'secure, a. not safe.
Cu'racy, n. the office of a curate.  | Procure', v. to obtain.
Care, n. anxiety.  | Prox'y, n. a substitute.
Cu'rious, a. prying; inquisitive.  | Sr'ecure, n. an office of profit without employment.
Ac'curate, a. exact; correct.  | Ac'curacy, n. exactness.
Cur'ro, cur'sum—to Run; to Pass Swiftly.

Cur'rent, n. a running stream.
Cur'sory, a. hasty; slight.
Career', n. a course; a race.
Cou'rier, n. a messenger sent in haste.
Course, n. career; progress.
Concur', v. to agree.
Con'course, n. a gathering.
Discourse', n. conversation.
Excur'sion, n. a ramble.

Suc'cor, v. to help; to relieve.

Cur'vus—Bent; Winding.

Curve, n. a bent line.
Curv'ature, n. crookedness.
Curvilin'ear, a. composed of curved lines.

Cu'tis—the Skin.

Cu'ticle, n. the thin outer skin.
Cuta'neous, a. affecting the skin.

Dam'num—Loss; Hurt; Damage.

Dam'age, n. loss; injury.
Condemn', v. to give sentence against.

Indem'nify, v. to relieve from loss.
Indem'nity, n. security from loss.

Deb'ilis—Weak.

Deb'ility, n. weakness; languor.

Deb'il'itate, v. to weaken.

Deb'eo, deb'itum—to Owe.

Debt, n. that which is due.
Deb'it, v. to charge with debt.
Deb'tor, n. one who is in debt.

Due, a. that ought to be paid.

Du'ty, n. that which one ought to do.

De'cet—to be Becoming or Proper.

De'cent, a. becoming; fit.
De'cency, n. propriety of manner.
Deco'rum, n. propriety.

Dec'orate, v. to adorn.
Dec'o'rous, a. observing propriety.
Indeco'rum, n. impropriety.

Del'iciae—Pleasures; Delight; Niceness.

Del'icieux, a. pleasant to the taste.
Dele'citable, a. delightful.

Del'icate, a. nice; fine; soft.
Delight', n. pleasure; joy.

Den'sus—Thick; Close.

Condense', v. to thicken.

Dense, a. close; thick.

Den'sis, den'tis—a Tooth.

Den'tal, a. pertaining to the teeth.
Den'tist, n. a tooth doctor.
Den'tifrice, n. tooth powder.

Indent', v. to impress, as with teeth.
Indenta'tion, n. a notch.
Try'dent, n. Neptune's scepter.
De'us—God. Div'us—a God.

De'ist, n. one who believes in God but denies revelation.

De'ity, n. the Divine Being.

Divin'ity, n. the nature of God.

Dex'ter—Right-handed; Ready; Expert.

Dex'terior, a. expert; ready. | Dext'erity, n. readiness.

Di'co, dicta'tum—to Devote; to Set or Put Apart.

DED'ICATE, v. to devote.

AB'DICATE, v. to give up right.

IN'DICATE, v. to point out.

Pred'icate, v. to show before the people.

Di'co, dict'um—to Say; to Speak; to Tell.

Dic'tion, n. language; style.

Dic'tio'nyary, n. a word book.

Dic'tate, v. to give commands.

Add'ict, v. to devote to.

Benedic'tion, n. a blessing.

E'dict, n. a proclamation.

Indict', v. to accuse in writing.

Interdict', v. to prohibit.

Indite', v. to put into words.

Male dic'tion, n. a curse.

Pred'ict, v. to foretell.

Ver'dict, n. the decision of a jury.

Di'es—a Day.

Di'ary, n. a daily account.

Di'al, n. a plate upon which are marked the hours of the day.

Diur'nal, a. daily.

Mer'id'ian, n. midday or noon.

Dis'mal, a. sad; gloomy.

Dig'nus—Worthy; Deserving.

Dig'ni ty, n. true honor.

Dig'ni fy, v. to make worthy.

Deign, v. to condescend.

Condign', a. suitable; merited.

Indig'nant, a. angry and disgusted.

Indig'ni ty, n. unworthy treatment.

Disdain', v. to despise; to scorn.

Indigna'tion, n. anger with contempt.

Dis'co—to Learn.

Dis'ci'ple, n. a follower.

Dis'ci'pline, n. instruction.

Div'ido—to Divide.

Div'idend, n. the number divided; a share.

Divi'sion, n. a dividing.

Divis'or, n. the number to divide by.

Individ'ual, n. a single being.

Note.—A single person is indivisible.

Do, da'tum—to Give; to Put or Place.

Add, v. to put to; to join to.

Addi'tion, n. the act of adding.

Condi'tion, n. quality; state.

Date, n. a point of time.

Ed'it, v. to give forth; to publish.

Perdi'tion, n. destruction.

Ren'der, v. to give back.

Surren'der, v. to give up.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Doc'tor, n.</em></td>
<td>a teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doc'ument, n.</em></td>
<td>a paper containing evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doc'tine, n.</em></td>
<td>that which is taught.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doc'ile, a.</em></td>
<td>easily taught.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doc'il'ity, n.</em></td>
<td>aptness to be taught.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dole'ful, a.</em></td>
<td>sorrowful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do'lorous, a.</em></td>
<td>full of grief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Condole', v.</em></td>
<td>to lament with others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>In'dolence, n.</em></td>
<td>laziness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'inus—Master; Lord.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'inant, a.</em></td>
<td>ruling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'inate, v.</em></td>
<td>to prevail over the rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'ination, n.</em></td>
<td>supreme power; territory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'inant, a.</em></td>
<td>arbitrary power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'ineer', v.</em></td>
<td>to rule with insolence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do'mus—a House.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Domestic, a.</em></td>
<td>belonging to the house or family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dom'icil, n.</em></td>
<td>a mansion or abode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do'num—a Gift.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do'no, dona'tum—to Give; to Present.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Donor, n.</em></td>
<td>a giver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Donative, a.</em></td>
<td>giving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Donee', n.</em></td>
<td>one who receives a gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dor'mio, dormi'tum—to Sleep.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dormant, a.</em></td>
<td>sleeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dormitory, n.</em></td>
<td>a place to sleep in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dor'sal, a.</em></td>
<td>relating to the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Endorse', v.</em></td>
<td>to write on the back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dor'sum—the Back.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doubt, v.</em></td>
<td>to hesitate to believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Doubt, n.</em></td>
<td>uncertainty of mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do'co, duct'um—to Lead; to Bring; to Carry.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Duct, n.</em></td>
<td>a little channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Adduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to bring forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A'queduct, n.</em></td>
<td>a tube for conveying water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Conduct', v.</em></td>
<td>to lead or guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Con'duct, n.</em></td>
<td>behavior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Conduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to lead or tend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Con'duct, n.</em></td>
<td>a water pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Deduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to draw from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Deduct', v.</em></td>
<td>to substract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Duke, n.</em></td>
<td>a leader; a noble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Educate', v.</em></td>
<td>to bring out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Educate, v.</em></td>
<td>to bring up; to instruct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Induce', v.</em></td>
<td>to lead by motives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Inducem'ent, n.</em></td>
<td>a motive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Induct', v.</em></td>
<td>to bring in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Induc'tion, n.</em></td>
<td>a leading in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Introduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to usher in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Produce', v.</em></td>
<td>to bring forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Productive, a.</em></td>
<td>capable of producing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Product, n.</em></td>
<td>a thing produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Reduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to bring down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Seduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to entice; to corrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Seduc'tive, a.</em></td>
<td>fitted to entice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Traduce', v.</em></td>
<td>to calumniate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Du' al, a. relating to two.**

**Du' el, n. a combat between two.**

**Duet', n. a piece of music.**

---

**Duo—Two.**

**Doub' le, a. consisting of two.**

**Duplic' ate, a. double; twofold.**

**Duplic' ity, n. double; dealing.**

---

**Du' rable, a. lasting.**

**Du' rance, n. imprisonment.**

**Dura'tion, n. continuance.**

---

**Du' ring, prep. as long as.**

**Endure', v. to bear.**

**Ob' durate, a. stubborn.**

---

**E' brius—Drunk.**

**Ebri' ety, n. drunkenness.**

**Sobri' ety, n. sobriety.**

---

**Æ'des, æ'dis—a House or Building.**

**Ed' ifice, n. a building.**

**Ed' ify, v. to instruct; to improve.**

---

**E' go—I.**

**Ego'tism, n. talking much of one's self.**

**Ego'tist, n. one who talks much of himself.**

---

**E' mo, emp'tum—to Buy.**

**Exempt', a. not liable.**

**Exempt', v. to free from.**

**Exempt'ion, n. freedom from.**

**Per' emptory, a. absolute.**

**Re' empt'ion, n. deliverance; rescue.**

---

**Ens, en'tis—Being.**

**Es'sence, n. the best part.**

**In'terest, v. to concern.**

**Pres' ent, a. within sight; near.**

---

**E'o, i'tum—to Go or Pass.**

**Ambi'tion, n. desire of honor.**

**Cir' cuit, n. extent round about.**

**Ex' it, n. a departure.**

**Per' ise, v. to die; to decay.**

**Pres' erite, a. past; gone by.**

**Sedi'tion, n. a going aside.**

**Trans' ient, a. passing quickly.**

**Trans' sit, n. a passing over.**

**Transi'tion, n. change from one condition to another.**

---

**E' quus, for AE' quus—Even; Equal; Just.**

**E' qual, a. of the same size or importance.**

**E' qualize, v. to make equal.**

**E' quable, a. not varying.**

**Co' equal, a. of the same rank.**

**Ade' quate, a. equal to.**

**Equa' nimity, n. evenness of mind.**

**Equa' tion, n. making equal.**

**Equilibr' ium, n. equal weight.**

**E' quinox, n. the time of equal day and night.**

**Eq' uity, n. justice.**

**Iniq' uity, n. injustice.**

**Equiv' alent, a. equal in value.**

**Equiv' ocal, a. ambiguous.**

**Equiv' ocate, v. to use words of doubtful meaning.**
E'quus—a Horse.
Eques'trian, a. pertaining to horse-
manship.
Eque'sdy, n. a stable for horses.
Eq'ip, v. to furnish; to dress.

Er'ro, erra'tum—to Wander; to Err.
Err, v. to mistake.
Er'ror, n. a mistake.
Err'ing, a. irregular; vicious.
Err'o'neous, a. wrong; incorrect.

Æ'stimo—to Value.
Es'timate, v. to compute the value.
Estima'tion, n. computation.
Es'timable, a. worthy of esteem.
Es'teem, n. high regard.

Æ'vum—Life; Time.
Coë'val, a. of the same age.
Prime'val, a. of the first age.
Longe'vity, n. length of life.

Exem'plum—an Example; a Copy.
Exam'ple, n. model; pattern.
Exam'plar, n. a model; a copy.
Ex'mplary, a. worthy of imitation.
Exem'plify, v. to show by example.
Sam'ple, n. specimen.
Sam'pler, n. a pattern of needlework.

Ex'terus—Outward; Foreign; Strange.
Ex'terior, n. the outside.
Exter'nal, a. relating to the outside.
Extra'neous, a. not belonging to
the subject.
Extrin'sic, a. outward; external.
Strange, a. foreign; unusual.

Fab'rico, fabrica'tum—to Make; to Frame.
Fab'ric, n. something made.
Fab'ricate, v. to make or form.

Fab'ula—a Feigned Story.
Fa'ble, n. a feigned story.
Fa'bulous, a. fictitious.

Fa'cies—the Face.
Face, n. the surface of a thing.
Deface', v. to disfigure.
Efface', v. to blot out.
Superfi'cial, a. lying on the outside; shallow.

Fac'iles—Easy to Do.
Fac'ile, a. easily led; yielding.
Facil'i ty, n. easiness.
Facil'itate, v. to make easy.
Dif'ficult, a. hard to be done.

Fal'lo, fal'sum—to Deceive.
False, a. not true.
Fal'sity, n. an untruth.
Fal'acy, n. a deceitful argument.
Fall'a'cious, a. fitted to deceive.
Fal'lible, a. liable to error.
Fal'sify, v. to make false.
Fa’cio, factum—to Make; to Do; to Act.

Fact, n. a thing done; a reality.
Affec’t, v. to act upon.
Affec’tion, n. love; kindness.
Affec’ta’tion, n. assumed feeling.
Coun’terfeit, n. a forgery.
Defeat’, v. to undo; to overthrow.
Defec’tion, n. desertion.
Defec’t, n. a fault; a blemish.
Defec’tive, a. producing effect.
Defec’tion, n. a tainting.
Per’fect, a. complete; pure.
Prof’ciency, n. a making forwards.
Prof’cient, n. one advanced in any pursuit.
Re’fect, n. refreshment after fatigue.
Re’fectory, n. an eating room.
Suffice’, v. to make enough.
Suffi’cient, a. making enough.
Sur’feit, v. to feed to excess.

Fa’ma—Fame; Renown; Reputation.

Fame, n. celebrity; renown.
Fa’mous, a. full of renown.
Defame’, v. to slander.
Defam’a’tion, n. calumny.
In’famy, n. utter disgrace.
In’famous, a. openly censured.

Fa’mes—Hunger; Scarcity of Food.

Fam’ine, n. scarcity of food.
Fam’ish, v. to starve.

Fam’ily—a Family.

Fam’ily, n. the persons living in a known house.
Fam’iliar, a. affable; well known.

Fa’num—a Temple; a Holy Place.

Fane, n. a temple.
Fanat’ic, n. an enthusiast.
Prof’ane’, v. to pollute.
Prof’ane’, a. irreverent; common.

Fe’lix, fel’icis—Happy.

Felici’ty, n. happiness.
Felici’tous, a. happy; fortunate.
Felici’tate, v. to congratulate.
In’felic’ity, n. misfortune.

Fe’ra—a Wild Beast.

Fero’cious, a. cruel; savage.
Fierce, a. savage; furious.

Fe’ro, la’tum—to Bear; to Carry; to Bring.

Fer’tile, a. bearing plentifully.
Circum’ference, n. a carrying round.
Confer’, v. to consult.
Collate’, v. to bring together.
Defer’, v. to put off.
Def’erence, n. regard; respect.
Dif’fer, v. to be unlike.
Dil’atory, a. tardy; slow.
Infer’, v. to draw a conclusion.
In’terence, n. a conclusion.
Of’fer, v. to present for acceptance.
Prefer’, v. to like better.
Prof’fer, v. to offer.
Refer’, v. to give to another for decision.
Relate’, v. to tell; to pertain to.
Suff’e’r, v. to bear; to allow.
Transfer’, to convey; to remove.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives.**

**Fen'do, fen'sum**—to Strike; to Ward.

FEND, v. to ward off.  
FENCE, n. a security.  
DEFEND', v. to protect.

| DEFENCE', n. guard; security.  
| OFFEND', v. to displease.  
| OFFENCE', n. crime; injury.  

**Fer'veo**—to be Hot; to Boil.

FER'VOR, n. heat; zeal.

| FER'VENT, a. hot; ardent.  

**Fest'um**—a Feast.

FEST'AL, a. belonging to a feast.  
FEST'IVE, a. joyful; gay.

| FESTIVAL, n. a time of feasting.  
| FESTIVITY, n. joyfulness.  

FEAST, n. a sumptuous entertainment.

**Fides**—Faith; Trust.

FIDEL'ITY, n. faithfulness.

| DIF'IDENT, a. distrusting one's self.  
| INFIDEL, n. an unbeliever.  

CONFIDE', v. to trust in.  
CON'FIDENCE, n. trust; boldness.

| PERFIDY, n. treachery.  
| AFFI'ANCE, v. to pledge faith to.  

DEFY', v. to challenge; to dare.

**Figo, fix'um**—to Fix or Fasten; to Pierce.

FIX, v. to make fast.

| AFFIX', v. to join to.  
| PREFIX', v. to put before.  

FIX'TURE, n. anything fixed to a place or house.

| SUFFIX', v. to add to the end.  
| TRANSFIX', v. to pierce through.

**Fin'is**—the End; Border; Limit.

FIN'ISH, a. to complete; to end.

| FIn'AL, a. last; conclusive.  
| CONFINE', v. to shut up; to limit.  

FY'NITE, a. having an end.

| INDEFINITE, a. not limited.  
| DEFINITE, a. certain; limited.  

| SUPERFINE', a. eminently fine.  

**Firmus**—Strong.

FIRM, a. hard; strong.

| CONFIRM', v. to establish.  
| INFIRM', a. weak; feeble.  

AFFIRM', v. to declare positively.

**Fiscus**—a Bag or Basket.

FISCAL, a. pertaining to the public treasury.

| CONFISCATE', v. to seize as a forfeit.  

**Fla'gro**—to Burn; to Be in Flames.

| CONFLAGRA'TION, n. an extensive fire.  

**Flam'ma**—a Flame; a Fire.

FLAME, n. a burning vapor.

| FLAM'BEAU, n. a kind of torch.  

| INFLAME', v. to set on fire.  
| INFLAM'MABLE, a. easily set on fire.  

| INFLAMMATION, n. inflammation.  
| INFLAMMABLE, a. easily set on fire.
**Flat'tus**—a Blast; a Puff of Wind.

**Flat'ulent**, a. windy; vain. | **Inflate**, v. to puff up.

**Flec'to, flex'um**—to Bend; to Turn.

**Cir'cumplex**, a. moving round. | **Inflex'ible**, a. not to be bent.

**Flex'ible**, a. ductile; pliant. | **Reflect**, v. to cast back; to think.

**Deflec'tion**, n. turning from the true course. | **Infleck'tion**, n. a bending inward.

**Flí'go, flíc'um**—to Beat; to Dash.

**Afflict', v.** to pain; to grieve. | **Con'flict**, n. contest; struggle.

**Afflic'tion**, n. calamity. | **Inflict', v.** to beat in or on.

**Flos, flo'ris**—a Flower.

**Flo'ra**, n. the goddess of flowers. | **Flo'rid**, a. flushed with red.

**Flo'ral**, a. relating to flowers. | **Flower**, n. a blossom.

**Flor'ist**, n. a cultivator of flowers. | **Flower', v.** to blossom.

**FLOUR'ISH**, v. to thrive; to grow.

**Flu'o, flux'um**—to Flow.

**Flux**, n. the act of moving, as a fluid. | **In'flux**, n. a flowing in.

**Fluid**, n. anything that flows. | **Re'flux**, n. backward course.

**Flu'ent**, a. flowing; voluble. | **In'fluence**, n. power.

**Flu'ency**, n. readiness of speech. | **Influen'tial**, a. exerting power.

**Eflu'ent**, n. a flowing out. | **Super'fluous**, a. overflowing.

**Af'fluence**, n. riches; plenty. | **Superflu'ity**, n. more than enough.

**Con'fluence**, n. a flowing together. | **Fluc'tuate**, v. to move as waves.

**Fo'cus**—a Hearth; a Fire-Place.

**Fo'cus**, n. the place of fire. | **Fo'cal**, a. belonging to the focus.

Note.—The place of heat when a burning glass is held in the sun.

**Fo'lium**—a Leaf; a Sheet, (as of paper.)

**Foil**, n. a thin leaf of metal. | **Fo'lio**, n. a large book.

**Fo'liage**, n. a growth of leaves. | **Portfo'lio**, n. a case for loose leaves.

**For'ma**—a Form; Beauty.

**Form**, n. shape; figure. | **Inform', v.** to instruct.

**Form'al**, a. ceremonious. | **Perform', v.** to do or act.

**Form'al'ity**, n. ceremony. | **Perform'ance**, n. action; work.

**Conform', v.** to make like; to comply with. | **Reform', v.** to grow better.

**Deform', v.** to disfigure. | **Transform', v.** to change.

**Un'iform**, a. even; regular.

**Fors, for'tis**—Chance; Luck.

**Fort'une**, n. chance; wealth. | **Unfor'tunate**, a. unlucky.

**Fort'unate**, a. successful. | **Misfor'tune**, n. calamity.

**Fortu'tous**, a. accidental.
**For'tis—Brave; Strong.**

For'titute, n. courage; bravery.
For'tify, v. to strengthen.
For'tress, n. a fortified place.
Force, n. strength.

Force, v. to compel.
Com'fort, v. to cheer.
Ef'fort, n. exertion.
Enforce', v. to put in execution.

**Fran'go, frac'tum—to Break.**

Frac'tion, n. a broken part.
Frac'ture, n. a breaking.
Frag'ment, n. a broken part.
Frag'ile, a. easily broken.
Frag'ility, n. weakness.
Infrac'tion, n. a violation.
Infringe', v. to break in upon.

Frag'tyl, n. weakness.

**Fra'ter, fra'tris—a Brother.**

Frater'nal, a. brotherly.

Frat'ricid, n. the murder of a brother.

Frat'ricid, n. the murder of a brother.

**Fraus, frau'dis—Deceit; Cheat.**

Fraud, n. deceit.
Defraud', v. to cheat.

Fraud'ulent, a. deceitful.
Fraud'ulence, n. deceitfulness.

**Fri'gus, fri'goris—Cold.**

Frig'id, a. cold.
Frigid'ity, n. coldness.

Refri'girate, v. to cool.
Refri'gurator, n. a cooler.

Confront', v. to meet face to face.
Effront'ery, n. impudence.

**Fru'or, fru'itus—to Enjoy.**

Fruit, n. the produce of a tree or plant.

Fruit, n. the produce of a tree or plant.

**Fu'gio, ful'gitum—to Fly or Flee.**

Fu'gitive, a. running away.
Sub'terfuge, n. an evasion.
Ref'uge, n. shelter.

Refu'sal, n. a denial.

**Fu'rus—Smoke; Fume.**

Fume, n. smoke; vapor.
Fu'migate, v. to smoke.

Fu'ming, a. raging; smoking.
Perfu'me', v. to scent.

**Fun'do, fu'sum—to Pour Out; to Melt.**

Fuse, v. to melt.
Fu'sion, n. the act of melting.
Fu'sible, a. that may be melted.
Confound', v. to mingle.
Confuse', v. to confound; to mix.
Diffuse', v. to spread.
Effu'sion, n. a pouring out.

Infuse', v. to pour in.
Propfu'se', a. lavish.
Propfu'sion, n. abundance.
Refu'nd, v. to pour back.
Suffu'se', v. to spread over.
Refu'sal, n. a denial.
**Fun'dus**—a Bottom or Basis.

- **Found**, v. to lay the basis of.
- **Found'ery**, n. a casting house.
- **Founda'tion**, n. a basis.

**Funda'mental**, a. lying at the base.

- **Profound',** a. deep; thorough.
- **Profund'ity**, n. depth.

**Fu'ria**—Madness.

- **Fu'rious**, a. mad; raging.

**Infu'riate**, v. to make furious.

**Ge'lu**—Frost; Ice.

- **Congeal',** v. to freeze.
- **Congela'tion**, n. a freezing.
- **Gel'Id**, a. extremely cold.
- **Gel'a'tine**, n. an animal substance resembling jelly.
- **Jel'ly**, n. a kind of sweetmeat.
- **Gelat'inous**, a. like gelatine.

**Ge'rus, gen'ers**—Birth; Family; Race.

- **Con'genial**, a. agreeing in temper and tastes.
- **Degen'erate**, v. to grow worse.
- **Engen'der**, v. to produce.
- **Gen'der**, n. kind; sex.
- **Gen'eral**, a. public; extensive.
- **Gen'erate**, v. to beget; to produce.
- **Gen'erous**, a. noble; liberal.
- **Generos'ity**, n. liberality.
- **Ge'nius**, a. causing production.
- **Ge'nial**, a. causing production.
- **Ge'nus**, n. mental power.
- **Gen'tile**, n. a pagan.
- **Gen'tle**, a. soft; mild; tame.
- **Gen'tile, a. pure; real.
- **Ingen'ious**, a. witty; skillful.
- **Ingen'ous**, a. open; frank.
- **Ingenu'ity**, n. wit; acuteness.

**Ge'ro, ges'tum**—to Bear; to Carry.

- **Ges'ture**, n. action.
- **Gestic'ulate**, v. to use gestures.
- **Digest',** v. to arrange; to dissolve.
- **Suggest',** v. to hint.

**Glo'ria**—Glory; Honor.

- **Glo'ry**, n. praise; renown.
- **Glo'ry**, n. a prize.
- **Glo'rify**, v. to give glory to.
- **Glo'ry',** v. to praise.
- **Ingl'orious**, a. shameful.

**Gra'dior, ges'sus**—to Go Step by Step.

- **Grade**, n. rank; degree.
- **Grad'ual**, a. advancing by steps.
- **Grada'tion**, n. regular progress.
- **Grad'uate**, v. to mark degrees.
- **Degree',** n. a step; a rank.
- **Degra'de',** v. to put in a lower rank.
- **Degra'dation**, n. a low condition.
- **Degress',** v. to turn aside.
- **E'gress**, n. a going out.
- **In'gress**, n. entrance.
- **Con'gress**, n. a coming together.
- **Aggres'sion**, n. an attack.
- **Digres'sion**, n. a deviation.
- **Progres'sion**, n. advancing.
- **Ret'rograde**, a. going backward.

**Transgress',** v. to violate.
GLUTIo—to Gulp Down.
GLUT, v. to overfill; to stuff. | GLUT'tON, n. an excessive eater.
DEGLUTI'TION, n. the act of swallowing.

Gra'n'dis—Great; GRAND.
GRAND, a. great; high in power. | GRAND'eur, n. state; splendor.
GRANDee', n. a man of high rank. | Ag'grandize, v. to make great.

Gra'n'um—a Grain of Corn.
GRAIN, n. a seed of corn. | GRAN'ule, n. a small grain.
GRAN'ARY, n. a storehouse for grain. | GRAN'ULATE, v. to form into grains.
GRAN'ITE, n. grain stone. | GRAN'ULAR, a. consisting of grains.

Gra'tus—Pleasing; Thankful.
GRATE'FUL, a. thankful; pleasing. | GRAT'IFY, v. to indulge; to please.
GRAT'TITUDE, n. thankfulness. | CONGRAT'ULATE, v. to wish joy to.
IN'ORATE, a. unthankful. | GRACE, n. favor; kindness.
IN'ORATE, n. an ungrateful person. | GRA'CIous, a. merciful; kind.
GRAT'IS, adj. for nothing. | DISGRACE', v. to dishonor.
GRATU'TOUS, a. given without reward. | INGRA'TIATE, v. to put or wind into favor.
GRATU'ITY, n. a free gift.

Gra'vis—Heavy; GRIEVous.
GRAVE, a. serious; weighty. | GRIEVE, v. to mourn.
GRAVI'TY, n. weight; seriousness. | GRIEV'ANCE, n. an injury.
GRIEVE, n. sorrow; trouble. | AGGRIEVE', v. to vex; to trouble.
GRIEV'OUS, a. mournful; sad. | AG'GRAVATE, v. to make worse.

Greoc, gre'gis—a Herd or Flock.
GREGA'RIous, a. going in flocks. | EGRE'GIOUS, a. remarkably bad.
CON'GREGATE, v. to assemble. | AG'GREGATE, v. to gather into a mass
CONGREG'A'TION, n. an assembly. | AG'GREGATE, n. a mass.

Grus, gru'is—a Crane.
CON'GRUOUS, a. going together as cranes in a flock. | INCON'GRUOUS, a. unsuitable.
CONGRU'I'TY, n. agreement; fitness.

Gus'tus—Taste; Relish.
GUST, n. taste; relish. | DISGUST', n. distaste; dislike.
Note.—Gust, a blast of wind, comes from the Danish (gust.)

Ha'beo, hab'itum—to HAVE; to HOLD.
HAVE, v. to possess. | HABIL'MENT, n. a garment.
HABIT, n. custom; use. | DISA'BLE, v. to deprive of force.
HABIT'A'TION, n. a dwelling. | ENA'BLE, v. to empower.
HABIT'UAL, a. customary. | EXHIBIT, v. to show; to display.
HABIT'UATE, v. to accustom. | DEBIL'TATE, v. to enfeeble.
A'BLE, a. having power. | INHABIT, v. to dwell in.
ABIL'ITY, n. power. | PROHIBIT, v. to forbid.
**Hæ'reo, hæ'sum**—to Stick Fast; to Stop.

Adhere', v. to stick to.  
Cohe'sive, a. sticking.  
Cohe'sion, n. state of union.  
Inhe'rent, a. existing in.

**Hæ'res, hæ'redis**—an Heir.

Heir, n. one who inherits.  
Inhe'rent, v. to possess by descent.  
Cohe'rint', n. an heir with another.  
Her'itage, n. property inherited.  
Inhe'rittance, n. patrimony.

**Ha'lo**—to Breathe.

Exhale', v. to breathe out.  
Inhale', v. to breathe in.

**Hau'rio, haus'tum**—to Draw, as water.

Exhaust', v. to draw out until nothing is left.

**Hil'aris**—Cheerful; Merry.

Exhil'arate, v. to make cheerful.  
Hilar'ity, n. cheerfulness.

**Ho'mo, hom'inis**—a Man.

Hu'man, a. belonging to mankind.  
Humane', a. kind; tender.  
Hu'manize, v. to render humane.

**Ho'nor, honest'us**—Honorable; Honest.

Hon'or, n. dignity; respect.  
Hon'orary, a. done in honor.  
Hon'orable, a. worthy of honor.  
Dishon'est, a. unjust; wicked.

**Hos'pes, hos'pitis**—a Host or Guest.

Host, n. one who entertains another.  
Hostel', n. an inn.  
Host'ler, n. a man who takes care of horses.

**Hostis**—an Enemy.

Host, n. an army; a multitude.  
Hostile, a. adverse; opposite.

**Hu'mus**—the Ground.  
**Hu'millis**—of the Ground; Low; Humble.

Inhume', v. to bury.  
Exhume', v. to take out of the ground.  
Hum'ble, a. modest; submissive.
\textbf{Idem}—the Same.

\textit{Identit\textit{y}}, \textit{n.} sameness.
\textit{Identit\textit{ical}}, \textit{a.} the very same.
\textit{Identify}, \textit{v.} to prove to be the same.

\textbf{Ig'nis}—Fire.

\textit{Ignite}, \textit{v.} to set on fire.
\textit{Ign'eous}, \textit{a.} containing fire.
\textit{Ignition}, \textit{n.} the state of red heat.

\textbf{Im'ago, imag'inis}—an Image.

\textit{Image}, \textit{n.} a picture; an idol.
\textit{Imagine}, \textit{v.} to form an idea in the mind.

\textbf{Im'pero, impera'tum}—to Command.

\textit{Emp'oror}, \textit{n.} a commander; a monarch.
\textit{Impe'rious}, \textit{a.} commanding.
\textit{Empire}, \textit{n.} the dominion of an emperor, or of a mighty nation.
\textit{Imperial}, \textit{a.} royal; regal.

\textbf{In'sula}—an Island.

\textit{In'sular}, \textit{a.} belonging to an island.
\textit{In'sulate}, \textit{v.} to detach from surrounding objects.

\textbf{In'teger}—Whole; Entire; Unbroken.

\textit{Integer}, \textit{n.} a whole number.
\textit{Integral}, \textit{a.} whole; complete.
\textit{Integrit\textit{y}}, \textit{n.} honesty; purity.
\textit{Integrate}, \textit{v.} to make entire.

\textbf{In'tus}—Within.

\textit{Interior}, \textit{a.} inner; inland.
\textit{Inter'nal}, \textit{a.} inward; within.
\textit{Intimate}, \textit{a.} inmost; familiar.
\textit{Intimate}, \textit{v.} to hint.
\textit{Intimacy}, \textit{n.} close familiarity.
\textit{Intrinsic}, \textit{a.} internal; real.

\textbf{Ira}—Anger.

\textit{Ire}, \textit{n.} anger; rage.
\textit{Irr'itable}, \textit{a.} easily provoked.
\textit{Irritate}, \textit{v.} to tease; to fret.

\textbf{Ja'cio, jac'tum}—to Throw or Cast.

\textit{Ab'ject}, \textit{a.} thrown away; mean.
\textit{Ad'jective}, \textit{n.} a describing word.
\textit{Conjecture}, \textit{v.} to guess.
\textit{Decline}, \textit{v.} to cast down.
\textit{Defection}, \textit{n.} lowness of spirits.
\textit{Eject}, \textit{v.} to throw out.
\textit{Inject}, \textit{v.} to throw in.
\textit{Ejaculate}, \textit{v.} to utter abruptly.
\textit{Subject}, \textit{v.} to put under.
Ja'ceo—to Lie.

Ja'cent, a. lying at length. | Circumja'cent, a. lying round.
Adja'cent, a. lying next. | Interja'cent, a. lying between.

Jo'cus—a Joke; Sport.

Jocose', a. merry; waggish. | Joc'ular, a. sportive; merry.
Joke, n. a merry trick. | Joc'und, a. gay; lively.

Ju'dico, judica'tum—to Judge; to Decide.

Judicia'le, a. pertaining to courts of justice.
Judici'ary, n. the system of courts of justice.

Prej'u'dice, n. a prejudgment.

Ju'gum—a Yoke.

Con'jugal, a. pertaining to marriage. | Con'jugate, v. to join together.
Sub'jugate, v. to put under the yoke.

Junc'tion, n. union.
Join, v. to unite; to combine.
Joint, n. a joining; a connection allowing motion.
Adjoin'ing, a. next; contiguous.
Ad'junct, n. something joined.

Ju'ro—to Swear.

Abjure', v. to renounce upon oath.
Adjure', v. to charge solemnly.
Conjure', v. to summon in a solemn manner.

Per'jury, n. false swearing.

Jus, ju'ris—Right; Justice; Law.

Just, a. equitable; honest.
Justice, n. right.
Injust'ice, n. wrong.
Justify, v. to clear from guilt.

Ju'venis—Young.

Ju'venine, a. youthful. | Ju'nior, n. one younger.

Ju'vo, ju'tum—to Help or Aid.

Ad'jutant, n. a major's aid. | Coadju'tor, n. a fellow helper.

La'bor, lap'sus—to Fall; to Slip; to Glide.

Lapse, n. a slip; a fault.
Collapse', v. to fall inward. | Elapse', v. to pass away.
Relapse', v. to fall back again.
La'bor—Labor.
La'bor, n. work; toil. | Lab'oratory, n. a chemist's work-
Lab'o'rious, a. fatiguing. | room.
Elab'orate, a. much labored upon.

Lac, lac'tis—Milk.
Lac'teal, a. pertaining to milk. | Lactif'erous, a. bearing milk.

Lan'gueo—to Droop; to Languish.
Lan'guid, a. drooping; weak. | Lan'guish, v. to grow feeble.
Lan'guor, n. faintness; weakness.

La'pis, lap'idis—a Stone.
Lap'idary, n. a worker in precious stones. | Dilapida'tion, n. ruin; decay.

La'tus—a Side.
Lat'eral, a. pertaining to the side. | Collat'eral, a. placed by the side.

La'tus—Wide; Broad.
Dilate', v. to widen apart. | Lat'titude, n. breadth.

Laus, lau'dis—Praise.
Laud, v. to praise; to extol. | Lau'dable, a. praiseworthy.
Lau'datory, a. bestowing praise.

La'vo, lo'tum—to Wash.
Lave, v. to wash; to bathe. | Lo'tion, n. a medicinal wash.

Lax'us—Loose; Slack.
Lax, a. loose; dissolute. | Relax', v. to slacken; to remit.
Prolix', a. loosened out; lengthy. | Relax'a'tion, n. ease; remission.

Le'gat'um—to Send as an Ambassador; to Bequeath.
Allege', v. to affirm. | Del'egate, v. to send on an embassy.
Allega'tion, n. affirmation. | Leg'acy, n. a gift made by will.
Col'league, n. a partner. | Leg'ate, n. an ambassador of the Pope.
Alle'giance, n. the duty of a subject. | Del'egate, n. a deputy.

Le'vis—Light; Easy.
Lev'ity, n. lightness; gayety. | Leav'en, v. to make light, as bread.
Alle'viate, v. to make easy to. | Le'ver, n. a mechanical power.
El'evate, v. to raise up. | Levy', v. to raise; to collect.
Leav'en, n. a substance to make bread light. | Rel'evant, a. applicable.
Relieve', v. to ease; to succor.
Relief', n. ease; assistance.
Le'go, lec'tum—to Gather; to Read; to Choose.
Collect', v. to gather together.
Di'alect, n. subdivision of a language.
Dil'igent, a. industrious.
Elec'tion, n. the act of choosing.
El'igible, a. fit to be chosen.
In'tellect, n. understanding.
Intel'ligent, a. able to understand.
Intel'ligence, n. information.
Lec'ture, n. a discourse.

Le'gend, n. a wild narrative.
Leg'ible, a. that can be read.
Le'gion, n. a body of soldiers.
Neglect', v. to pass over carelessly.
Neglect', n. inattention; slight.
Neg'ligent, a. careless; heedless.
Predilec'tion, n. a liking before hand.
Recollect', v. to bring to mind.
Select', v. to choose out.

Selec'tion, n. choice.

Le'nis—Mild; Gentle.
Le'nient, a. mild; soothing.

Legible, a. that can be read.

Lex, le'gis—a Law or Rule.
Leg'al, a. lawful.
Ille'gal, a. unlawful.
Leg'al'ity, n. lawfulness.
Le'galize, v. to make lawful.
Leg'islate, v. to make laws.

Leg'islature, n. the law making power.
Leg'it'mate, a. lawful; genuine.
Leg'it'macy, n. lawfulness of birth.
Priv'il'eged, n. a special advantage.

Li'ber, lib'ri—a Book.
Li'brary, n. an apartment for books.
Li'bel, n. a defamatory writing.
Li'belous, a. defamatory.

Li'ber—Free.
Lib'eral, a. free; generous.
Lib'erty, n. freedom.

Lib'erate, v. to set free.

Lib'ral, a. mean; suspicious.

Li'bra—Lawful or Permitted.
Lic'it, a. lawful.
Li'cence, n. permission.

Li'cense, v. to grant authority to.

Li'cious, a. unrestrained.

Li'go, liga'tum—to Bind; to Tie.
Alle'giance, n. the binding of a subject to his government.
League, n. a binding or union.
Li'able, a. bound; responsible.

Ob'ligate, v. to bind by contract.
Ob'ligatory, a. binding.
Oblige', v. to gratify; to compel.

Relig'ion, n. duty to God.

Li'men, lim'inis—a Threshold.
Elim'inate, v. to put out of doors.
Prelim'inary, a. introductory.
### Latin Roots and Derivatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Root</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ligneus—Linen Thread</td>
<td>Linen thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineum—Flax</td>
<td>Flax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linqua—the Tongue; a Language</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linquo, lic'tum—to Leave; to Forsake</td>
<td>Relict, something left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liqueo—to Melt; to Flow, as water</td>
<td>Liqu'id, a liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lis, litis—Strife; a Lawsuit</td>
<td>Litig'ation, a suit at law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lit'era—a Letter</td>
<td>Literature, learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo'cus—a Place</td>
<td>Locomo'tion, the power of changing place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo'quor, locut'us—to Speak</td>
<td>Elocu'tion, a speaking out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Ventriloquism is the art of modifying the natural voice so that it seems to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Lon'gus—Long.
Long, a. having length.  | Ob'long, a. longer than broad.
Long, v. to desire earnestly.  | Prolong', v. to lengthen out.
Elon'gate, v. to lengthen.  | Lon'gitude, n. length; distance east or west.
Longevity, n. length of life.

Lu'crum—Gain; Proft.
Lu'cre, n. gain; money.  | Lu'crative, a. profitable.

Lu'do, lu'sum—to Play; to Deceive; to Cheat.
Allude', v. to refer to.  | Elude', v. to escape by deception.
Allu'sion, n. a reference to.  | Illu'sion, n. a deceptive appearance.
Collu'sion, n. dishonest agreement.  | Lu'dious, a. laughable.
Delude', v. to deceive; to mislead.  | Prel'u'de, n. something introductory.
Delu'sive, a. deceptive.  | In'terlude, n. a play between.

Lu'men, lu'minis—Light.
Lu'minous, a. giving light.  | Lu'cid, a. bright; shining.
Lu'minary, n. anything that gives light.  | Lu'cifer, n. the morning star; Satan.
ILLUMINA'tion, n. a lighting up.  | Elu'dicate, v. to clear up.
Pellu'cid, a. clear.
TRANSLU'cent, a. transparent.

Lu'na—the Moon.
Lu'nar, a. relating to the moon.  | Lu'nacy, n. madness.
Luxa'tion, n. a month.  | Lu'natic, n. a madman.
Sub'lu'mar, a. beneath the moon.

Lu'o, lu'tum—to Wash.
Ablu'tion, n. a washing.  | Dilu'te', v. to make thin or weak.
Allu'vium, n. soil deposited by water.  | Dil'u'tent, a. that which dilutes.
Allu'vial, a. deposited by water.  | Pollu'te', v. to make unclean.

Lu'stro, lustra'tum—to Purify; to Make Clean or Bright.
Lu'stre, n. brightness; splendor.  | Illu'strate, v. to explain.
Illu'strious, a. very distinguished.  | Luxa'tion, n. a cleansing.

Luxu'ria—Luxury.
Luxu'rious, a. growing rank.  | Luxu'riant, a. growing rank.
Luxu'rious, a. voluptuous.  | Luxu'riate, v. to revel; to wanton.
Luxu'riance, n. rank growth.

Magister—a Master; a Ruler.
Magis'trate, n. a civil officer.  | Magis'tral, a. having the air of authority.
Magis'tracy, n. the office of a magis'trate.  | Mas'ter, n. one who controls.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Root</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NEs, magnet'is</strong></td>
<td>Loadstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NET, n.</strong></td>
<td>The loadstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NETISM, n.</strong></td>
<td>The power of attraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NUS—GREAT; LARGE; GRAND.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NITUDE, n.</strong></td>
<td>Size; greatness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAG'NIFY, v.</strong></td>
<td>To make greater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAGNAN'MOUS, a.</strong></td>
<td>Of noble mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAGNIFIC'ENCE, n.</strong></td>
<td>Grandeur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAGNIFIC'ENT, a.</strong></td>
<td>Splendid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'JOR, a.</strong></td>
<td>Greater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'JORITY, n.</strong></td>
<td>The greater number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'GUS—A DIVINE OR ENCHANTER; A PRIEST.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'GI, n.</strong></td>
<td>A wise man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALE—BADLY; ILL.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISMAL, a.</strong></td>
<td>Sorrowful; gloomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALEDIC'TION, n.</strong></td>
<td>A curse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALIG'NUS—ENvious; FATAL to LIFE.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALIGN, a.</strong></td>
<td>Having malice and envy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALIG'NANT, a.</strong></td>
<td>Hostile to life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALIG'NITY, n.</strong></td>
<td>Violent hatred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAL'LEUS—A HAMMER. MAL'LEO—to Beat.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALL, n.</strong></td>
<td>A large wooden hammer; a beetle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAL'LET, n.</strong></td>
<td>A little mall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAN'DO,manda'tum—to Commit; to COMMAND.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAN'DATE, n.</strong></td>
<td>A command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMAND', v.</strong></td>
<td>To govern; to order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMEND', v.</strong></td>
<td>To praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMENDA'TION, n.</strong></td>
<td>Praise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTERMAND', v.</strong></td>
<td>To revoke a command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'NEO, man'sum—to STAY; to ABIDE.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANSION, n.</strong></td>
<td>A house; a residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERMANENT, a.</strong></td>
<td>Durable; lasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA'RE—the Sea.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARINE', a.</strong></td>
<td>Belonging to the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAR'NER, n.</strong></td>
<td>A seaman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAR'TIME, a.</strong></td>
<td>Near the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ULTRAMARINE', n.</strong></td>
<td>A very fine blue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Manifes'tus—Clear; Evident.
Man'ifest, a. plain; open. | Man'ifest, n. a list of a cargo.
Manifes'to, n. a declaration.

Ma'num—the Hand. Manip'ulus—a Handful.
Man'u'al, a. performed by the hand. | Eman'cipate, v. to set free.
Manufac'ture, n. anything made by art. | Manumis'sion, n. giving liberty to slaves.
Main'tain', v. to support. | Manumit', v. to set free.
Man'acle, v. to handcuff. | Manure', v. to fertilize.
Man'age, v. to conduct. | Manœu'vre, n. a skillful movement.
Manip'u late, v. to handle.

Mar'go, mar'ginis—a Brink or Edge.
Mar'gin, n. the border; the edge. | Mar'ginal, a. on the margin.

Ma'ter, mat'ris—a Mother; a Matron.
Mat'er'nal, a. motherly. | Ma'tron. n. an elderly woman.
Mat'rimony, n. marriage. | Mat'ricide, n. the murder of a mother.

Matu'rus—Ripe; Mature.
Mature', a. ripe; complete. | Immature', a. not ripe.
Mat'u'rit y, n. ripeness. | Premature', a. ripe too soon.

Me'decor—to Heal; to Cure. Med'icus—a Physician.
Med'icinal, a. having the power of healing. | Med'icated, a. tinctured with medicine.
Rem'e'dy, n. a cure.
Rem'e'dial, a. affording remedy.

Me'dius—Middle; Between. Medioc'rís—Middling.
Me'dium, n. the middle point. | Imme'diate, a. instant; direct.
Me'di ate, v. to interpose. | Interme'diate, a. coming between.
Me'diate, a. put between. | Medioc'rity, n. middle rate.
Mediterra'nean, a. between lands.

Med'itor, medita'tus—to Muse; to Think Upon.
Medita'tion, n. deep thought. | Premed'itate, v. to think beforehand.

Me'mor—Mindful; Keeping in Mind.
Mem'ory, n. the faculty of recollecting.
Mem'orable, a. worthy to be remembered.
Mem'orial, n. something to keep in memory.
Remem'orate, v. to hold in memory.

Commem'orate, v. to hold in memory.
Mens, men’tis—the Mind; Reason.
Mens’tal, a. relating to the mind.
Demen’tate, v. to make insane.
Dement’ed, p. a. insane.

Ve’hemence, n. force; ardor.

Mens’/ra—a Measure. Met’ion—to Measure.
Mete, v. to measure.
Me’ter, n. a measure.
Measure, v. to compute quantity by a rule.
Commensurate, a. equal.

Mensura’tion, n. the art of measuring.
Dimen’sion, n. bulk; extent.
Immense’, a. very great; vast.
Immens’ity, n. unlimited extent.

Mer’/cor, merc’/atus—to Buy; to Trade.
Com’mere, n. trade; intercourse.
Commer’cial, a. relating to commerce.
Mer’chant, n. a trader.
Mer’chandise, n. things bought and sold.

Note.—Mercury, an ancient heathen deity, the messenger of the gods, and the god of eloquence, commerce, travelers, etc.

Mer’/go, mer’/sum—to Plunge or Dip; to Sink.
Merge, v. to swallow up; to sink.
Emer’/gency, n. sudden occasion.
Immerse’, v. to put under water.

Mer’cari, mer’catur—to Plunge or Dip; to Sink.
Merce, n. a measure.

Emer’se’, v. to rise out of.

Submer’sion, n. the state of being wholly covered by a fluid.

Me’reo, mer’/itum—to Earn; to Deserve.
Demer’it, n. fault; vice.
Merit, v. to deserve.

Merit’ous, a. full of merit.

Mi’gro, migra’tum—to Change One’s Abode or Dwelling.
Mi’grate, v. to remove from one place to another.
Em’igrate, v. to remove out of a country.

Immersion, n. the act of putting below the surface of a fluid.

Mi’les, mil’itis—a Soldier.
Mil’itant, a. fighting.

Militant, a. a fighting.
Military, a. relating to soldiers.

Militate, v. to operate against.

Militia, n. citizen soldiers.

Min’ister—a Servant; a Helper.
Min’ister, n. a servant of the church.
Min’istry, n. the body of ministers.

Minister, v. to supply to; to manage or rule.

Administration, n. government.
**Mi'neo**—to Jut Out; to Hang Over.

| EM'TENT, a. distinguished; high. | PROM'ENCE, n. distinction. |
| IM'MINENT, a. near; at hand. | PROM'INENT, a. standing out. |

**Min'uo, min'u'tum**—to Lessen or Diminish.

| DIMIN'ISH, v. to lessen. | MIN'ORITY, n. the less number. |
| DIMIN'UTION, n. a growing less. | MIN'UEND, n. the number to be diminished. |
| DIMIN'UTIVE, a. small. | MIN'US, a. diminished by. |
| MIN'ATURE, n. a small portrait. | MINUTE', a. very small. |
| MIN'MUM, n. the smallest quantity. | MIN'UTE, n. a portion of time. |
| MI'NOR, n. one under age. | MIN'UT'LE, n. small particulars. |

**Mi'rus**—Strange; Wonderful.

| ADMIRE', v. to regard with wonder or esteem. | ADMIR'A'TION, n. affection mingled with wonder. |
| Mir'ACLE, n. a supernatural event. | Mir'aC'ULOUS, a. supernatural. |

**Mis'ceo, mix'tum**—to Mix; to Mingle.

| Mix, v. to mingle. | Mis'cELLa'NY, n. a collection of various things. |
| Mix'ture, n. a mixed mass. | MISCELLA'NEOUS, a. of various kinds. |
| Min'gle, v. to mix; to join. | Promis'cuous, a. mingled indiscriminately. |
| Commix', v. to mingle; to blend. | |
| Intermix', v. to mingle together. | |

**Mit'to, mis'sum**—to Send; to Let Go or Come.

| Admit', v. to suffer to enter. | Mis'sive, n. a letter sent. |
| Admitt'ance, n. entrance. | Mis'sile, n. that may be thrown. |
| Commit', v. to intrust. | Mis'sion, n. a being sent by authority. |
| Commis'sion, n. a trust; authority given. | Mis'sionary, n. one sent to propagate religion. |
| Commit'tee, n. persons selected to examine or manage any matter. | Omitt', v. to leave out. |
| Com'promise, n. an adjustment by concessions on each side. | Omis'sion, n. neglect; failure. |
| Demise', n. death; decease. | Per'mit, n. a written permission. |
| Demise', v. to grant at one's death. | Permit', v. to grant permission. |
| Dismiss', v. to send away. | Permis'sion, n. leave granted. |
| Dismiss'ion, n. discharge. | Premise', v. to state beforehand. |
| Em'issary, n. one sent out as a secret agent. | Prom'ise, v. to engage to do. |
| Emis'sion, n. a sending out. | Prom'issory, a. containing a promise. |
| Emit', v. to send forth. | Remiss', a. slack; careless. |
| Intermis'sion, n. cessation for a time. | Remit', v. to relax; to forgive. |
| Intermit'tent, a. ceasing at intervals. | Remis'sion, n. abatement; pardon. |
| Manumis'sion, n. sending away from bondage. | Remitt'ance, n. a sum sent back. |
| Manumit', v. to release from slavery. | Submis'sive, a. humble; yielding. |
| | Surmise', n. a suspicion. |
| | Transit', v. to send over. |
| | Transmis'sion, n. a sending over. |

**Mo'lior, mol'i'tus**—to Heap; to Build.

| Demol'ish, v. to destroy. | Demoli't'ION, n. destruction. |
Latin Roots and Derivatives.

Mis'ery, n. wretchedness.
Mis'er, n. one who is wretched through covetousness.

Mo'dus—a Measure; a Limit; a Mode or Manner.

Mod'icuum, n. a small portion.
Commo'dious, a. convenient.
Commod'ity, n. an article of merchandise.
Accom'modate, v. to make convenient to.
Discommod'e, v. to put to trouble.
Incommod'e, v. to disturb; to annoy.
Immod'erate, a. excessive.
Immod' est, a. wanting modesty.

Mol'tis—Soft. Mol'tio—to Soften.

Emol'lient, a. softening.
Mol'lify, v. to assuage; to soften.

Mo'ne'o, mon'itum—to Remind; to Warn.

Mon'tor, n. one who warns.
Mon'ment, n. a memorial.
Admon'ish, v. to warn; to reprove.
Sum'mon, v. to call by authority.

Mons, mon'tis—a Mountain; a High Hill.

Mount, n. a hill.
Mountain, n. a very large hill.
Mound, n. a heap or bank of earth.
Amount', n. the sum.
Dismount', v. to alight from a horse.
Par'amount, a. above all others.
Prom'ontory, n. high land jutting into the sea.
Remount', v. to mount again.
Surmount', v. to rise above.
Tan'tamount, a. equal in value or meaning.

Mon'stro, monstrat'tum—to Show; to Declare.

Demon'strate, v. to show plainly.
Mon'ster, n. something unnatural.
Mon'strous, a. unnatural; huge.
Remon'strate, v. to present reasons against.

Mor'deo, mor'sum—to Bite.

Mor'sel, n. a little bite.
Remorse', n. a biting again; sorrow for a fault.
Mor'dant, n. any substance to hold colors in dyeing.

Mors, mor'tis—Death.

Mor'tal, a. subject to death.
Mor'tify, v. to lose vitality; to shame or vex.
Mortal'ity, n. death.
Mur' der, v. to put to death.
Imm'or tal, a. exempt from death.
Imm'ortalize, v. to make immortal.
**Mos, mo'ris—Manner; Custom.**

Mor'al, a. conformed to law and rectitude.
Mor'al'ity, n. correctness of life.

Mor'alize, v. to apply to moral subjects.
Immor'al, a. vicious.
Demor'alize, v. to make immoral.

**Mo'veo, mo'tum—to Move.**

Move, v. to put out of one place into another.
Move'ment, n. change of place.
Mo'tion, n. change of place.
Mo'tive, n. cause; reason.
Mob, n. a disorderly multitude.
Mom'en'tum, n. force of motion.

Commot'ion, n. tumult.
Emo'tion, n. disturbance of mind.
Promote', v. to advance; to exalt.
Promo'tion, n. advancement to higher rank.
Remote', a. at a distance.
Remove', v. to put from its place.

**Mul'tus—Many; Numerous; Much.**

Mul'titude, n. a great number.
Mul'tiply, v. to increase in number.

Multifa'rious, a. having great variety.

**Mu'nus, mu'neris—a Gift; an Office.**

Mu'nificent, a. very liberal.
Commune', v. to talk together.
Commu'nicate, v. to impart.
Com'mon, a. shared by all.

Commu'nion, n. intercourse.
Commu'nity, n. the commonwealth.
Immu'nity, n. exemption.
Remu'nerate, v. to reward.

**Mu'rus—a Wall.**

Mu'ral, a. pertaining to a wall.

Immure', v. to imprison.

**Mu'tus—to Change.**

Mu'table, a. changeable.
Mu'ta'tion, n. change.
Commute', v. to exchange.
Mu'tual, a. reciprocal.

Mu'tiny, v. to rise against authority.
Permuta'tion, n. exchange.
Transmute', v. to change from one nature into another.

**Nas'cor, na'tus—to be Born; to Spring Up; to Grow.**

Na'tal, a. relating to one's birth.
Na'tion, n. a distinct people.
Na'tive, a. conferred by birth.
Na'tive, n. one who is born in a country.
Na'tiv'ity, n. birth.
Na'tural, a. made by nature.

Supernat'ural, a. above nature.

**Na'vy, n. the ships of war of a nation.**

Na'val, a. relating to ships.
Nav'igation, n. traveling by ships.
Nav'igable, a. passable by ships.

Nau'tical, a. pertaining to sailors or sailing.
Nau'sea, a. sea-sickness.
Nau'seous, a. loathsome.
Nau'tilus, n. the sailor-fish.
LATIN ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Nec’sse—Necessary; Inevitable.
Nec’essary, a. needful.
Nec’ssitate, v. to make necessary.
Nec’ssitous, a. needy.
Neces’ssity, n. compulsion; want.
Nec’a’rious, a. wicked.
Unnec’es’ssary, a. not needed.

Nec’to, nex’um—to Tie or Bind; to Knit.
Conne’ct’, v. to join together.
Conne’ction, n. a joining; relation.
Disconne’ct’, v. to sever.
Annex’, v. to unite at the end.

Ne’go, nega’tum—to Deny; to Refuse.
Neg’a’tion, n. a denial.
Neg’a’tive, a. denying.
Deny’, v. to contradict; to refuse.

Neu’ter, neu’trum—Neither.
Neu’tral, a. of neither side or party.
Neu’tralize, v. to destroy the peculiar properties of.
Neu’ter, a. neither one or the other.
Neu’tral’ity, n. the state of being neutral.

No’ceo—to Hurt; to Offend.
No’ce, a. hurtful.
Nox’ious, a. hurtful.
Inno’cent, a. guiltless.
Obnox’ious, a. hateful; offensive.
In’nocence, n. purity; simplicity.
Nut’sance, n. something offensive.

Nor’ma—a Rule or Square.
Nor’mal, a. according to rule.
Enor’mous, a. beyond rule or measure.

No’men, nom’inis—a Name.
Denom’inate, v. to name down.
Denom’ination, n. a name; a class.
Ig’nominy, n. disgrace; shame.
Nom’inat, n. the term by which we distinguish things.
Nom’inat, a. in name only.
No’menclature, n. a system of names.
Nom’inat, v. to name; to propose.
Renowned’, a. named again and again.

Nos’co, no’tum—to Understand; to Know. No’bilis—Noble.
No’ble, a. high in rank; generous.
Nobil’ity, n. dignity; rank.
Igno’ble, a. of low birth.
No’tice, v. to observe.
No’tify, v. to give notice to.
No’tion, n. thought; idea.
Noto’rious, a. known or famous (in a bad sense.)

Nov’el, a. new; unusual.
Nov’el, n. a tale; a romance.
Nov’elist, n. a writer of novels.
Nov’elty, n. newness.
Nov’elty, n. the time of learning rudiments.
Nov’ic, n. one new in the business.
Renew’, v. to make again.
Renova’tion, n. renewal.
In’sovate, v. to introduce novelties or change.
No'ta—a Mark.

Denote', v. to mark down. | No'tice, n. observation.
No'table, a. worthy to be noted. | No'tary, n. one who notes.

Nox, no'ctis—Night.

Noctur'nal, a. nightly. | E'quinox, n. the time of equal day and night.
Night, n. the time of darkness. | Equinoctial, a. pertaining to the equinox.

Nu'bo, nup'tum—to MARRY.

Connu'bial, a. pertaining to marriage. | Nu'ptial, a. pertaining to marriage.

Nu'dus—Naked; Bare.

Denude', v. to strip; to make bare. | Nu'dity, n. nakedness.

Nu'lus—None; Null or Void.

Null, a. void; of no force. | Nu'lify, v. to make null or void.
Null'ity, n. nothingness. | Annul', v. to make void.

Nu'merus—a NUMBER.

Nu'mber, n. more than one thing. | Nu'mer'ic, a. denoting number.
Nu'mber, v. to count; to reckon. | Nu'meral, a. relating to number.
Nu'mer'ous, a. containing many. | Nu'mer'ate, v. to reckon up singly.
Nu'mera'tion, n. the art of numbering. | Innu'merable, a. too many to be counted.

Nu'nicio, nuncia'tum—to Bring NEWS; to Tell.

An'nonce', v. to give notice. | Pronounce', v. to tell or speak out.
Denance', v. to declare against. | Pronuncia'tion, n. mode of utterance.
Denunci'ation, n. public threat. | Renounce', v. to disown.
Enun'ciate, v. to tell or speak out.

Nu'trio, nu'tritum—to Nourish; to Suckle.

Nu'rish, v. to support by food. | Nu'triment, n. food.
Nurse, n. a person who has the care of infants or sick persons. | Nu'trit'tion, n. the act of nourishing.
Nu'tri'tious, a. nourishing.

Oc'u'lus—an Eye; a Bud.

Oc'ular, a. known by the eye; evident. | Binoc'ular, a. having two eyes.
Oc'ulist, n. an eye doctor. | Inoc'ulate, v. to insert an eye or bud of one tree in another.

Ole'o, ol'itum—to Emit Odor; to Grow.

Abol'ish, v. to do away with. | Ob'solete, a. out of use.
Aboli'tion, n. a doing away. | Olfac'tory, a. pertaining to smell.
Adul't, n. one full grown. | Red'olent, a. diffusing odor.
O'di—to Hate.

O'dious, a. hateful. | O'dium, n. hatred; dislike.

O'men, om'inis—a Sign; an Omen.

O'men, n. a sign; a prognostic. | Abom'inate, v. to loathe extremely
Om'inous, a. foreboding evil. | Abom'inable, a. hateful.

Om'nis—All; Every.

Omni'potent, a. having all power. | Omni'scient, a. knowing all things.
Omni'present, a. present everywhere. | Om'nibus, n. a public coach.

O'nu's, on'eris—a Burden or Load.

On'erous, a. burdensome. | Exon'erate, v. to disburden.

Op'era—Work.

Op'erate, v. to work or act. | Opera'tion, n. action; effect.
Coop'erate, v. to work together. | Op'erator, n. one who works.
Op'era, n. a dramatic work set to music.

Op'inor—to Think; to Believe.

Opine', v. to think. | Opin'ion, n. belief; judgment.

Op'to—to Wish; to Choose.

Op'tion, n. choice; preference. | Adopt', v. to choose or take to one's self.
Op'tative, a. expressing desire. | Adopt'ion, n. the act of adopting.

Or'bis—a Circle; a Wheel; an Orb.

Orb, n. a circle; a globe. | Exor'bitant, a. going beyond the regular path or limit; enormous.
Or'bit, n. the track or path of a planet.

Or'do, or'dinis—Order; Rank.

Or'der, n. regularity. | Coör'dinate, a. holding the same rank.
Or'dain', v. to appoint; to decree. | Inor'dinate, a. excessive.
Or'dinal, a. noting order. | Extraor'dinary, a. beyond the usual course.
Or'dinance, n. a public law. | Or'iginate, v. to bring into being.
Or'dinary, a. common; usual. | Or'ient, n. the east; the rising sun.
Subor'dinate, a. in a lower rank. | Ori'ental, a. eastern.

O'rior—to Rise or Spring From.

O'rient, n. the east; the rising sun. | Or'igin, n. source; beginning.
O'rigenous, a. first; primary.
Orig'inate, v. to bring into being.

O'rno, orna'tum—to Deck; to Adorn.

Adorn', v. to decorate. | Suborn', v. to induce a person to swear falsely.
Or'nament, n. that which adorns. | Ornate, a. beautiful.
O'ro, ora'tum—to Pray; to Beg.
Ora'tion, n. a formal speech.
Or'a'tor, n. a public speaker.
Or'ison, n. a prayer.
Or'acle, n. one famed for wisdom.
O'ral, a. delivered by mouth.

Adore', v. to worship.
Adora'tion, n. worship.
Or'ifice, n. an opening.
Inex'orable, a. not to be moved by entreaty.

Os, os'sis—a Bone.
Os'seous, a. bony.
| Os'sify, v. to change into bone.

O'tium—Ease; Repose; Retirement from Business.
Ease, n. quiet; facility.
| Nego'tiate, v. to transact business.
Disease', n. malady.

Ov'um—an Egg.
O'val, a. shaped like an egg.
| O'vary, n. the seat of eggs.
Ovip'arous, a. producing eggs.

Pal'leo—to be Pale.
Pal'lid, a. pale; not bright.
| Pal'lor, n. paleness.

Pal'lium—Mantle or Cloak; a Covering.
Pall, n. a covering for the dead.
Palla'tion, n. mitigation.
Pal'liate, v. to put a cloak upon; to cover with excuse.

Pal'po—to Touch Gently; to Feel.
Pal'pable, a. that may be felt.
| Pal'pitate, v. to beat; to flutter.

Pan'do, pan'sum—to Open; to Spread.
Expand', v. to spread; to open.
Expan'sion, n. a spreading out.
Expanse', n. a wide extent.
Expans'ive, a. having power to expand.

Pa'nis—Bread.
Compan'ion, n. one who eats bread with another; an associate.
Com'pany, n. a number of companions.
Accom'pany, v. to go with.
Pan'a'da, n. bread boiled and sweetened.
Pan'try, n. the place where bread is kept.

Pan'nus—Cloth; a Patch or Piece of Cloth.
Pan'el, n. a patch or piece; a piece of parchment on which the names of jurors were written; a piece of board inserted into a frame.
Impan'el, v. to enrol as jurors.
Pane, n. a piece of thin cloth used in windows; a piece or square of glass for windows.

Pa'rio, part'um—to Bring Forth; to Generate; to Produce.
Pa'rent, n. that which produces; a father or mother.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives.**

**Par—Like; Equal.**

**Par**, *n.* two things like each other.

**Par'tty**, *n.* likeness; equality.

**Dispar'ity**, *n.* inequality.

**Compare', v.* to examine together.

**Compare', n.* an equal.

**Pa'reo, par'itum—to Become Visible; to Appear.**

**Appar', v.* to become visible to.

**Appar'ent**, *a.* visible; evident.

**Transpa'rent**, *a.* that can be seen through.

**Pa'ro, para'tum—to Get Ready or Prepare.**

**Appara'tus**, *n.* necessary instruments for any trade or art.

**Appar'el**, *n.* dress; clothing.

**Sev'er, v.* to separate.

**Dissev'er, v.* to part in two.

**Insepa'rab le, a.* not to be parted.

**Sev'er al, a.* many; distinct.

**Pars, part'is—a Part; a Share.**

**Part**, *n.* a portion; a share.

**Part'tle, n.* a little part.

**Partic'ipate, v.* to take part.

**Part'ny, n.* a set of persons engaged in one design.

**Par' tisan, n.* a party man.

**Part' tial, a.* inclined to favor one party.

**Apart', ad.* separately; asunder.

**Part'ner, n.* a sharer.

**Copart'ner, n.* a sharer.

**Passe'sus—a Pace; a Step.**

**Pass, v.* to move in space; to go.

**Pace, v.* to measure by steps.

**Com'pass, v.* to go round; to grasp.

**Encom'pass, v.* to surround.

**Pass'age, n.* a way or channel.

**Pass'enger, n.* one who goes.

**Pass'port, n.* a permission of passage.

**Pas'time, n.* amusement.

**Surpass', v.* to excel; to exceed.

**Tres'pass, v.* to pass beyond; to transgress.

**Pater'neal, a.* fatherly.

**Pat'rimony, n.* an inherited estate.

**Pa'triot, n.* a lover of one's country.

**Compa'triot, n.* a fellow countryman.

**Expa'triate, v.* to put out of one's country.

**Pa'tricide, n.* the murder of a parent.

**Patri'cian, n.* a nobleman.

**Pa'triarch, n.* the father and ruler of a family.

**Pa'tron, n.* a protector.

**Pat'ronize, v.* to protect; to support.
Pas'tor, n. a shepherd; a clergyman. Pas'ture, n. land on which cats graze.
Past'oral, a. relating to shepherds. Repast', n. an eating again; a meal.

Pa'tion, pas'sus—to Suffer; to Endure.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Poor, a. indigent; lean.

Pax, pa'cis—Peace.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Poor, a. indigent; lean.

Pax, pa'cis—Peace.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pax, pa'cis—Peace.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pax, pa'cis—Peace.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pax, pa'cis—Peace.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.

Pau'per, n. a poor person.
Pov'erty, n. indigence; want.
**Pen'do, pen'sum**—to Weigh; to Lay Out.

Com'pendi'um, n. an abridgment.
Com'pensate, v. to give an equivalent.
Dispense', v. to distribute. To dis-pense with, to do without.
Expend', v. to spend; to lay out.
Sti'pend, n. wages; stated pay.

**Pæ'na**—Punishment.

Pe'nal, a. enacting punishment.
Pen'alty, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Peni'tentiary, n. a prison.

**Perpet'uus**—Unceasing; Perpetual.

Perpet'ual, a. never ceasing.
Perpet'uity, n. duration to all futurity.

**Perso'na**—the Mask Worn by Players.

Per'son, n. a human being.
Per'sonate, v. to represent by action.
Per'sonally, ad. in person.

**Pes, pe'dis**—a Foot.

Ped'al, n. a key designed to be moved by the foot.
Ped'estal, n. the foot of a column or statue.
Pedes'trian, a. going on foot.
Ped'igree, n. lineage.
Bi'ped, n. a two footed animal.
Quad'ruped, n. a four footed animal.
Impe'diment, n. hindrance.

**Pe'to, peti'tum**—to Seek; to Strive For; to Ask.

Peti'tion, n. an asking.
Ap'petitE, n. hunger; desire.
Compat'ible, a. suitable to.
Compete', v. to strive for together.
Compet'titor, n. one who strives with another.

**Pin'go, pict'um**—to Paint.

Pict, n. a painted person.
Pic'ture, n. a painting.
Pic'turesque', a. like a picture.
Picto'rial, a. containing pictures.

**Pen'dance, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.**
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'en'siv'e, a. costly.**
**Pen'sive, a. thoughtful; sad.**

**Pen'sion**, n. annual allowance.
**Pen'al, a. enacting punishment.**
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Penential**, a. enacting punishment.
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'en'siv'e, a. costly.**
**Pen'sive, a. thoughtful; sad.**

**Pen'sion**, n. annual allowance.
**Pen'al, a. enacting punishment.**
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'en'siv'e, a. costly.**
**Pen'sive, a. thoughtful; sad.**

**Pen'sion**, n. annual allowance.
**Pen'al, a. enacting punishment.**
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'en'siv'e, a. costly.**
**Pen'sive, a. thoughtful; sad.**

**Pen'sion**, n. annual allowance.
**Pen'al, a. enacting punishment.**
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'en'siv'e, a. costly.**
**Pen'sive, a. thoughtful; sad.**

**Pen'sion**, n. annual allowance.
**Pen'al, a. enacting punishment.**
**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.

**Pen'ance**, n. voluntary suffering on account of sin.
Pen'tent, a. contrite for sin.
Recompense, n. reward.

**Pen'alty**, n. suffering or loss in consequence of crime.
Pen'itent, a. contrite for sin.
Repent', v. to sorrow for sin.
Pi'o, pia'tum—to Atone For.
Ex'piate, v. to atone for. | Ex'piatory, a. atoning.

Pis'cis—a Fish.
Piscato'rial, a. relating to fishermen. | Pis'catory, a. relating to fishes.

Pla'cco—to Please.
Plac'td, a. pleasing to one's self; se- | Displease', v. to make angry.
rene; gentle. | Pleas'ant, a. gay; agreeable.
Compl'aence, n. satisfaction. | Pleas'antry, n. gayety; mirth.
Com'plaisant, a. desirous to please. | Pleas'ure, n. that which pleases or
Please, v. to delight; to gratify. delights.

Plan'go, plan'ctum—to Beat; to Bemoan.
Complain', v. to murmur; to lament. | Plain'tiff, n. the one who begins
Complaint', n. a lamentation. | a lawsuit.
Plaint, n. a lamentation. | Plain'tive, n. lamenting.

Plan'ta—the Bottom of the Foot; a Plant.
Plant, n. a vegetable. | Implant', v. to set; to insert.
Plant, v. to put into the ground to | Supplant', v. to displace.
grow. | Transplant', v. to move and plant
Displant', v. to pluck up. in another place.
Planta'tion, n. a place planted.

Pla'nus—Smooth; Plain; Evident.
Plane, v. to make smooth. | Explode', v. to burst with a loud
Plain, n. a level region; evident. | report.
Explain', v. to make plain or clear. | Explo'sion, n. violent bursting.

Plau'do, plau'sum—to Praise by Clapping Hands.
Plau'dit, n. loud praise. | Explode', v. to burst with a loud
Applaud', v. to praise; to extol. | report.
Applause', n. approbation. | Explo'sion, n. violent bursting.
Plaus'ible, a. right in appearance. | Explo'sive, a. causing explosion.

Ple'o, ple'tum—to Fill. Ple'nus—Full.
Ple'nary, a. full; complete. | Com'plement, n. an act of civility.
Plen'ty, n. abundance. | Ex'pletive, n. a word added to fill
Pleon'tude, n. fullness. up.
Plen'teous, a. abundant. | Im'plemen't, n. a tool; a utensil.
Replen'ish, v. to fill again. | Incomplete', a. not finished.
Accom'plish, v. to finish entirely. | Deple'tion, n. an emptying.
Complete', a. full; perfect. | Reple'te, a. completely full.
Com'plement, n. full quantity. | Supply, v. to fill up; to furnish.
Sup'plement, n. an addition.

Plu'ma—a Feather; a Plume.
Plume, n. a feather. | Plu'mage, n. feathers.
**Pl’co, plica’tum**—to Fold; to Knit.

**Accom’plIcE, n.** one united with another in a crime.

**Apply’, v.** to put one thing to another; to seek or ask for.

**App’IcAnt, n.** one who applies.

**Applica’tion, n.** the thing applied.

**Com’plex, a.** twined or knit together.

**Com’plex’ion, n.** the texture and color of the skin.

**Com’plIcAtE, v.** to entangle.

**Comply’, v.** to yield to.

**ComplI’ance, n.** submission.

**Display’, v.** to unfold; to exhibit.

**Doub’le, v.** to make twice as much.

**Du’plIcAtE, n.** a second thing of the sort.

**Tri’plE, n.** three together.

**Note.—** Supplicate, to fold or bend the knees under.

**Pl’vo, plora’tum**—to Weep; to Lament.

**Deplore’, v.** to lament about.

**Deplor’AbIe, a.** lamentable; sad.

**ExpIc’It, a.** unfolded; plain.

**Imply’, v.** to express indirectly.

**Im’plIcAtE, v.** to involve.

**Im’plIc’It, a.** trusting without reserve.

**Multi’ply, v.** to make many fold.

**Multi’plIc’Ity, n.** a great variety.

**Perplex’, v.** to entangle; to vex.

**Ply, v.** to keep busy.

**Reply’, v.** to answer.

**Simple, a.** plain; artless.

**Sim’plIc’Ity, n.** innocence.

**Sim’plIfy, v.** to make easier.

**Sup’plIcAtE, v.** to entreat.

**Sup’plIant, n.** a petitioner.

**Tri’plE, a.** three-fold.

**Treb’le, v.** to multiply by three.

**Note.**—Pomegranate, an apple having many grains or seeds.

**Plum’bun—Lead.**

**Plumb, n.** a piece of lead attached to a line.

**Plumb, a.** perpendicular to the horizon.

**Plu’ral, a.** containing more than one.

**Sur’plus, n.** that which remains over the necessary quantity.

**Non’plus, v.** to confound; to puzzle.

**Plus, plu’ris**—More.

**Plu’ral’ity, n.** the greater number.

**Non’plus, n.** a situation in which no more can be done.

**Pom’ace, n.** the substance of ground apples.

**Pomegran’ate, n.** a fruit.

**Pom’mel, n.** a knob or ball.

**Po’mum—an Apple.**

**Pom’ace, n.** the substance of ground apples.

**Pomegran’ate, n.** a fruit.

**Pom’mel, n.** a knob or ball.

**Pom’plE, a.** liked by the people.

**Pop’ulus—the People.**

**People, n.** persons; a nation.

**Popula’tion, n.** the whole number of inhabitants.

**Pop’ulace, n.** the common people.

**Pop’ulous, a.** full of people.

**Public’ity, n.** favor of the people.

**Depop’ulAtE, v.** to deprive of people.

**Pub’lic, a.** open to all.

**Public’ity, n.** open to the knowledge of all.

**Pub’lish, v.** to make known.
Pon'dus, pon'deris—a Weight; a Pound.

Pound, n. a weight.
Pon'derous, a. heavy.

Pon'der, v. to weigh in the mind.
Prepon'derate, v. to outweigh.

Poise, v. to weigh; to balance.

Po'no, pos'itum—to Put; to Place.

Posi'tion, n. place; attitude.
Posi'tive, a. set; certain.
Post, n. a place; office.
Postpone', v. to put off; to delay.
Postu're, n. attitude; condition.
Compose', v. to put together.
Compos'tion, n. one who sets types.
Com'pos, n. a putting together; a mixture.
Compo'sure, n. tranquillity.
Decompose', v. to separate into original elements.
Depo'nent, n. a witness on oath.
Depose', v. to put down.
Depot', n. a place of deposit.
Depos'it, n. to lay down; to place.
Discom-pose', v. to disorder; to vex.
Dispose', v. to place in order.
Dispos'al, n. control.
Disposi'tion, n. management; temper of mind.
Expose', v. to lay open.
Expos'i'tor, n. an explainer.
Expound', v. to explain; to clear.

Pon'tiff, n. a high priest; the pope.
Pon'tis, a. that can be done.

Pon'tiff, n. a high priest; the pope.
Pon'tis, a. that can be done.

Pon'tiff, n. a high priest; the pope.
Pon'tis, a. that can be done.

Pos'sible, a. that can be done.
Pos'tent, a. powerful.
Im'potent, a. powerless.
Omnip'otent, a. having infinite power.

Omnip'o'sible, a. that cannot be.
Pos'se, n. an armed power.
Po'tentate, n. one having great power.
Poten'tial, a. relating to power.

Po'ssum, pot'ui—to be Able.

Pos'sible, a. that can be done.
Pos'tent, a. powerful.
Im'potent, a. powerless.
Omnip'otent, a. having infinite power.

Impos'sible, a. that cannot be.
Pos'se, n. an armed power.
Po'tentate, n. one having great power.
Poten'tial, a. relating to power.

Pos'terior, a. coming after.
Pos'terior, a. coming after.

Prepos'teriorous, a. absurd.

Pos'terity, n. succeeding generations.
Prepos'terior, a. absurd.

Pos'terity, n. succeeding generations.
Prepos'teriorous, a. absurd.

Pos'terior, a. coming after.
Pos'terior, a. coming after.

Po'to, pota'tum—to Drink.

Po'tion, n. a draught; a dose.
Po'tion, n. a drinking.
### Latin Roots and Derivatives

**Porto, portā'tum**—to Carry; to Bear; to Bring.

- **Porter, n.** a carrier; a doorkeeper.
- **Port'able, a.** easily carried.
- **Port'ly, a.** bulky; corpulent.
- **Porta'tum, n.** a covered walk.
- **Portman'teau, n.** a portable bag.
- **Port'able, a.** easily carried.
- **Port'ly, a.** bulky; corpulent.
- **Port'hole, n.** a gun hole in a ship.
- **Port, n.** a harbor.
- **Portfo'lio, n.** a case for loose papers.
- **Pur'port, n.** meaning.
- **Commont', d.** to suit; to bear.
- **Deport'ment, n.** conduct.
- **Export', v.** to carry out.
- **Import', v.** to bring in.
- **Import'ant, a.** weighty.
- **Importune', v.** to solicit earnestly.
- **Opportu'nity, n.** fit time.
- **Opportune', a.** well timed.
- **Report', n.** a rumor.
- **Support', v.** to bear; to uphold.
- **Transport', v.** to carry from place to place.

**Pr'vus**—Crooked; Wicked.

- **Deprave', v.** to make wicked.
- **Pra'vity, n.** corruption.

**Prec'ium**—a Price, Value or Worth.

- **Appraise', v.** to set a price upon.
- **Pre'cious, a.** of great value.
- **Price, n.** value; rate.
- **Prize, v.** to value highly.

**Pre'cor, precat'us**—to Entreat; to Pray.

- **Dep'recate, v.** to dread or regret.
- **Im'precate, v.** to pray curses upon.
- **Prega'rious, a.** uncertain.
- **Preach, v.** to proclaim.

**Pre'da**—Prey; Plunder.

- **Prey, n.** plunder.
- **Pred'atory, a.** plundering.
- **Dep'redate, v.** to rob; to pillage.
- **Dep'redator, n.** a robber.

**Prehen'do, prehen'sum**—to Take Hold Of; to Seize.

- **Apprehend', v.** to seize; to suspect with fear.
- **Apprehen'sion, n.** seizure; fear.
- **Apprise', v.** to give notice.
- **Appren'tice, n.** one bound to learn an art or trade.
- **Comprehend', v.** to understand; to include.
- **Comprehen'sive, a.** capacious; full.
- **Comprise', v.** to include.
- **En'terprise, n.** an undertaking.
- **Surprise', v.** to astonish.

- **Impreg'nable, a.** not to be taken.
- **Incomprehen'sible, a.** not to be understood.
- **Pris'on, n.** a place of confinement.
- **Impris'on, v.** to confine.
- **Misapprehend', v.** to misunderstand.
- **Prize, n.** something taken or won.
- **Reprev'ial, n.** a seizure in retaliation.
- **Reprehend', v.** to blame.
- **Reprehens'ible, a.** blame-worthy.
- **Reprieve', v.** to respite.

**Pre'mo, pres'sum**—to Press.

- **Press, v.** to squeeze; to urge.
- **Impress', v.** to imprint.
- **Impres'sion, n.** a mark made by pressure.
- **Compress', v.** to force together.
- **Depress', v.** to bear down.
- **Depres'sion, n.** dejection.
- **Express', v.** to squeeze out; to declare.
- **Express'sive, a.** showing with force.
- **Print, v.** to stamp with letters.
- **Imprint', v.** to press on.
- **Repress', v.** to force back.
- **Suppress', v.** to subdue; to conceal.

- **Oppress', v.** to crush by severity.
Price, n. the money asked or paid for anything.
Pre'cious, a. valuable; costly.

Pri'mus—First. Prin'ceps, prin'cipis—Original; Chief.
Prime, a. first rate; highest.
Prime, v. to apply a first coat of paint.
Prim'er, n. a child's first book.
Prime'val, a. original.
Prime, v. to apply a first coat of paint.
Prim'br, n. a child's first book.
Prime'val, a. original.
Prince, n. a king's son.
Primate, n. an archbishop.
Prem'ier, n. a prime minister.
Prin'cipal, a. chief; main.
Prior'ity, n. state of being first.
Prim'er, n. a prime minister.
Prin'cipal, a. chief; main.
Prior'ity, n. state of being first.
Priv'y, a. sharing in a secret; secret.
Priv'iety, n. loss; absence.
Priv'y, a. sharing in a secret; secret.
Priv'ily, ad. in a secret manner.
Deprive', v. to take from.
Privy, a. secret.
Priv'ily, ad. in a secret manner.
Deprive', v. to take from.

Pro'bo, proba'tum—to Prove; to Try. Pro'bus—Honest.
Prob'iety, n. honesty; integrity.
Prob'e, v. to search into.
Prob'able, a. likely.
Prob'a'tion, n. trial.
Prove, v. to confirm by experiment.
Proof, n. that which renders certain.
Approve', v. to like; to be pleased with.
Appro'val, n. the act of approving.
Approva'tion, n. the act of approving.

Pro'pe—Near. Prox'imus—Nearest or Next.
Propin'quity, n. nearness.
Prox'imate, a. nearest; next.
Approx'imate, v. to come near.
Approach', v. to draw near to.
Proxi'mity, n. nearness.
Prop'tious, a. favorable.
Prop'tiate, v. to conciliate.
Reproach', v. to censure.

Pro'prius—One's Own; Peculiar; Fit.
Appro'priate, v. to take for one's own use.
Appro'priate, a. peculiar; suitable.
Prop'er, a. suitable; fit.
Improp'er, a. unbecoming.
Improp'riety, n. unfitness.
Propri'ety, n. fitness; justness.
Prop'erty, n. that which is one's own.
Propri'etor, n. an owner.

Pug'nis—the Fist. Pug'no—to Fight or Contend.
Pu'gilist, n. one who fights with his fist.
Pugna'cious, a. quarrelsome.
Impug'n, v. to attack; to oppose.
**Pun'go, punct'um**—to Prick; to Sting.

Pun'gent, a. pricking; sharp.  
Punct'ure, n. a hole pierced.  
Punct'cal, a. exact; precise.  
Punctil'ious, a. exact to excess.  
Compun'tion, n. sting of conscience.  
Expun'ce, v. to rub out.

Poi gn'ant, a. severe; intense.  
Point, n. the sharp end of anything.  
Point, v. to aim; to direct.  
Pon'tard, n. a dagger.  
Pounce, v. to fall on and seize.  
Punch, v. to perforate.

**Pu'nio, pun'tum**—to Punish.

Pun'ish, v. to inflict pain for evil conduct.  
Impun'i ty, n. freedom from punishment.

**Pur'go**—to Cleanse; to Clear.

Pur'ge, v. to make clear or pure.  
Pur'gative, n. a purging medicine.  
Expur'gate, v. to cleanse from.

Pur'rus—Clean; Pure.

Pure, a. free from mixture.  
Pu'ri fy, v. to make pure.  
Impur'e, a. not pure; unholy.

**Pu'to, puta'tum**—to Cut or Prune; to Think; to Reckon.

Account', n. a reckoning; a narrative.  
Am'putate, v. to cut off.  
Compute', v. to count or reckon.  
Count, v. to number.  
Dep'uty, n. one appointed to act for another.

Depute', v. to empower to act.  
Dis'count, v. to count off; to deduct.  
Dispute', v. to contend in argument.  
Repute', n. character; name.  
Reputa'tion, n. character by report.  
Disre'putable, a. dishonorable.  
Impute', v. to charge upon.

Recount', v. to relate.

**Pu'tris**—Rotten.  
Pu'treco—to be Rotten.

Pu'trid, a. rotten.  
Pu'trid'ity, n. rottenness.  
Pu'treffy, v. to make rotten.  
Putres'cent, a. growing rotten.

Pu'trus—Clean; Pure.

Pu'trus—Pure, a. free from mixture.  
Pu'rity, n. cleanness.  
Impur'e, a. not pure; unholy.

Pu'tro, puta'tum—of What Sort; Such As.

Qual'ity, n. degree of excellence.  
Qual'ify, v. to render fit.  
Qualifica'tion, n. fitness.  
Disqual'ify, v. to render unfit.

**Qua'tuor**—Four.

Quad'rant, n. a quarter of a circle.  
Quad'rille', n. a dance.  
Quad'roon', n. a person quarter blooded.  
Quad'ruple, a. fourfold.  
Quad'ruple', n. a fourfooted animal.

Quart, n. one-fourth of a gallon.  
Quar'ter, n. the fourth part.  
Squad'ron, n. part of a fleet.  
Square, n. a figure of four equal sides and four right angles.  
Quar'antine, n. forty days.

**Quer'or, questus**—to Complain.

Quar'rel, v. to contend angrily.  
Quer'ulous, a. full of complaint.
**Quæro, quæsī’tum**—to Seek; to Ask.

*Quest, n.* search; inquiry.

*Questy, n.* an inquiry.

*Question, n.* something asked.

*Quester, n.* an inquirer.

*Acquire*, v. to obtain.

*Acquisition, n.* the thing acquired.

*Conquer, v.* to gain by force.

*Conquest, n.* victory.

*Requisite, a.* necessary.

**Quī’es, quiē’tis**—Rest; Ease.

*Quiet, a.* still; calm.

*Quietude, n.* rest; repose.

*Requiem, n.* a hymn for the dead.

*Inquest, n.* a judicial inquiry.

*Inquire’, v.* to seek out.

*Inquisitive, a.* curious; prying.

*Perquisite, n.* a fee of office.

*Request’, v.* to ask; to solicit.

*Require’, to demand; to claim.

**Quot**—How Many; So Many.

*Al’iquot, a.* measuring without a remainder.

*Quor’um, n.* a competent number to do business.

*Quota, n.* a just part or share.

*Quotient, n.* the number which shows how many times the divisor is contained in the dividend.

**Ra’dius**—the Spoke of a Wheel; a Beam or Ray of Light.

*Rad’ius, n.* the semi-diameter of a circle.

*Ray, n.* a line of light.

*Radium, n.* sparkling luster.

*Irradicate, v.* to illumine.

**Ra’dix, rad’icis**—a Root; a Foundation.

*Rad’ical, a.* pertaining to the root.

*Eradicate, v.* to root out.

**Ra’dio, ra’sum**—to Shave; to Scrape.

*Abrade’, v.* to rub or wear off.

*Abrasion, n.* the act of rubbing off.

*Raze, v.* to destroy utterly.

*Raz’or, n.* a tool for shaving.

**Ra’mus**—a Bough or Branch.

*Ramify, v.* to branch out.

*Ramification, n.* a branch.

**Ra’peco**—to be Stale; Strong Scented.

*Rapacious, a.* plundering; greedy.

*Ravenous, a.* hungry to rage.

*Rapt, a.* seized with rapture.

*Ravish, v.* to take away by violence.

*Rapine, n.* plunder.

*Rapture, n.* extreme delight.

*Enrapture, v.* to delight highly.

*Rapist, a.* hurrying away; swift.

*Ravage, v.* to lay waste.
ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Ita^rus—Scattered; ScarcE; Thin.

RAR'ITY, n. thinness.

RAR'ITY, n. thinness.

Mefgo, rectum—to Govern; to Rule.

Rec'titude, n. uprightness; virtue.

Rec'tor, n. a minister of a parish.

Rec' Gim, n. course of diet.

Rec'lar, a. agreeable to rule.

Reg'ulate, v. to adjust by rule.

Regular'ity, n. conformity to rule.

Rule, v. to govern; to control.

REGALIA, n. ensigns of royalty.

Re'or, ra'tus—to THINK; to JUDGE.

Rate, n. a fixed price.

Rate, v. to appraise.

Rate, v. to appraise.

Rat'ify, v. to confirm.

Ratifica'tion, n. confirmation.

Ratifica'tion, n. confirmation.

Rea'son, v. to examine by arguments.

Re'po, rep'tum—to CREEP.

Rep'tile, n. a creeping animal.

Res—a Thing.

Re'al, a. actually existing.

Real'ity, n. actual existence.

Re'alize, v. to feel strongly, or consider as real.

Ret'icule, n. a small bag.

Ret'tina, n. one of the coats of the eye, like a net.

Ret'ticule, n. a small bag.

Ret'ticule, n. a small bag.

Ret'tiform, a. having the form of a net.

Ret'tinna, n. one of the coats of the eye, like a net.

Ri'deo, ri'sum—to LAUGH; to SMILE.

Ri'dicule, a. to make sport of.

Ri'dicul'ous, v. worthy of ridicule.

Ri'dicul'ous, v. worthy of ridicule.

Deride', v. to laugh at; to mock.

Derision, n. contempt.

Ri'geo—to be COLD or STIFF.

Rig'ld, a. stiff; strict.

Rig'dity, n. stiffness; harshness.

Rig'or, n. stiffness; severity.

Rig'orous, a. severe; exact.

Ro'bur, ro'boris—an Oak; STRENGTH.

Corrob'orate, v. to confirm.

Robust', a. strong; vigorous.
Riv’er, n. a large stream. | Derive’, v. to deduce; to draw.
Riv’ulet, n. a little stream. | Ri’val, n. a competitor.
Arrive’, v. to come to. | Ri’val, v. to try to equal or excel.

Ro’do, ro’sum—to Gnaw; to Eat Away.
Corrode’, v. to eat away slowly. | Corro’sion, n. the act of corroding.

Ro’go, roga’tum—to Ask; to Demand or Claim.
Ab’rogate, v. to repeal; to annul. | Derog’atory, a. tending to lessen.
Ar’rogate, v. to claim proudly. | Inter’rogate, v. to question.
Ar’rogant, a. haughty; conceited. | Prerog’ative, n. an exclusive privilege.
Der’ogate, v. to detract. | Prorogue’, v. to put off.

Ro’ta—a Wheel; a Circle.
Ro’tary, a. turning on its axis, as a wheel. | Rota’tion, n. a turning round.
Rote, a. a mere repetition of words without attending to the sense. | Rotund’, a. round; circular.
Routine’, n. a round of business.

Ru’dis—Rude; Unwrought; Untaught.
Rude, a. rough; coarse; unfinished. | Erudi’tion, n. learning.
Er’udite, a. learned. | Ru’diment, n. a first principle.

Ru’ga—a Wrinkle.
Cor’rugate, v. to wrinkle. | Cor’rugated, p. a. furrowed.

Rum’po, rup’tum—to Break; to Burst.
Rup’ture, n. a breaking. | Corrup’tion, n. depravity.
Abrupt’, a. broken off short. | Erup’tive, a. a bursting forth.
Bank’rupt, n. one who cannot pay his debts. | Erup’tion, n. a bursting out.
Corrupt’, v. to deprave. | Irrupt’ion, n. a bursting in.
| Interrupt’, v. to stop; to hinder.

Rus, ru’ris—the Country.
Ru’ral, a. relating to the country. | Rustic’ity, n. want of refinement.
Rus’tic, a. plain; rude. | Rus’ticate, v. to reside in the country.

Sa’cer, sa’cri—Sacred; Holy.
Sa’cred, a. holy; inviolable. | Ex’ecrate, v. to make hateful.
Con’secrate, v. to make sacred. | Sac’rament, n. the Lord’s supper.
Des’ecrate, v. to pervert from a sacred purpose. | Sac’rifice, n. a religious offering.
Desecra’tion, n. a profaning. | Sac’rifice, v. to offer to heaven.
Sac’e’d, a. belonging to the priesthood. | Sac’rilege, n. a violation of sacred things.
**Latin Roots and Derivatives**

*Sagio*—to perceive quickly; to foresee.

Sage, *a*. wise; prudent; solemn.  
Sage, *n.* a wise man.

Sage's, *n.* a wise man.

Sageous, *a.* discerning quickly.  
Sagacity, *n.* quick discernment.

Presage*, v.* to foretell.

**Sal**—Salt; Seasoning; Wit.

Salad, *n.* raw herbs eaten as a relish to other food.

Salarv*, n.* yearly wages.

Saline*, *a.* like salt.

Sauce, *n.* something to give relish to food.

Salto*, to leap; to jump; to spring.

Assail*, v.* to attack.

Assault*, *n.* an attack.

Desultory, *a.* jumping from one thing to another.

Exult*, v.* to leap for joy.

Scala*, n.* a leaping or jumping.

Salus, salutis—Safety; Health; Welfare.

Saltutary, *a.* healthful.

Safe, *a.* free from danger.

Salturity, *n.* healthfulness.

Salute*, v.* to wish health to.

Salvage, *n.* an allowance for saving goods from a wreck.

Salvator, *n.* a deliverer.

Salutation, *n.* a greeting.

Salvation, *n.* preservation from destruction.

Salvo, *n.* an exception.

Salute, *v.* to wish health to.

Salve, *n.* an ointment.

Savour, *n.* taste or odor.

Savor, *n.* a pleasurable to the taste or smell.

Sapid, *a.* having taste.

Saporific, *a.* producing taste.

Sanctus, sanetum—Make Sacred; to Confirm.

Saint, *n.* a holy person.

Sancify, *v.* to make holy.

Santimony, *n.* holiness.

Sanctify, *v.* to make holy.

Sanctity, *n.* holiness.

Sanctuary, *n.* a sacred place.

Sanquis, sanquinis—Blood.

Sanquinable, *a.* bloody.

Sanquine, *a.* full of blood; ardent.

Sanquination, *n.* a relationship.

Sanquinate, *v.* to stain with blood.

Sanus—Sound; Healthy.

Sane, *a.* sound; having reason.

Sanity, *n.* soundness of mind.

Insane*, *a.* disordered in mind.

Insanity, *n.* madness.

Sapiens, sapiens—to have Taste; to be Wise.

Sapient, *a.* wise; knowing.

Sapience, *n.* wisdom.

Sapid, *a.* having taste.

Saporific, *a.* producing taste.

Sapient, *a.* knowing.

Sapience, *n.* wisdom.

Sapid, *a.* having taste.

Saporific, *a.* producing taste.

Sea—Ladder; a Stair.

Escalade*, *n.* an assault of a fortress by means of ladders.
Sate, v. to give enough.  Satisfy, v. to make or give enough.
Satiate, v. to fill beyond natural desire.  Satisfy, v. to make or give enough.

**Satis**—Enough; Sufficient.

Satis, n. an excess of gratification.
Satiate, v. to fill beyond natural desire.
Satisfy, v. to make or give enough.

**Insatiable**, a. not to be satisfied.

Scan'do, scan'sum—to Climb; to Mount.

Scan, v. to examine nicely.
Scan', sum—to Climb; to Mount.

**Scan**—to Examine.

Scan', v. to examine nicely.

**Scien'tia**—Knowledge.

Science, n. knowledge.
Scientific, a. relating to science.
Scientific, a. relating to science.

**Conscientious**, a. obedient to the dictates of conscience.

Conscience, n. the knowledge of right and wrong.

Conscience, n. the knowledge of right and wrong.

Conscientious, a. obedient to the dictates of conscience.

Conscience, n. the knowledge of right and wrong.

Conscious, a. knowing.

Conscious, a. knowing.

Conscious, a. knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.

Omniscient, a. all-knowing.
Sculp'tor, n. a carver of wood or stone.
Sculp'ture, n. the art of carving.

Se'deo, ses'sum—to Sit; to Light or Settle.

Sed'entary, a. sitting; inactive.
Ses'sion, n. a sitting.
Sede'te, a. settled; calm.
Sed'iment, n. that which settles.
Sed'ulous, a. diligent.
Assid'ious, a. constant in application.
Assess', v. to set a tax or duty.
Insid'ious, a. sly; deceitful.
Superse'de', v. to take the place of.

Se'men, sem'inis—Seed.

Sem'inal, a. pertaining to seed.
Dissem'inate, v. to scatter apart, as seed.

Se'nex, se'nis—an Old Person.

Se'nior, n. one older than another.
Se'nile, a. pertaining to old age.
Sen'ate, n. a body of senators.
Seign'ior, n. a nobleman.

Sen'tio, sen'sum—to Perceive; to Feel; to Think.

Sen'timent, n. thought; opinion.
Sen'timental, a. reflective.
Sense, n. perception; meaning.
Sens'ual, a. pleasing the senses.
Sen'sitive, a. easily affected.
Sen'sible, a. intelligent.
Assent', v. to agree to.
Consent', v. to yield.
Dissent', v. to differ in opinion.
Dissem'sion, n. strife; quarrel.
Present'ment, n. a perceiving beforehand.
Resent', v. to be angry at.
Scent, v. to perceive by the smell.

Se'quor, sec'u'tus—to Follow.

Se'quel, n. that which follows.
Se'quence, n. a following.
Sub'sequent, a. coming after.
Conse'cutive, a. following in regular order.
Con'sequent, a. following as an effect.
Ensue', v. to follow.
Ex'ecute, v. to carry into effect.
Obs'equious, a. servilely obedient.
Ob'sequies, n. funeral solemnities.
Per'secute, v. to pursue with hatred.
Pros'ecute, v. to follow with a view to accomplish.
Pursue', v. to follow; to chase.
Sue, v. to prosecute by law.
Suit, n. a petition; a set.
Suite, n. attendants following.

Se'ro, ser'tum—to Knit; to Join.

Se'ries, n. a succession of things.
Ser'mon, n. a religious discourse.
Assert', v. to declare; to affirm.
Desert', v. to forsake.
Disserta'tion, n. a treatise.
Insert', v. to set in or among.
Spell—Creep.

**Serpent**, n. a creeping animal. | **Serpentine**, a. winding; spiral.

**Serve**, v. to assist; to wait on. | **Servile**, a. meanly submissive.  
**Servant**, n. one who serves. | **Servitude**, n. slavery.  
**Serpent**, n. a kind of slave. | **Serve**, v. to be worthy of.  
SUBERVE', v. to serve slightly.

**Serve**, servatum—to Keep; to Save.

**Conserve'**, v. to preserve entire. | **Preserve'**, v. to keep; to save.  
**Conserve**, n. a sweetmeat. | **Reserve'**, v. to hold back.  
**Conservative**, a. opposing injury. | **Reservoir**, n. a place where any thing is stored.

**Severe**, a. sharp; harsh. | **Sever'ity**, n. harshness; strictness.  
**Persevere'**, v. to persist in an attempt.

**Sidus, sid'eri**—a Star.

**Side'real**, a. relating to the stars. | **Desire'**, v. to request; to wish.  
**Consider'**, v. to think of. | **Desidera'tum**, n. something needed.

**Signum**—a Mark of Sign.

**Sign**, n. a token; a mark. | **Significa'tion**, n. meaning.  
**Sign**, v. to mark with one’s name. | **Signet**, n. a seal.  
**Sign'al**, n. a sign to give notice. | **Assign'**, v. to mark out.  
**Sign'al', a. remarkable; eminent. | **Assign'ment**, n. a making over.  
**Signify'**, v. to express; to mean. | **Consign'**, v. to commit to another’s care.  
**Signify'can't**, a. unimportant. | **Design'**, v. to purpose; to plan.  
**Sign'alyze**, v. to make eminent. | **Des'gnate**, v. to point out.  
**Sign'ature**, n. a sign or mark impressed. | **Resign'**, v. to give up; to yield.

**Sim'ilis**—Like.

**Sim'ilar**, a. like; resembling. | **Dissim'ilar**, a. unlike.  
**Sim'ile**, n. a comparison. | **Dissimul'a'tion**, n. hypocrisy.  
**Assimilate**, v. to make like to. | **Sim'ilitude**, n. resemblance.  
**Dissem'ble**, v. to hide under a false appearance. | **Fac sim'ile**, n. an exact imitation.  
**Simul'a'tion**, n. a counterfeiting.

**Sisto**—to Stand; to Stop.

**Assist'**, v. to help. | **Consistent**, a. agreeing together.  
**Consist'**, v. to be composed of. | **Insist'**, v. to stand upon; to be unyielding.  
**Desist'**, v. to cease from; to stop. | **Persist'**, v. to stand to the end.  
**Exist'**, v. to have being. | **Resist'**, v. to make opposition.
**Sinus**—the Bosom; a Bend.

**Sinus,** *n.* a bay.

*Sinuos'ity,* *n.* a bending in and out.

**Insinuate,** *v.* to introduce slowly and artfully.

**Insinuation,** *n.* a hint.

**Socius**—a Companion.

*So'ciable,* *a.* familiar; friendly.

*So'cial,* *a.* relating to society.

*Society,* *n.* a collection of persons.

*Associate,* *v.* to unite.

**Solar,** *a.* hard; firm; not liquid.

*Solar'ity,* *n.* hardness; firmness.

*Solid'ate,* *v.* to unite into a solid mass.

**Solidify,** *v.* to make solid.

*Solder,* *v.* to unite by metallic cement.

*Soldier,* *n.* a warrior.

**Solidus**—Solid; Firm; Entire.

**Solid'ous**—Uneasy; Anxious.

*Solic'it,* *v.* to ask with earnestness.

*Solicitation,* *n.* entreaty.

*Solicitous,* *a.* anxious.

*Solicitude,* *n.* anxiety.

**Solidus**—Solid; Firm; Entire.

*Solid'id,* *a.* hard; firm; not liquid.

*Solid'ity,* *n.* hardness; firmness.

*Consolid'ate,* *v.* to unite into a solid mass.

**Solidify,** *v.* to make solid.

*Solid'ier,* *n.* a warrior.

**Solor,* sola'tus**—to Cheer; to Comfort; to Soothe.

*Console,'* *v.* to comfort; to cheer.

**Disconsolate,** *a.* sad; hopeless.

**Soul**—Alone.

*So'le,* *a.* single; only.

*Solitary,* *a.* alone; lonely.

*Solitude,* *n.* a lonely place.

*Solitary,* *a.* alone; lonely.

**Solute,** *a.* without inhabitants.

*Solitude,* *n.* a lonely place.

*Desolate,* *a.* without inhabitants.

*Soliloquy,* *n.* a speech to one's self.

**Solve,** *v.* to explain.

*Solve,'* *v.* to explain.

*Solution,* *n.* explanation.

*Soluble,* *a.* capable of being dissolved.

*Solve,'* *v.* to solve.

*Solvency,* *n.* ability to pay.

*Solve,'* *v.* to solve.

*Solve,'* *v.* to solve.

*Solve,'* *v.* to solve.

*Solve,'* *v.* to solve.

*Solvent,* *a.* able to pay all debts.

*Solvent,* *a.* a fluid which dissolves a substance.

*Solvent,* *n.* a fluid which dissolves a substance.

*Resolvent,* *a.* fixed in purpose.

**Somnus**—Sleep.

*Somnam'bulist,* *n.* one who walks in sleep.

*Somnific,* *a.* causing sleep.

*Somnolency,* *n.* drowsiness.

**Sorbo, sorptum**—to Suck or Imbibe.

*Absorb,'* *v.* to suck up.

*Absorp'tion,* *n.* a sucking up.
So'nus—a Sound.

Sound, n. a noise.
Sono'rous, a. loud sounding.
Con'sonant, n. a letter.
Con'sonant, a. consistent.
Dis'sonant, a. discordant.
Resound', v. to send back sound.
Unison, n. agreement of sound.
Res'onant, a. resounding.

Sors, sor'tis—a Lot; a Kind or Sort.

Assort', v. to separate into classes.
Con'sort, n. a companion; a wife or husband.
Consort', v. to associate.
Resort', v. to turn to.
Sort, n. a kind; a species.

Spar'go, spar'sum—to Scatter.

Sparse, a. thinly spread.
Asperse', v. to bespatter with cal- umny.
Disperse', v. to scatter.
Intersperse', v. to scatter between.

Spa'tium—Space; Room.

Space, n. room; extension.
Expa'tiate, v. to enlarge upon a subject.
Spa'cious, a. roomy; extensive.

Spe'cio, spec'tum—to Look; to See.

As'pect, n. look; appearance.
Cir'cumpect, a. watchful; cautious.
Conspic'u'ous, a. in full view.
Despire', v. to look down upon.
Des'ticable, a. base; mean.
Es'pecial, a. particular.
Expect', v. to look for.
Inspect', v. to look into.
Perspec'tive, n. a view through; a prospect.
Perspic'u'ity, n. clearness.
Pros'pect, n. view within reach of the eye.
Pro'spect'ive, a. looking forward.
Retrospec'tive, a. looking back.
Respect', n. regard; honor
Respec'tive, a. particular.
Respec'tful, a. looking forward.
Respec'tful, n. a sort or kind.
Respec'tful, a. naming the particular properties.
Respec'tful, a. an unfailing agent.
Spec'ify, v. to mention particulars.
Spec'im'en, n. a sample.
Spec'ious, a. apparently right.
Spec'tacle, n. a show; a sight.
Spec'tac'u'lar, n. a looker on.
Spec'ter, n. an apparition.
Spec'ulate, v. to meditate.
Suspect', v. to mistrust.
Suspicion, n. act of suspecting.

Spi'ro, spir'a'tum—to Breathe.

Spi'rit, n. the soul; the life.
Spi'ritual, a. belonging to the spirit.
Spir't, n. a spirit.
Spi'ritualize, v. to refine.
Spi'ral, n. a breathing hole.
Aspire', v. to aim at something elevated.
As'pirant, n. one who aspires.
Aspira'tion, n. a breathing after.
Conspiracy, n. a plot; treason.
Conspire', v. to combine for some evil purpose.
Dispirit', v. to discourage.
Expir' e, v. to die.
Inspire', v. to breathe into.
Inspir' e, v. to animate.
Perspire', v. to emit by the pores.
Respire', v. to breathe.
Transpire', v. to pass out; to become known.
Latin Roots and Derivatives.

Despair’, n. hopelessness. | Pros’per, v. to be successful.
Des’perate, a. reckless; hopeless. | Prosper’ity, n. success; fortune.
Despera’do, n. a reckless villain. | Pros’perous, a. thriving.

Spine, n. the back bone. | Sp’nal, a. pertaining to the back bone.
Sp’no’sus, a. full of thorns.

Spel’deo—to Hope.

Splendid, a. shining; showy. | Splen’dor, n. luster; elegance.
Resplen’dent, a. very bright.

Spo’lium—to Spoil; Booty.

Spoil, n. plunder; pilage. | De’spoil, v. to rob; to strip.

Spon’deo, spon’sum—to Promise; to Hope.

Spon’sor, n. one who promises for another. | Correspond’, v. to suit; to answer.
Spon’sal, a. relating to marriage. | Despond’, v. to lose courage.
Spouse, n. a husband or wife. | Despond’ent, a. not hoping.
Espouse’, v. to take to one’s self. | Respon’de, v. to answer.
Respon’sible, a. answerable.

Stel’la—a Star.

Constella’tion, n. a cluster of stars. | Stell’ar, a. starry.
Stel’late, a. like a star.

Ster’ilis—Barren.

Ster’ile, a. barren; unfruitful. | Ster’ility, n. barrenness.

Ste’no, stra’tum—to Strew; to Lay Flat.

Stra’tum, n. a layer, as of earth. | Substra’tum, n. a lower layer.
Strat’ified, a. composed of layers. | Pros’trate, a. lying flat.
Strat’ify, v. to arrange in layers. | Consterna’tion, n. great terror.

Sti’go—to Prick; to Spur.

In’stigate, v. to stir up; to urge. | Instiga’tion, n. a spurring on.

Stil’lo, stilla’tum—to Drop or Trickle Down.

Distill’, v. to fall drop by drop. | Instill’, v. to drop in; to teach slowly.

Stim’ulus—a Spur.

Stim’ulus, n. something that excites. | Stim’ulant, n. something that excites.
Stim’ulate, v. to spur; to urge. | Stim’ulative, a. exciting.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Stin'guo, stin'e'tum—to Mark; to Thrust.

Distin'guish, v. to mark difference; Extinct', a. put out; destroyed.

to make eminent.

Indistinct', a. not plain; confused.

Distinct', a. separate; clear. Extinquish, v. to quench; to destroy.

Sti'no, stina'tum—to Fix; to Set.

Des'tine, v. to fix unalterably. Ob'sinate, a. stubborn.

Desti'nation, n. a purpose or end. Predes'tine, v. to foredoom.

Stirps, stir'pis—a Root or Stem.

Ex'tirpate, v. to take out the roots; Extirpa'tion, n. total destruction.

to destroy utterly.

Sto, sta'tum—to Stand; to Place; to Set Up.

State, n. rank; condition. Destitu'tion, n. utter want.

Stat'ion, n. a standing place. Distant, a. not near.

Stat'ionary, a. standing still. Distance, n. space between two objects.

Stat'ure, n. the height of a person. Establish, v. to settle firmly.

Stat'ue, n. a standing image. Exist', to be.

Sta'ble, a. able to stand. Ex'tant, a. now in being.

Stabil'ity, n. firmness. Insist', v. to stand upon.

Ar'mistice, n. a short truce. In'stance, n. urgency; example.

Arrest', v. to stop; to seize. In'stant, a. pressing; urgent.

Cir'cumstance, n. a fact or event attending something else.

In'stitute, v. to stand or officer. In'stant, n. a moment.

Circumstan'tial, a. detailing all the Instan'taneous, a. done in an instant.


Con'stant, a. unvaried. N'interstice, n. a space between.

Con'stable, a. able to stand. Ob'stacle, n. something standing in

Con'struct, v. to be composed of. the way.

Con'stitute, v. to set or build together. Per'sist', v. to persevere.

Con'stitu'tion, n. a building together; the fundamental laws of a nation or society.

Con'straint', n. a police officer. Resist', v. to withstand.

Con'sist', v. to be composed of. Pro'stitute, v. to devote to a base purpose.

Con'stitute, v. to set or build together. Restitu'tion, n. a placing back.

Con'struction, n. a building together; the fundamental laws of a nation or society. Substan'tial, a. real; solid.

Contrast', v. to set in opposition. Substan'tiate, n. being; body.

Desist', v. to stand off; to stop. Substan'tial, a. real; solid.

Des'titute, a. being in want.

Supersti'tion, n. false religion.

Strin'go, stric'tum—to Bind; to Draw Tight.

Strict, a. exact; severe. Restrain', v. to draw or hold back.

Astrin'gent, a. drawing together. Restraint', n. hinderance of the will.

Constrain', v. to bind or oblige. Restrict', v. to limit.

Constrain', v. to bind or oblige. Restric'tion, n. limitation.

Con'strain', n. compulsion. Strain, v. to extend with force.

Distrain', v. to lay hold on.

Stu'dent, n. a person studying. Stud'y, v. to apply the mind.

Stu'dious, a. devoted to study. Stud'dio, n. the workshop of an artist.
### Latin Roots and Derivatives

**Stru’o, strut’um**—to Build; to Place in Order.
- **Stru’c’ture**, n. a building.
- **Construc’tion**, v. to build; to form.
- **Con’strues**, v. to interpret.
- **Instruc’tion**, v. to teach; to inform.
- **Instru’ment**, n. a tool.
- **Obstruc’tion**, v. to block up.
- **Destroy’, v. to put an end to.
- **Destruc’tion**, n. waste; ruin.

**Stu’peo**—to Be Dull or Senseless.
- **Stu’pid**, a. dull; senseless.
- **Stu’pefy**, v. to make stupid.
- **Stupefac’tion**, n. dullness.
- **Stu’pen’dous**, a. to be wondered at.

**Su’a’deo, su’a’sum**—to Advise.
- **Persua’des’, v. to advise strongly.
- **Dissua’des’, v. to advise against.
- **Persua’sive**, a. having the power to persuade.

**Su’a’vis**—Sweet; Pleasant.
- **Suav’ity**, n. sweetness; softness.
- **Suav’ify**, v. to render agreeable.

**Su’do, suda’tum**—to Sweat.
- **Exude’, v. to sweat out.
- **Sudorif’ic**, a. causing sweat.

**Su’go, suc’tum**—to Suck or Draw In.
- **Suck**, v. to draw into the mouth.
- **Suck’le**, v. to nurse at the breast.
- **Suc’tion**, n. the act of drawing in.
- **Suc’culent**, a. juicy; moist.

**Su’i**—of One’s Self.
- **Su’icide**, n. self-murder.
- **Suici’dal**, a. self-destroying.

**Sum’ma**—the Chief Part; the Whole.
- **Consum’mate**, a. complete; finished.
- **Sum’mary**, n. an abridgment.
- **Sum, n.** the whole; the amount.
- **Sum’mate**, v. to make perfect.
- **Sum’mary**, a. short; brief.
- **Sum’mit**, n. the utmost height.

**Su’mo, sump’tum**—to Take; to Spend or Consume.
- **Assume’, v. to take upon one’s self.
- **Assump’tion**, n. the act of taking upon one’s self.
- **Assump’tion**, v. to assume.
- **Consume’, v. to use; to waste.
- **Consump’tion**, n. a using or wasting.
- **Pre’sume’, v. to take for granted.
- **Presump’tuous**, a. too bold.
- **Resume’, v. to begin again.
- **Sump’tuous**, a. relating to expense.
- **Sump’tuous**, a. costly; magnificent.

**Su’per—Above; Over; High.**
- **Su’perior**, a. higher in place or excellence.
- **Super’lative**, a. highest in degree.
- **Supreme’, a. highest; greatest.
- **Suprem’acy**, n. highest power.
- **Superb’, a. grand; magnificent.
- **Su’perable**, a. that may be overcome.
- **Insu’perable**, a. that cannot be overcome.
- **Supercil’ious**, a. haughty; overbearing.
Sur'go, surrec'tum—to Rise.

Source, n. origin; first cause.
Surge, n. a rising mass of water.
Insur'gent, n. a rebel.

Insur'rection, n. a rebellion.
Resurrec'tion, n. a rising again.
Surge'less, a. smooth; calm.

Tab'er'na—a Shed or Shop; an Inn.
Tab'er'nacle, n. a temporary dwelling. | Ta'vern, n. a drinking place.

Tab'ula—a Board; a Gaming Table.
Table, n. a board for holding dishes, etc.
Tab'ular, a. in the form of a table.
Tab'let, n. a little table.

Ta'ceo, tac'itum—to be Silent.
Tac'it, a. silent; implied.
| Tac'iturn, n. habitually silent.

Tan'go, tac'tum—to Touch.
Tan'gent, n. a line touching a curve.
Tan'gible, a. that may be touched.
Tact, n. peculiar skill; nice perception.
Intact', a. untouched.
Contact, n. touch; close union.
Contagion, n. communication of disease by touch.

Contig'ous, a. touching.
Contigu'ity, n. contact.
Con'tingent, a. accidental.
Entire', a. whole; unbroken.
In'teger, n. a whole number.
Integ'ral, a. whole.

In'teg'rity, n. honesty; purity.

Tar'dus—Slow.
Retard', v. to stay or keep back.
| Tar'dy, a. slow; not swift.

Te'go, tec'tum—to Cover.
Integ'ument, n. a covering.
Teg'ument, n. a natural covering.
Detect', v. to find out.
Detection, n. discovery.

Tem'no, temp'tum—to Scorn.
Contemn', v. to despise; to scorn.
| Contempt', n. scorn; disregard.

Tem'pero—To Temper; to Regulate.
Tem'per, n. disposition.
Tem'per, v. to moderate.
Tem'perance, n. moderation.
Intem'perance, n. excess.

Tem'perate, a. moderate.
Tem'peramen't, n. constitution.
Tem'perature, n. state as regards heat or cold.

Distem'per, n. disease.

Tem'pus, tem'poris—Time; Occasion.
Tem'poral, a. relating to time.
Tem'porary, a. lasting only a time.
Tem'porize, v. to comply with times and occasions.

Extempora'neous, a. uttered without previous study.
Ten'do, ten'sum, or ten'tum—to Stretch; to Go Towards.

Te'neo, ten'tum—to Hold; to Keep.

Ten'to, tenta'tum—to Try.
Attempt', n. a trial; an effort. Tentative, a. trying.

Ten'uis—Thin; Fine.
Ten'ous, a. thin; small. Tenu'ity, n. thinness. Attenu'ate, v. to make thin. Extenu'ate, v. to lessen; to palliate.

Té'ro, tri'tum—to Wear by Rubbing.
Ter'minus—an End; a Limit or Boundary.

TERM, n. an end or limit.
TER'MINATE, v. to put an end to.
INTER'MINABLE, a. having no end.

Ter'ra—the Earth or Ground.

INTER', v. to bury in the earth.
DISINTER', v. to unbury.
TER'race, n. a platform of earth.
TER'RES'TRIAL, a. earthly.
TER'ritory, n. a tract of land.
TERRA'QUEOUS, a. composed of land and water.

INTER'MINABLE, a. having no end.

MEDITERRA'NEAN, a. encircled with land.
SUBTERRA'NEAN, a. beneath the surface of the earth.
TER'RIER, n. a dog that hunts under ground.

Ter'reo—to Make AFRAID; to FRIGHTEN.

DETER', v. to stop by fear.
TER'ror, n. extreme fear.
TERRIF'IC, a. causing fear.

DETER'MINE, v. to fix; to decide.
EXTER'MINATE, v. to destroy utterly.

Tes'tis—a WITNESS.

ATTEST', v. to bear witness.
CONTEST', v. to dispute; to struggle.
DETEST', v. to abhor.
DETESTA'TION, n. abhorrence.
TESTA'TOR, n. one who makes a will.
TESTA'MENT, n. a will.

TESTIMONY, n. evidence.

Text'o, text'um—to Weave; to KNIT.

CONTEXT', a. knit or woven together.
PRE'TEXT, n. pretence.
CON'TEXT, n. the connected passages.
TEXT', n. a passage of Scripture.
TEXT'URE, n. the thing woven.

Tim'eo—to FEAR.

TIM'ID, a. fearful.

Tol'erate', v. to bear with that which is not approved.
TOL'ERATION, n. allowance of that which is not approved.

Tol'erate', v. to bear with that which is not approved.
Tol'ERATION, n. allowance of that which is not approved.

Intes'tate, a. not having made a will.
PROTEST', v. to declare against.
PROTEST'ANT, n. one who protests.
TESTIMO'NIAL, n. a certificate.

INTOL'erABLE, a. that can not be borne.
INTOL'erANT, a. that can not tolerate.


**Tit'ulus—a Title; an Inscription.**

Ti'tle, *n.* a name; a claim of right. | Ti't'ular, *a.* relating to a title.

Enti'tle, *v.* to give a claim to. | Unti't'led, *a.* having no title.

**Tor'peo—to Be Numb or Torpid.**

Tor'pid, *a.* inactive; numbed. | Tor'pit'u'de, *n.* sluggishness.

Tor'por, *n.* numbness. | Tor'pe'do, *n.* an electric fish.

**Tor'reo—to Parch; to Roast; to Boil.**

Tor'rid, *a.* dried by heat. | To'r'refy, *v.* to dry by a fire.

Tor'pe'do, *n.* an electric fish.

**Tor'queOf tor^tum—to Twist; to Writhe.**

Contor'tion, *n.* a twisting. | Re'tort', *v.* to throw back a charge or argument.

Dis'tort', *v.* to twist out of shape. | To'r'ment, *n.* extreme pain.

Ex'tort', *v.* to wrest from one. | To'r'ture, *n.* extreme pain.

Ex'tor'tion, *n.* illegal exaction. | To'r'tuous, *a.* twisted; winding.

Retort', *v.* to throw back a charge or argument.

**To'tus—the Whole; All.**

To'tal, *a.* whole; entire; full. | Facto't'tum, *n.* a person for all kinds of work.

To'tally, *ad.* wholly; entirely. | Sur'tout', *n.* an overcoat.

**Tra'ho, tract'um—to Draw; to Take.**

Ab'struct', *v.* to draw from. | Por'trait, *n.* a likeness.

Ab'stract, *a.* existing in the mind only. | Protract', *v.* to draw out or lengthen in time.

Ab'strac'tion, *n.* absence of mind. | Re'tract', *v.* to draw back.

At'tract', *v.* to draw to; to allure. | Subtract', *v.* to take a part from the rest.

At'tract'ive, *a.* having power to attract. | Trac', *n.* a mark left.

Con'tract', *v.* to draw together. | Track, *n.* a footprint; a path.

De'tract', *v.* to take from. | Tract, *n.* a region; a treatise.

Dis'ttract', *v.* to draw apart. | Tract'able, *a.* docile.


Ex'trac't', *v.* to draw out. | Tra'il, *v.* to draw along the ground.

Portray', *v.* to draw forth or exhibit. | Tra't, *n.* a feature; a line.

Trea't'y, *n.* a contract or league.

**Tre'mo—to Shake; to Tremble.**

Tre'mble, *v.* to quake; to quiver. | Tre'men'dous, *a.* to be trembled at or feared.

Tre'mor, *n.* a trembling. | Tre'mul'ous, *a.* shaking; quivering.

**Trep'idus—Agitated; Trembling.**

Intrep'id, *a.* not trembling; fearless. | Trep'ida'tion, *n.* fear; tremor.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

Tres, tri'a—Three.

Treb'le, a. threefold.
Tri'ple, a. threefold.
Tri'Ad, n. the union of three.
Tri'angle, n. a figure with three angles.
Tri'Une, n. three in one.
Tri'o, n. three united.

Tri'pod, n. a three legged stool.
Tri'dent, n. an instrument having three prongs.
Tri'nity, n. a union of three in one.
Tri'Vail, a. unimportant.
Tri'sect', v. to divide into three parts.

Trib'uo, trib'utum—to Give; to Pay.

Trib'ute, n. a tax paid to a conqueror.
Trib'utary, a. paying tribute.
At'tribute, v. to ascribe.
Contri'bute, v. to give with others.
Distrib'ute, v. to deal out.
Distrib'u'tion, n. a giving to several.
Retrib'u'tive, a. repaying.

Re trib'u'tion, n. a paying back.

Tri'bus—a Tribe.

Tri'ble, n. a distinct body of people.
Tri'b'nal, n. a court of justice.

Tri'Une, n. a Roman officer.

Tri'bune, n. an officer chosen by the common people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles.

Tri'bus, a Roman officer.

Tri'bus, originally a third part of the Roman people, afterwards a tribe; Tres, three. Tribune, an officer chosen by the common people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles.

Tri'bus, a Roman officer.

Tri'bus, originally a third part of the Roman people, afterwards a tribe; Tres, three. Tribune, an officer chosen by the common people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles.

Tri'bus, originally a third part of the Roman people, afterwards a tribe; Tres, three. Tribune, an officer chosen by the common people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles.

Tru'do, tru'sum—to Thrust; to Push.

Abstruse', a. difficult to be understood.
Detru'de', v. to thrust down.
Intru'de', v. to thrust in.
Extru'sion, n. the act of thrusting out.

Obtru'sion, n. the act of obtruding.
Obtru'sive, a. bold; coming uninvited.

Intru'sion, n. the act of intruding.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'ber, a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, a small tumor.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Note.—Tuber, a thickened portion of a subterranean stem or branch, having eyes or buds, as a potato.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.

Tu'ber—A Swelling.

Tu'ber, n. a knob in roots.
Tu'bercle, n. a small tumor.

Protu'berance, n. a swelling out.

Tu'berous, a. having tubes.
** LATIN ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES. **

*Tu'n'do, tu'sum*—to Beat; to Bruise.

Contu'sion, *n.* a bruise. | Obtuse', *a.* dulled or blunted.

**Tur'ba—**a Crowd; Confusion.

Disturb', *v.* to disquiet. | Trou'ble, *n.* perplexity.


Tur'bulence, *n.* violence.

**Tur'geo—**to Swell; to be Inflated.


**U'ber—**Fruitful; Plentiful.


**Ulte'rior—**Further. **Ul'timus—**Furthest or Last.


Ul'timate, *a.* furthest; final; last. | Ulti'ma'tum, *n.* a final proposition.

**Um'bra—**a Shadow or Shade.

Um'brage, *n.* suspicion of injury; malignity.

Umbra'geous, *a.* shady.

**Un'da—**a Wave.

Un'dulate, *v.* to move like waves. | Abun'dance, *n.* more than enough.

Un'dulating, *a.* rising and falling. | Intu'ndate, *v.* to flow upon.


Abound', *v.* to be in great plenty. | Redound', *v.* to be sent back, as a wave; to result.


**Un'guo, unc'tum—**to Anoint.


Unc'tuous, *a.* oily; greasy. | Oint'ment, *n.* a salve.

**Un'us—**One; Alone.

Un'it, *n.* a single thing. | Un'iform, *a.* even; regular.

Un'ity, *n.* oneness. | Un'ion, *n.* concord; agreement.

Unite', *v.* to make one; to join. | Unique', *a.* the only one of its kind.

Disunite', *v.* to separate. | Unison, *n.* concord of sounds.

Reunite', *v.* to unite again. | Universe, *n.* the whole system of things.

Unan'im'ity, *n.* agreement in opinion. | Univer'sal, *a.* pertaining to all.

Unan'im'ous, *a.* of one mind.

---

Note.—Union, the upper, inner corner of a flag, the rest being called the fly. The union of the U. S. flag is a blue field with white stars, representing the confederation of the States, one for each State, and the fly is composed of thirteen alternate white and red stripes, representing the original thirteen states.
Urbs, ur'bis—a City.
Ur'ban, a. pertaining to a city. | Urban'ity, n. politeness.
Urbane', a. civil; polite; refined. | Sub'urbs, n. the out part of a city.

U'tor, u'sus—to Use.
Use, v. to employ. | Misuse', v. to treat ill.
Use'ful, a. serviceable. | Util'ity, n. usefulness.
U'sual, a. customary. | Inutil'ity, n. uselessness.
U'sage, n. established custom. | Peruse', v. to read.
Abuse', v. to use improperly. | U'sury, n. illegal interest.
Disuse', v. to cease to use. | U'surp', v. to seize without right.
Uten'sil, n. that which is used.

Vae'co, vaca'tum—to Be Empty; to Be at Leisure.
Va'cant, a. empty. | Vac'uum, n. an empty space.
Vaca'tion, n. being at leisure; recess. | Evac'uate, v. to make empty.

Vae'do, va'sum—to Go.
Eva'de', v. to go from or shun. | Inva'de', v. to enter, as an enemy.
Eva'sion, n. an artifice to elude. | Inva'sion, n. a hostile entrance.
Pervade', v. to pass through.

Va'gus—Wandering.
Va'grant, n. an idle wanderer. | Vag'abond, n. a worthless person.
Va'grant, a. wandering; unsettled. | Extrav'agant, a. wasteful; excessive.
Vague, a. indefinite; uncertain. | Extrav'agance, n. excess.
Vaga'ry, n. a whim; a caprice.

Va'leo—to Be Well or Strong; to Be Worth.
Avail', v. to take advantage of; to be of use to. | Prev'alence, n. general existence.
In'valid, n. a sick person. | Val'ediction, n. a farewell.
Inval'id, a. of no force. | Val'iant, a. brave; strong.
Inval'idate, v. to make weak or null. | Val'id, a. of full force; good in law.
Conva'les'cent, a. recovering health and strength. | Valid'ity, n. soundness; strength.
Equiv'alent, a. equal in value. | Val'or, n. bravery.
Prevail', v. to overcome; to have effect. | Val'ue, n. worth; price.
Prev'alent, a. widely existing. | Inval'uable, a. precious above estimation.

Va'nis—Vain; Empty.
Vain, a. empty; worthless. | Van'ish, v. to disappear.
Van'ity, n. petty or empty pride. | Evan'es'cent, a. fleeting.

Va'rius—Changeable; Diverse; Different.
Va'ry, v. to make different. | Va'riegate, v. to diversify.
Va'riance, n. disagreement. | Vari'ety, a. change; diversity.
VA'POR—Steam; Fume.

VA'POR, n. fume, steam; mist; fog. | EVAP'ORATE, v. to pass away in vapor.

VAS'TUS—Very Large; Desert.

VAST, a. very large; great. | DEVASTA'TION, n. waste; havoc.
DEVAS'TATE, v. to lay waste. | WASTE, n. a desolate country.

VE'HO, vec'tum—to Carry; to Bear.

CONVEY', v. to carry. | INVEIGH', v. to carry or bring charges against.
CONVEY'ANCE, n. that which conveys. | VE'HEMENCE, n. ardor; violence.
INVE'CTIVE, n. angry abuse. | VE'HICLE, n. a carriage.

VEL'LO, vul'sum—to Pull; to Pluck.

CONVULSE', v. to give violent motion to. | REVUL'SION, n. a drawing back.

VE'LO—to Cover; to Conceal.

VEIL, v. to hide; to cover. | ENVEL'OP, v. to wrap up.
VEIL, n. a curtain. | REVEAL', v. to draw back the veil; to make known.
DEVEL'OP, v. to unfold; to unclose. | REVELA'TION, n. discovery.
DEVEL'OPMENT, n. an unfolding.

VEN'DO—to Sell.

VEND, v. to sell. | VEN'DUE', n. an auction.
VEND'ER, n. one who sells. | VE'NAL, a. that may be bought or sold.

VEN'E'NUM—Poison; Venom.

VEN'OM, n. poison. | VEN'O'MOUS, a. poisonous.
ENVEN'OM, v. to poison.

VEN'NIO, ven'tum—to Come; to Go.

AD'VENT, n. a coming. | EVENT', n. that which happens.
ADVENT'URE, n. a hazard or risk. | EVENT'UAL, a. happening as a result.
ADVENT'UOUS, a. accidental. | EVENT'UALLY, ad. in the event.
AV'ENUE, n. a passage. | EVENT'UATE, v. to terminate.
CIRCUMVENT', v. to come round. | INTERVENE', v. to come between.
CONTRAVEN'E', v. to hinder. | INVENT', v. to devise.
CONVENE', v. to assemble. | PREVENT', v. to hinder.
CONVEN'TION, n. a coming together. | REV'ENUE, n. the income of a state.
CONVEN'IENT, a. fit; suitable. | VEN'TURE, v. to run a hazard; to dare.
CONVEN'TIONAL, a. customary. | VEN'TUROUS, a. daring; bold.
COV'ENANT, n. a mutual agreement.

VER'BUM—a Word.

VER'B, n. a part of speech. | VERROSE', a. full of words.
VER'BAL, a. uttered by the mouth. | PROV'ERB, n. a maxim.
VER'BIA'GE, n. an unnecessary profusion of words. | AD'VERB, n. a part of speech.
VER'BA'TIM, ad. word for word.
Ven'tus—the Wind.

Vent, n. an air hole.
Ven'tiduct, n. a passage for air.

Ven'ror—to Fear; to Stand in Awe Of.

Reverse', v. to respect greatly.
Rev'ence, n. great respect; awe.
Rev'erend, a. worthy of reverence.

Ver'go—to Turn or Tend Towards.

Verge, n. brink; border; edge.
Verge, v. to bend towards.
Converge', v. to tend to one point.
Divergent, a. going apart.

Ver'mis—a Worm.

Ver'min, n. noxious animal.
Ver'mifuge, n. a medicine to destroy worms.
Vermic'lar, a. resembling a worm.
Vermicel'li, n. a paste in the form of worms.

Ver'to, ver'sum—to Turn.

Advert', v. to turn to.
Inadver'tence, n. heedlessness.
Ad'verse, a. opposed; hostile.
Ad'versity, n. misfortune.
Ad'versary, n. an enemy.
Ad'verte', v. to publish a notice.
Animad'ver'tion, n. censure.
Avert', v. to turn away.
A'version, n. dislike.
Con'trovert', v. to dispute.
Con'troversy, n. disputation.
Con'verte', v. to change from one condition to another.
Con'verse, v. to discourse with.
Con'verse, n. an opposite proposition.
Divert', v. to turn off; to amuse.
Div'er'sion, n. amusement.
Di'vers, a. several; more than one.
Di'versity, a. varied; unlike.
Di'versity, n. variety; difference.
Di'versify, v. to vary.
In'vert', v. to turn upside down.

Pervert', v. to turn to a wrong use.
Perverse', a. obstinately wrong.
Perv'er'sion, n. a wrong use.
Revert', v. to turn back.
Reverse', v. to turn the front part back.
Re'ver'sion, n. a turning or falling back.
Subvert', v. to overthrow.
Sub'versive, a. tending to overthrow.
Trans'verse, a. lying across.
Trav'ers, v. to pass over.
Ver'satile, a. easily turning to a new task.
Verse, n. a line of poetry.
Ver'sify, v. to make verse.
Ver'sion, n. a translation.
Ver'tebra, n. a joint of the spine.
Ver'tex, n. the top.
Vert'ical, a. overhead.
Vert'igo, n. giddiness.
Vor'tex, n. a whirlpool.

Ver'rus—True.

Ver'ity, n. truth.
Ver'acity, n. habitual observance of truth.
Ver'acious, a. observant of truth.
A ver', v. to declare positively.

Ve'ritate, v. to cause a circulation of air.
Reveren'tial, a. expressing reverence.
Con'verse, n. an opposite proposition.
Ver'dict, n. the report of a jury.
Ver'ify, v. to prove true.
Ver'itable, a. true; genuine.
Vesti'gium—a Footstep; a Track or Trace.

Ves'tige, n. a track; a trace. | Inves'tigate, v. to search into.

Ves'tis—a Garment: Clothing.

Inves'tigate, v. to search into.

Vest, n. an outer garment. | Divest', v. to strip; to deprive.

Ves'titure, n. a garment; a robe. | Ves'try, n. a room in a church for the sacred garments, etc.

Ve'tus, vet'eris—Old.

Vet'eran, n. an old soldier. | Invet'erate, a. fixed by long continuance.

De'verate, v. to turn aside.

De'verous, a. wandering. | Ob'verate, v. to remove.

En'very, n. a public messenger. | Ob'verous, a. plain to be seen.

Per'verous, a. penetrable. | Pre'verous, a. antecedent.

Imper'verous, a. not admitting a passage through. | Vi'duct, n. a structure supporting a passage way.

Vi'ca—a Way.

De'veiate, v. to turn aside.

De'veous, a. wandering. | Ob'veiate, v. to remove.

En'veoy, n. a public messenger. | Ob'veous, a. plain to be seen.

Per'veious, a. penetrable. | Pre'veious, a. antecedent.

Imper'veious, a. not admitting a passage through.

Vi'cis—a Change; in stead.

Vic'ar, n. a substitute. | Vi'ce'roy, n. a king's deputy governor.

Vic'egen'rent, n. a deputy. | Vicis'situde, n. change.

Vi'sion, n. sight. | Prov'ident, a. providing for.

Vi'sible, a. that can be seen. | Prov'en'der, n. food for cattle.

Vi'sionary, a. not real. | Prov'i'dence, n. forethought.

Vi'sit, v. to go to see. | Provi'sion, n. victuals; food.

Vi'sual, a. pertaining to sight. | Provi'so, n. something that provides against.

Vi'sor, n. a mask. | Pru'dent, a. cautious; wise.

Vi'sta, n. a view; a prospect. | Pur'vex, v. to provide.

Vi'sage, n. the countenance. | Pur'vey'or, n. a provider.

Vi ew, n. a seeing or sight. | Revise', v. to examine again.

Ev'ident, a. plain; apparent. | Review', n. a critical examination.

Invis'ible, a. not to be seen. | Supervi'se', v. to overlook.

Provi'de', v. to see to beforehand. | Survey', v. to view carefully.

Vi'duo—to Deprive Of; to part.

Avoid', v. to keep clear from. | Divide', v. to separate.

Devoid', v. destitute of. | Div'idend, n. a share.

Void, a. empty. | Individ'ual, n. a single person.

Vig'or—Strength.

Vig'or, n. strength; energy. | Invig'orate, v. to strengthen.

Vig'orous, a. full of strength. | Vig'orously, ad, with force.
Vigílo—to Watch; to Keep Awake.

Vig'il, n. a watching. | Vig'ilant, a. watchful.

Vilis—of Little Worth; Cheap; Vile.

Vile, a. base; mean; wicked. | Vilify, v. to defame; to abuse.
Vile'ly, ad. basely; meanly. | Revile', v. to vilify again and again.

Vin'co, vic'tum—to Conquer; to Overcome.

Convince', v. to satisfy by evidence. | Invin'cible, a. unconquerable.
Convict', v. to prove guilty. | Prov'ince, n. a subject country; a division of a country.
Con'vict, n. one found guilty. | Van'quish, v. to conquer.
Conviction, n. the state of being convicted or convinced; belief. | Vic'tor, n. a conqueror.
Evince, v. to show clearly. | Vic'tory, n. conquest.
Vic'tim, n. a living being sacrificed.

Vin'dex, vin'dicus—a Defender or Avenger.

Vin'dicate, v. to defend; to justify. | Revenge', v. to return an injury.
Vindic'tive, a. revengeful. | Avenge', v. to punish for an injury.
Ven'geance, n. recompense of evil.

Vi'n—Wine.

Vine, n. the plant which produces grapes. | Vin'egar, n. sour wine.
Vynous, a. having the qualities of wine. | Vin'tage, n. the crop of grapes.
Vin'e'yard, n. a plantation of grape vines.

Vir—a Man.


Vi'rus—Poison.

Vir'u'le, n. malignity. | Vir'u'le, a. full of poison.

Vit'tium—a Vice; a Fault.

Vice, n. a fault; a blemish. | Vic'ious, a. wicked; sinful.
Vi'tiate, v. to deprave; to spoil.

Vi'ce—to Shun; to Escape.

Inev'table, a. that cannot be avoided. | Inev'tably, ad. certainly.

Vit'rum—Glass.

Vitr'eous, a. resembling glass. | Vitr'ify, v. to change into glass.

Vit'ru'm—Glass.

Vit'rus—Poison.

Vit'tium—a Vice; a Fault.

Vit'tual, n. food; provisions. | Vitr'ale, a. necessary to life.
Vit'ual, a. necessary to life. | Vivac'i'ty, n. liveliness.
Vit'ry, a. active; bright.
Viv'ify, v. to animate.
Vo’co, voca’tum—to Call.

Ad’vocate, n. a pleader.
Avoca’tion, n. a calling or employment.
Convoca’tion, n. an assembly.
Convok’e, v. to call together.
Equiv’ocat, a. doubtful.
Equivo’cate, v. to use doubtful expressions.
Evoke’, v. to call forth.
Invo’cation, n. a solemn address or prayer.

Vowe’l, n. a simple sound.

Vo’lo, vola’tum—to Fly.

Vol’atile, a. easily evaporated; gay; fickle.

Vo’lo, voli’tum—to Will; to Wish.

Benev’olence, n. good will.
Malev’olence, n. ill will.
Vol’ition, n. the power of willing.

Vol’uptu’ous, a. full of pleasure.

Volup’tus—Pleasure.

Vol’uble, a. rolling; fluent.

Vol’ume, n. a roll; a book.

Vol’untary, a. acting from choice.
Volun’tary, a. acting from choice.
Invol’untary, a. not willing.

Vo’tum—A Vow; a Wish.

Avow’, v. to declare openly.
Devote’, v. to set apart.
Devot’ion, n. piety; affection.
Devout’, a. earnest; sincere.

Vo’tary, n. one who has vowed.
Vote, n. a wish expressed.
Vo’tive, a. given by vow.

Vulca’nus—the God of Fire.

Volca’no, n. a burning mountain.

Vul’gar, a. common; unrefined.
Vul’gar’ism, n. a vulgar expression.

Vul’gate, n. an ancient Latin version of the Bible.
GREEK ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

*Acade'mia, (ἀκαδημία,)*—a GROVE near ATHENS, WHERE PLATO TAUGHT PHILOSOPHY.

**Acad'emy, n.** a place of instruction. | **Academ'ic, a.** relating to an academy.

*Ac'ke-me, (ἀκμή,)*—the SUMMIT.

**Acme, n.** the top; the highest point.

*Acou'o, (ἀκούω,)*—to HEAR.

**Acous'tic, a.** relating to hearing. | **Acous'tics, n.** the science of sounds.

*Ac'rons, (ἀκρόν,)*—SUMMIT; EXTREMITY.

**Acrop'olis, n.** the summit of a city; | **Acros'tic, n.** a kind of poem.
a citadel.

*A'er, (ἀέρ,)*—the AIR.

**Ae'rial, a.** consisting of air. | **A'erolite, n.** a meteoric stone.

**Aeron'aut, n.** one who sails in the air.

*Dem'agogue, n.** a factious or sedi-
tious leader.

**Ped'agogue, n.** a schoolmaster.

**Syn'agogue, n.** a Jewish church.

*Ag'ony, n.** struggle under severe pain.

**Ag'onize, v.** to afflict with agony.

**Antag'onist, n.** an opponent.

*Al'gos, (ἀλγος,)*—PAIN.

**Cephal'algy, n.** the headache. | **Ondontal'gia, n.** the toothache.

*Alle'lon, (ἀλλάλων,)*—ONE ANOTHER; EACH OTHER.

**Par'allel, a.** equidistant at all points. | **Unpar'alleled, a.** unequaled.

*Al'los, (ἀλλός,)*—ANOTHER.

**Al'legory, n.** a figurative narration. | **Allegor'ical, a.** not literal.

*Al'pha, (αλφα,)*—the FIRST LETTER IN THE GREEK ALPHABET.

**Al'phabet, n.** the letters of a lan-
guage. | **Alphabet'ical, a.** in the order of the alphabet.
Ang'elos, (αγγελος.)—a Messenger; a Bringer of Tidings.

An'gel, n. a spiritual messenger.
ArchAn'gel, n. a chief angel.
EvAN'gel, n. good tidings; the gospel.
Evan'gelize, v. to teach the gospel to.

An'thos, (ἀνθος.)—a Flower.

Anthol'oogy, n. a discourse on flowers.
Polyan'thus, n. a plant with many flowers.

An'thopos, (ἀνθρωπος.)—a Man; a Human Being.

Mis'anthrope, n. one who hates the human race.
Mis'an'thropy, n. hatred of the human race.

Ar'che, (ἀρχή.)—the Beginning; Government.

An'arch, n. an author of confusion.
An'archy, n. want of government.
Arch, a. chief; principal; shrewd.
Archbishop'or, n. the chief bishop.
Archduke', n. a chief prince.

Ar'sharchet, n. one skilled in the art of building.
Ar'chives, n. records.
Mon'arch, n. a sovereign; a king.
Pa'triarch, n. the head of a family.
Ar'chetype, n. the original.

Arc'tos, (ἀρκτος.)—a Bear; the North.

Arc'tic, a. northern.
Antarc'tic, a. southern.

Ar'gos, (ἀργος.)—Sluggish; Inactive.

Leth'argy, n. morbid sleepiness.
Lethar'gic, a. dull; sluggish.

Aris'tos, (ἀριστος.)—Noblest; Best.

Aristoc'racy, n. the government of the nobles.
Aris'tocrat, n. one who favors aristocracy.

Arith'mos, (ἀριθμος.)—a Number.

Arith'metic, n. the science of numbers.
Arithmeti'cian, n. a master of arithmetic.

Aro'ma, (αρωμα.)—any Seasoning; Spice; Sweet Herb.

Aro'ma, n. a pleasant odor.
Aromat'ics, n. fragrant spices.
Aromat'i'c, a. spicy; fragrant.
Aro'matize, v. to scent with spices.

At'mosphere, n. the air, etc., above us.
Atmospher'i'c, a. relating to the atmosphere.
Ath'los, (ἀθλος)—a Combat.

Ath'lete, n. a wrestler. | AthLET'IC, a. strong of body.

Ar'bron, (ἀστρον)—a Star.

As'terisk, n. a mark, like a star. | Astron'omy, n. the science of the stars.
As'tral, a. star-like. | Disas'ter, n. a bad or evil star; misfortune.
Astrol'ogy, n. the science of foretelling by the stars.

Au'tos, (ἄτος)—a Pipe.

Hydrau'lic, a. relating to water | Hydrau'lics, n. the science of the motion and force of fluids.

Authen'tevo, (ἀυθεντεω)—to Have Authority.

Authen'tic, a. genuine; true. | Authentic'ity, n. genuineness.

Au'tos, (ἀυτος)—One's Self.

Au'tocrat, n. a sole ruler. | Autom'aton, n. a self-moving machine.
Au'tograph, n. one's handwriting. | Au'topsy, n. ocular evidence.

Bal'samum, (βαλσαμον)—a Fragrant Resin; an Ointment.

Balm, n. a fragrant ointment. | Bal'sam, n. a soothing ointment.

Bap'to, (βαπτω)—to Dip; to Wash.

Baptize', v. to immerse. | Bap'tism, n. a Christian sacrament.

Ba'sis, (βασις)—the Base or Foundation.

Base, n. the bottom. | Base, a. mean; vile.
Debase', v. to degrade; to lower.

Bi'ble, n. the Holy Scriptures. | Bib'lical, a. pertaining to the Bible.

Bi'os, (βίος)—Life.

Amphib'iou's, a. living in two ele- | Biog'raphy, n. an account of one's ments.

Bi'os, (βίος)—Life.

Blap'to, (βλαπτω)—to Injure.

Blasphe'me', v. to speak impiously. | Blas'phemy, n. impiety of speech

Bo'leO, (βολω)—to Shoot; to Throw.

Em'blem, n. a picture. | Par'able, n. a similitude.
Emblemat'ic, a. using emblems. | Prob'lem, n. a question proposed
Hyper'bole, n. an exaggeration. | Problemat'ical, a. uncertain.
Sym'bol, n. a sign; an emblem.
Bot'ane, (βοτάνη) — an Herb; a Plant.
Bot'any, n. the science of plants. | Botan'ical, a. relating to plants.

Bron'chos, (βρονχος) — the Wind-Pipe.
Bron'chial, a. belonging to the wind-pipe. | Bronchi'tis, n. inflammation of the wind-pipe.

Can'on, (κανών) — a Rule.
Can'on, n. a rule; a law. | Can'onize, v. to declare one a saint.

Car'dia, (καρδία) — the Heart.
Car'diac, a. relating to the heart. | Pericar'dium, n. a membrane enclosing the heart.
Cardial'gia, n. the heartburn.

Caus'tic, a. burning; corroding. | Cau'tery, n. a burning or searing.

Cen'trum, (κέντρον) — the Center.
Center, n. the exact middle. | Concentric, a. having a common center.
Central, a. relating to the center. | Concentrate, v. to bring together.
Eccentric'ity, n. irregularity. | Eccentri'tic, a. irregular.

Cep'hale, (κεφαλή) — the Head.
Cephal'ic, a. pertaining to the head. | Hydroceph'alus, n. dropsy of the head.

Cha'os, (χαos) — Confusion.
Cha'os, n. a confused mass. | Chaotic, a. confused; without order.

Char'acter, (χαρακτήρ) — Distinctive Mark.
Character, n. reputation; quality. | Characteris'tic, n. a distinctive mark.
Characteris'tic, a. indicating character. | Characterize, v. to give a character.

Char'ris, (χαρίς) — Grace; Joy.
Char'ity, n. good affection; alms. | Charitable, a. kind; bountiful.
Euc harist, n. the Lord's Supper.

Note. — Eucharist, literally the act of giving thanks.

Chimæ'ra, (χιμαίρα) — a Fabulous Monster.
Chimere'a, n. an absurd notion. | Chimérical, a. wild; fanciful.

Cheir, (χειρ) — the Hand.
Chi-rography, n. handwriting. | Chirur'geon, n. a surgeon.
Chol'era, n. a disease. Chol'eric, a. irascible.
Chol'er, n. anger; rage. Col'ic, n. a pain in the bowels.
Mel'ancholy, n. sadness; gloom.

Chor'da, (χορδη) — a Gut; a String.
Chord, n. the string of a musical instrument. Cord, n. a small rope.
Cord'age, n. a quantity of cords. Accord', v. to correspond in sound.

Christ'os, (Χριστως) — the "Anointed."
Christ, n. the Messiah. Christ'mas, n. the festival of Christ’s nativity.
Christ'en, v. to baptize and name. Christian'ty, n. the religion of Christ.

Chron'os, (χρονος) — Time.
Chron'ic, a. of long duration. Chron'ology, n. the science of time.
Chron'icle, n. a record. Chronom'eter, n. a time piece.
Anach'ronism, n. an error in dates.

Chy'mos, (χυμος) — a Juice; a Liquid.
Chem'ist, n. one who is versed in chemistry. Chem'istry, n. the science of the nature and properties of bodies.
Chem'ical, a. concerning chemistry.

Cle'ros, (κληρος) — a Lot; a Portion.
Cler'gy, n. the body of divines. Cler'ical, a. relating to a writer.
Cler'ical, a. relating to the clergy. Clerk, n. a secretary or bookkeeper.

Co'mos, (κοσμος) — a Jovial Meeting.
Com'edy, n. an amusing dramatic piece. Com'ic, a. raising mirth.
Enco'mium, n. praise.

Cos'mos, (κοσμος) — Order; Ornament; the World.
Cosmet'ic, a. beautifying. Cos'mical, a. relating to the world.
Cosmet'ic, n. a wash to beautify the skin. Cosmop'olite, n. a citizen of the world.
Microcosm, n. a little world.

Cri'tes, (κριτης) — a Judge.
Crit'ic, n. a judge in literature or art. Hypercrit'ical, a. critical beyond reason.
Crit'erion, n. something to judge by. Hypocrit'ical, a. like a hypocrite.
Cri'sis, n. the deciding point. Hyp'ocrite, n. one who falsely assumes the appearance of virtue or piety.
Crit'icise, v. to judge; to censure.
GREEK ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Cra'niun, (κρανιον)—the Skull.

Cra'niun, n. the skull. | Pericra'niun, n. the membrane
Craniol'ogy, n. the science of skulls. | which covers the skull.

Crystal'lus, (κρυσταλλος)—CONGEALED LIKE ICE; TRANSPARENT.

Crys'tal, n. a hard transparent sub-
Crys'talline, a. bright; clear.
Crys'tallize, v. to form into crystals.

Cy'clus, (κυκλος)—a CIRCLE.

Cy'cle, n. a circle or period of time.
Cy'cloid, n. a curve.
Cyclope'dia, n. the circle of sciences.

Cylin'drus, (κυλινδρος)—a Roller.

Cylin'der, n. a roller.
Cylin'drical, a. like a cylinder.

Cy'lon, (κυων)—a Dog.

Cyn'ic, n. a surly person; a snarler.
Cyn'ical, a. like a dog; snarling.
Cyn'osure, n. the dog's tail.

Note.—Cynosure, figuratively, signifies anything that attracts general notice or admiration.

De'ca, (δεκα)—Ten.

Dec'ade, n. the number ten.
Dec'alogue, n. the ten command-
Dec'agon, n. a figure with ten angles.
Dec'imate, v. to take the tenth.

Decem'ber, n. the twelfth month.

Note.—Among the ancient Romans, March was taken as the first month, consequently September would be the seventh, October the eighth, November the ninth, and December the tenth month.

De'mos, (δημος)—the PEOPLE.

Democ'racy, n. a popular govern-
Dem'ocrat, n. one who favors democ-
Endem'ic, a. peculiar to a place.

Despo'tes, (δεσπότης)—a MASTER or LORD.

Des'pot, n. a tyrant; an absolute
Des'potism, n. unlimited monarchy.

Didas'co, (διδασκω)—to TEACH.

Didac'tic, a. instructive.
Didac'tics, n. the art of teaching.

Dis, (δις)—Two.

Dilem'ma, n. a difficult or doubtful
Diph'thong, n. a union of two vowels in one sound.
Dissev'er, v. to part in two.
**Dox'α, (δόξα)—an Opinion; Glory.**

Doxol'ogy, n. words of glory to God. Par'adox, n. something apparently absurd but actually true.

**Dra'ma, (δραμα)—an Action; a Play.**

Dra'ma, n. a poem written for the stage. Dramat'ic, a. relating to plays. Dram'atist, n. a writer of plays.

**Dyn'amis, (δύναμις)—Power; Force.**

Dyn'amics, n. the science of forces. Dyn'am'ic, a. pertaining to power. Dyn'asty, n. power or government.

**Dys, (δύς)—Difficulty; Pain.**

Dys'entry, n. a disease. Dys'pepsy, n. difficulty of digestion.

**Elec'trum, (ηλεκτρον.)—Amber.**

Electric, a. of or like amber. Electric, a. causing to vomit. Emet'ic, n. a medicine.

**Ec'eo, (οἶκεω, from οἶκος, a House; a Household;)—to Dwell.**

Di'ocese, n. a bishop's jurisdiction. Econom'ical, a. frugal. Par'ish, n. an ecclesiastical district. Par'o'chial, a. pertaining to a parish.

**Eiegi'α, (ἐλεγεία)—a Mournful Poem.**

El'egy, n. a funeral song. Elegi'ac, a. mournful.

**E'meo, (ἐμεω)—to Vomit.**

Emet'ic, a. causing to vomit. Emet'ic, n. a medicine.

**Epi'rus, (Ἐπικουρος)—a Sensual Philosopher.**

Ep'icure, n. one given to luxury. Epicure'an, a. luxurious.

**Ep'oς, (ἐπος)—a Word; a Speech; a Poem.**

Ep'ic, a. narrative; heroic. Ortho'epy, n. correct pronunciation.

**Er'emos, (ἐρημος)—Lonely; Alone.**

Er'emite, n. one who lives in seclusion. Her'mit, n. one who lives in seclusion.

**Er'gon, (ἐργον)—a Work.**

En'ergy, n. action or activity with- in. Met'allurgy, n. the art of extract- ing metals from their' ores.

**Eth'os, (ἐθος)—a Custom.**

Eth'ics, n. the science of morals. Eth'ical, a. relating to morals.
Et'nos, (ἐθνός)—a People.

Eth'nic, a. relating to the races of mankind.

Et'ymon, (ἐτύμων)—the True Meaning of a Word.

Et'ymon, n. a primitive word.

Eu, (ἐὖ)—Well.

Eu'logy, n. praise.

Eu'logize, v. to commend; to praise.

Gal'ax, (γαλάξ)—Milk.

Gal'axy, n. the milky way; a splendid assemblage.

Ga'meo, (γαμεω)—to Marry.

Amal'gamate, v. to mix metals.

Polyg'amy, n. plurality of wives.

Gas'ter, (γαστήρ)—the Belly; the Stomach.

Gas'tric, a. belonging to the stomach.

Ge, (γῆ)—the Earth.

Geog'raphy, n. a description of the earth's surface.

Geol'ogy, n. the science of the structure of the earth.

Geom'etry, n. the science of magnitude.

Ge'nea, (γενεά)—Birth; Origin.

Geneal'ogy, n. an account of one's descent.

Glos'sa, (γλῶσσα)—the Tongue.

Epiglot'tis, n. a cartilage near the root of the tongue.

Gly'phe, (γλύφω)—to Curve or Engrave.

Gly'ph, n. a kind of ornament in sculpture.

Go'nia, (γωνία)—a Corner; an Angle.

Diag'onal, n. a line from angle to angle.

Dec'agon, n. a figure having ten angles.
Gno'mon, (γνωμων.)—Something that Makes Known; a Pointer.

Gnome, n. an imaginary being.
Gnō'mon, n. the hand of a sun-dial.

Physiog'nomy, n. countenance.
Prognos'tic, n. that which foreshows.

Graph'o, (γραφω.)—to Write.

Au'tograph, n. one's own handwriting.
Di'agram, n. a figure; a drawing.
En'grave', v. to mark or scratch in.
Ep'i'gram, n. a short, witty poem.
Gram'mar, n. the science of language.
Graph'ic, a. well delineated.
Graph'ite, n. plumbago.
Litho'graphy, n. the art of drawing on and printing from stone.

Par'agraph, n. a distinct part of a discourse.
Stenog'raphy, n. short-hand.
Tel'e'graph, n. a machine for conveying intelligence by signals.
Tel'e'gram, n. intelligence by telegraph.
Topo'graphy, n. a description of a place.
Typo'graphy, n. the art of printing.

Gym'nos, (γυμνος)—Naked.

Gymn'a'sium, n. a place for athletic exercises.

Gymnas'tic, a. pertaining to athletic exercises.

Gy'rus, (γυρος)—a Circle.

Gyra'tion, n. a whirling round.

Gy'ral, a. whirling.

Har'mo'nia, (ὑμονια)—Harmony.

Har'mony, n. musical concord; agree ment.

Har'monic, a. musical.
Har'monize, v. to cause to agree.

Har'mo'nious, a. musical; peaceful.

He'lios, (ἥλιος)—the Sun.

Aphe'lion, n. the point farthest from the sun.
Perihe'lion, n. the point nearest the sun.

Parhe'lion, n. a mock sun.
He'liotrope, n. a plant that turns to the sun.

He'ma, (αἷμα)—Blood.

Hem'orrhage, n. a flow of blood.

Hem'orrhoids, n. bleeding tumors.

He'mera, (ημερα)—a Day.

Ephem'eral, a. lasting but a day.

Ephem'eris, n. a kind of almanac.

He'misus, (ἡμιος)—Half.

Hem'isphere, n. half a globe.

He'micycle, n. a half circle.

He'p'ta, (ἑπτα)—Seven.

He'ptagon, n. a figure having seven angles.

He'ptarchy, n. a government by seven persons.

Her'esis, (αἵρεσις)—an Opinion.

Her'esy, n. false doctrine.

Her'etic, n. one guilty of heresy.
**Het’eros,** (ἕτερος)—**Other; Different; Contrary.**

Het’eeodox, *a.* heretical.  
Heteroge’neous, *a.* unlike each other.

**Hex,** (ἕξ)—**Six.**

Hexam’eter, *n.* a verse of six metrical feet.  
Hex’agon, *n.* a figure of six angles.  
Hexag’onal, *a.* having six angles.

**Hi’eras,** (ἕρας)—**Sacred.**

Hi’erarchy, *n.* ecclesiastical government.  
Hieroglyph’ic, *n.* a sacred character or symbol.

**Hip’pos,** (ἵππος)—**a Horse.**

Hippopot’amus, *n.* the river horse.  
Hip’podrome, *n.* a circus.

**Ho’los,** (ὅλος)—**the Whole; All.**

Cath’olic, *a.* relating to the whole.  
Cathol’icism, *n.* adherence to the Catholic church.

**Hom’os,** (ὁμός)—**United; Like.**

Homoge’neous, *a.* of the same kind.  
Homol’ogous, *a.* proportional to each other.

**Ho’ra,** (ὥρα)—**an Hour.**

Ho’ral, *a.* relating to an hour.  
Hor’ologue, *n.* an instrument that marks the hour.

Horol’ogy, *n.* the art of making time-pieces.  
Hor’oscope, *n.* aspect of the plants at the hour of birth.

**Hori’zo,** (ὁρίζω)—**to Bound; to Fix a Limit.**

Hori’zon, *n.* the line bounding the view.  
Aph’orism, *n.* a maxim; a precept.  
Aph’orist, *n.* a writer of aphorisms.

**Hy’dor,** (ὕδωρ)—**Water.**

Hy’dra, *n.* a water snake.  
Hy’drant, *n.* a pipe for discharging water.  
Hydrau’lics, *n.* the science of the motion and force of fluids.  
Hydrocep’halus, *n.* water in the head.  
Hy’drogen, *n.* a gas which combined with oxygen produces water.  
Hydropho’bia, *n.* a dread of water.  
Hydrostat’ics, *n.* the science of the weight and equilibrium of fluids.  
Drop’sy, *n.* a disease.  
Clepsy’dra, *n.* a water clock.

**Ide’a,** (идеа)—**a Mental Image.**

Ide’a, *n.* an image of the mind.  
Ide’al, *a.* pertaining to an image of the mind; imaginary.  
Ide’alize, *v.* to form ideas.  
Idol’atry, *n.* the worship of images.  
I’dolize, *v.* to love to excess.
Id'ios, (idios)—PRIVATE; PECULIAR.

Id'tom, n. a peculiarity of speech.  |  Id'tot, n. a fool.
Id'tocy, n. want of understanding.  |  IDIOMATIC, a. containing an idiom.
IDIOSYN'CRASY, n. peculiar temperament.

Iro'nia, (elowna.)—IRONY.

I'RONY, n. a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.  |  IRON'TIC, a. derisive; mocking.
IRON'TIC, a. derisive.

La'os, (laos)—THE PEOPLE.

La'tty, n. the people as distinguished from the clergy.  |  Lay'MAN, n. one who is not a clergyman.
Lay, a. not clerical.

Lep'ra, (leptra.)—LEPROSY.

Lep'er, n. one who has the leprosy.  |  Lep'rous, a. full of leprosy.
Lep'rosy, n. a disease of the skin.

Le'the, (lythe.)—FORGETFULNESS; OBLIVION.

Lethe'An, a. inducing forgetfulness.  |  Leth'argy, n. morbid sleepiness.
Letha'gic, a. sleepy by disease

Li'thos, (lithos)—A STONE.

A'erolite, n. a meteoric stone.  |  Litho'graphy, n. drawing on and printing from stone.
Lith'arge, n. the scum of lead.  |  Chrys'olite, n. a precious stone.

Lo'gos, (logos)—A SPEECH, ACCOUNT, OR DESCRIPTION.

Anal'ogy, n. agreement throughout.  |  Doxol'ogy, n. words of glory to God.
Apol'ogy, n. a warding off by words.  |  Eu'logium, n. praise.
Cat'alogue, n. a list.  |  Eu'logize, v. to commend.
Chrono'logy, n. the science of dates.  |  Ep'ilogue, n. the speech at the end of a play.
Conchol'ogy, n. the science of shells.  |  Log'ic, n. the art of reasoning.
Di'alogue, n. a conversation.  |  Pro'logue, n. a preface to a play.
Dec'alogue, n. the ten commandments.  |  Syl'logism, n. a form of reasoning.

Note.—The termination or suffix log7i, which is found in many words, is from λόγος, and denotes art, science, description, etc.

Ly'sis, (lysis)—A LOOSING OR DISSOLVING.

Ana'lysis, n. an entire separation of a body into its elemental parts.  |  Pal'sy, n. a privation of motion.
Paral'ytic, n. one affected with palsy.
Par'alize, v. to affect as with palsy.

Ma'nia, (mania.)—MADNESS; INSANITY.

Ma'niac, n. an insane person.  |  Ma'nia, n. madness.

Mar'tyr, (martyp) —A WITNESS; A MARTYR.

Mar'tyrs, n. one put to death for adherence to a cause.  |  Mar'tyrdom, n. the death of a martyr.
GREEK ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.

Mathe'ma, (μαθήματα.)—LEARNING; SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS, n. the science of quantity. | MATHEMATICAL, a. relating to mathematics.

Mechan'ao, (μηχαναω.)—to CONTRIVE; to INVENT.

MACHINE, n. a contrivance. | MECHANISM, n. the construction of a machine.
MACHINATION, n. a contriving. | MECHANICS, n. the science of machines.

Mel, mel'lis, (μελί.)—HONEY.

MELLIFEROUS, a. yielding honey. | OX'YMEL, n. a mixture of vinegar and honey.
MELLIFLUENT, a. sweetly flowing |

Me'l'os, (μέλος) — a Song or Poem.

MELODIous, a. agreeable to the ear. | MELODRAME, n. a drama containing songs.
MELODY, n. sweetness of sound. |

Meta'llum, (μεταλλον,)—a METAL.

MET'AL, n. a hard fossil substance. | METALLIFEROUS, a. producing metals.
MET'ALLOID, n. a substance resembling metal. | MET'ALURGY, n. the art of working metals.

Meteo'ra, (μετεωρα.)—FLYING LUMINOUS BODIES IN THE AIR.

METEOR, n. a shooting star. | METEOROLOGY, n. the science of meteors.
METEORIC, a. bright and transient. |

Me'ter, (μέτρον) me'tros—a MOTHER.

METROPOL'IS, n. the largest or chief city of any country. | METROPOL'I'TAN, a. of, or pertaining to, a metropolis.

Met'rum, (μέτρων) — a MEASURE.

METER, n. a measurer. | MET'RICAL, a. pertaining to meter.
METER, n. measure as applied to verse. | CHRONOM'ETER, n. a time measurer.
BAROM'ETER, n. an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere. | DIAM'ETER, n. measure through.
| GASOM'ETER, n. a gas measurer. | THERMOM'ETER, n. a heat measurer.
| SYM'METRY, n. due proportion of parts. |

Mic'ros, (μικρος) — LITTLE; SMALL.

MICROCOSM, n. the little world. | MIC'ROSCOPE, n. an instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

Mon'os, (μόνος) — ONE; ALONE.

MON'AD, n. an atom. | MONK, n. one living in a monastery
MON'ARCH, n. a sole ruler. | MONOP'OLIZE, v. to engross the whole
MON'ASTERY, n. a convent. | MONOT'ONY, n. sameness of sound.
MONAS'TIC, a. pertaining to monks. | MONOT'ONDON, a. wanting variety.
Mi’sos, (μισος,)—Hatred; Enmity.
Misan’thropy, n. hatred of mankind. | Mis’anthrope, n. a hater of mankind.

Mor’phe, (μορφή,)—Form; Shape.
Amor’phous, a. without form. | Metamor’phose, v. to change the form of.

Mu’sa, (μοσα,)—a Song or Poem.
Amuse’, v. to divert. | Mu’sic, n. harmony; melody.
Muse, v. to meditate deeply. | Muse’um, n. a collection of curiosities.

Mys’tes, (υστης,)—Hidden; Secret.
Mys’tery, n. something secret. | Mys’tic, a. obscure; secret.
Myste’rious, a. full of mystery.

My’thos, (μυθος,)—a Word; a Fable.
Myth, n. a work of fiction. | Mythol’ogy, n. a system of fables, respecting heathen deities.
Myth’ic, a. fabulous.

Nar’ce, (ναρκη,)—Numbness; Stupor.
Narcis’sus, n. the daffodil. | Narco’sis, n. stupefaction.
Narcot’ic, a. soporific; causing sleep.

Nec’tar, (νεκταρ,)—the Drink of the Gods; Honey.
Nec’tar, n. the feigned drink of the gods. | Nec’tary, n. the place where the honey is secreted in a flower.

Ne’os, (νεος,)—New.
Neol’ogy, n. new science or philosophy. | Ne’ophyte, n. a new convert; a novice.

Neu’ron, (νευρον,)—a Nerve; a Sinew.
Nerve, n. an organ of sensation. | Neural’gia, n. a diseased state of the nerves.
En’ervate, v. to weaken.

No’mos, (νομος,)—a Law; a Regulation.
Anom’aly, n. deviation from rule. | Econ’omical, a. using economy.
Econ’omy, n. good management. | Econ’omize, v. to practise economy.

O’dé, (οδη,)—an Ode; a Hymn.
Ode, n. a short poem or song. | Rhap’sody, n. a rambling composition.
Mel’ody, n. sweetness of sound. | Rhap’sodist, n. one who writes rhapsodies.
Com’edy, n. an amusing drama. | Psalm’ody, n. the singing of sacred songs.
Pal’inode, n. a recantation. | Par’ody, n. a humorous imitation.
Pro’sody, n. the laws of versification.
**GREEK ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES**

**O'dos, (ὁδός)**—**a Road or Way.**

*Ex'odus, n. a departure.**  
**Ex'ipode, n. an incidental narrative.**  
**Method, n. a manner; a way.**  
**Per'iod, n. a circuit.**  

**Syn'od, n. a church assembly.**

**Note.**—Exodus, (ἐξοδος, a going out,) particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Synod, from συν, together, and ὁδός, a way; and signifies a journeying or coming to meet one another.

**On'oma, (ὄνομα)—****a NAME.**

*Anon'yrous, a. without name.**  
**Syn'onym, n. a word of the same meaning with another.**  
**Synon'yrous, a. conveying the same idea.**  

*Met'onymy, n. a change of names.**

*Patronym'ic, n. a name derived from a father.**

**Op'tics, n. the science of seeing.**

**Op'tical, a. pertaining to sight.**  
**Opti'cian, n. one skilled in optics.**  
**Au'topsy, n. ocular evidence.**  

**Synop'sis, n. a viewing together.**

**Synop'tical, a. affording a general view.**

**Thanatop'sis, n. a view of death.**

**Ora'ma, (ὁράμα)—****a SIGHT; a SPECTACLE.**

*Diora'ma, n. an optical machine.**

**Panora'ma, n. a complete view.**

**Os'teon, (ὀστέον)—****a BONE.**

*Osteol'ogy, n. the science of the bones.**

**Perios'teum, n. a fibrous substance which invests the bones.**

**Ox'ys, (ὀξύς)—****SHARP; SOUR; ACID.**

*Ox'al'ic, a. pertaining to sorrel.**

*Ox'ygen, n. the gas which generates acids.**

*Ox'ydize, v. to combine with oxygen.**

**Ox'ide, n. a substance combined with oxygen.**

**Par'oxygm, n. temporary violence of a disease.**

**Pa'pas, (παπάς)—****a FATHER.**

*Pa'pacy, n. the office of the pope.**

**Pope, n. the head of the Roman Catholic Church.**

**Pope'dom, n. papal jurisdiction.**

**Pas, (πᾶς) or, Pan—all; the WHOLE.**

*Panace'a, n. a universal medicine.**

*Panegyr'ic, n. a eulogy.**

**Pan'theism, n. the doctrine that the universe is God.**

**Pan'theon, n. a temple dedicated to all the gods.**

**Pan'tomime, n. an imitation of all kinds of action, etc., without speaking.**

**Pen'te, (πέντε)—****FIVE.**

*Pen'tagon, n. a figure having five angles.**

**Pen'tateuch, n. the five books of Moses.**
Pa'ter, (πατήρ)—a Father.

Com'pa'triot, n. a fellow countryman.
Expa'triate, v. to banish from one's country.
Par'ricide, n. the murder of a parent.
Pater'nal, a. fatherly.
Patri'cian, n. a nobleman.

Pa'triarch, n. the father and ruler of a family.
Pat'rmony, n. an inherited estate.
Pa'triot, n. a lover of his country.
Pa'tron, n. a supporter.
Pat'ronize, v. to support.

Pa'thos, (πάθος)—Feeling; Affection; Disease.

Antip'athy, n. aversion.
Ap'athy, n. want of feeling.
Apathet'ic, a. without feeling.
Sym'pathy, n. fellow feeling.

Pe'p'to, (πέπτω)—to Boil; to Concoct.

Dyspep'sy, n. bad digestion.
Dyspep'tic, a. having bad digestion.

Pe'tal, n. a flower leaf.
Ape'talous, a. without petals.

Pe'ter, n. a man's name.
Pe'tres'cent, a. turning to stone.
Pet'rify, v. to convert into stone.

Pe'tra, (πέτρα)—a Rock; a Stone.

Blas'phemy, n. impious language.
Em'phasis, n. stress laid upon a word.
Emphat'ic, a. forcible.
Epiph'any, n. the manifestation.
Phan'tom, n. an apparition.

Pha'no, (φανῶ, ὁ φανῶ)—to Enlighten; to Say or Tell.

Blas'phemous, a. impious.
Em'phatic, a. forcible.
Epiph'any, n. the manifestation.
Phan'tom, n. an apparition.

Pharmac'on, (φαρμακόν)—a Medicine or Drug.

Phar'macy, n. the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmaceu'tic, n. relating to pharmacy.

Phar'maco'n, (φαρμακόν)—a Medicine or Drug.

Phar'macy, n. the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmaceu'tic, n. relating to pharmacy.

Phy'r(o), (φῦρ)—to Carry; to Bring.

Met'aphor, n. a short similitude.
Metaphor'ical, a. figurative.
Periph'ery, n. circumference.

Phos'phorus, n. a luminous substance.
Phosphores'cent, a. shining.

Pho'ne, (φωνή)—a Sound.

Eu'phony, n. agreeable sound.
Sym'phony, n. harmony of sounds.
**GREEK ROOTS AND DERIVATIVES.**

**Philos, (φίλος)—a Friend or Lover.**

*Philadelphias, n. brotherly love.
*Philanthropist, n. one who loves mankind |

*Philologist, n. a student of language.
*Philosophy, n. the study of general laws.

Note.—Philosophy, literally, the love of wisdom.

**Phra'sis, (φρασις)—a Saying; a Speech.**

*Phrase, n. a short sentence.
*Periphrasis, n. a speaking round. |

*Phrasology, n. expression in words.
*Periphrastic, a. expressing by more words than are necessary.

**Phren, (φρένο)—the Mind.**

*Phrenology, n. the science of the mind as connected with the brain. |

*Phren'zy, n. madness; delirium.
*Fren'tic, a. violently delirious.

**Physis, (φυσις)—a Bringing Forth; Nature.**

*Physic, n. the science of nature. |

*Physi'cal, a. natural; bodily.
*Metaphysics, n. the science of the mind.

*Physician, n. a doctor.

**Pla'ne, (πλανή)—a Wandering About.**

*Planet, n. a wandering star. |

*Planetary, a. pertaining to the planets.

**Plas'so, (πλάσσω)—to Mould or Shape; to Smear.**

*Plastic, a. capable of being moulded; soft. |

*Cataplasm, n. a poultice.
*Plaster, n. lime to cover walls.

**Pneu'ma, (πνεύμα)—a Breath; a Blast.**

*Pneumatics, n. the science which treats of the air. |

*Pneumonia, n. inflammation of the lungs.
*Pneumonic, a. relating to the lungs.

**Po'leo, (πωλεω)—to Sell.**

*Monopoly, n. exclusive sale. |

*Monopolize, v. to engross the whole.

**Po'ly, (πολυ)—Many.**

*Polyglot, n. having many languages. |

*Poly'sia, n. a division of the earth consisting of many islands.
*Polypus, n. an insect having many feet.

**Po'ros, (πόρος)—a Passage or Way.**

*Pore, n. a small passage in the skin. |

*Porous, a. having pores.
*Porosity, n. porousness.
**Pol'is, (πόλις)—a City; a Town.**

| Metrop'olis, n. the chief city. |
| POL'Isc, a. relating to politics. |
| Police', n. the government of a city. |
| POL'ICY, n. management of public aff 'airs. |
| Polit'ic, a. prudent; wise. |
| Polit'ics, n. the science of government. |
| Pol'ish, v. to smooth; to brighten. |
| Impera'tic, n. rude; uncivil. |

**Pous, po'dus, (πούς)—a Foot.**

| Antip'o'des, n. those who stand feet to feet. |
| Tri'pod, n. a seat with three feet. |

**Prac'tos, (πρακτός)—Done.**

| Prac'tice, n. habit; use. |
| Pract'icable, a. that may be done. |
| Prag'mat'ical, a. meddling. |

**Prag'ma, (πράγμα)—a DEED.**

| Impra ct'icable, a. that cannot be done. |
| Prax'is, n. a form to teach practice. |

**Pro'tos, (πρῶτος)—First.**

| Proto'type, n. a model. |
| Protoxy'd, n. the first oxyd. |

**Psalm'a, (ψαλμα)—a SACRED Song.**

| Psal'm, n. a sacred song. |
| Psal'ter, n. the book of psalms. |
| Psal'mody, n. a singing of psalms. |

**Psy'che, (ψυχή)—the Breath; the Soul.**

| Metempyscho'sis, n. the transmigr a tion of souls. |
| Psyc'hology, n. the science of the nature of the soul. |

**Pyr, (πῦρ) Py'ros—Fire.**

| Empyr'eal, a. formed of pure fire. |
| Py're, n. a funeral fire. |
| Pyrolig'neous, a. produced from smoke. |

**Rhe'o, (ῥέω)—to Flow; to Speak.**

| Catarrh', n. a discharge of mucus from the nose. |
| Diarrhe'a, n. a flux; a purging. |
| Hem'orrhage, n. a flow of blood. |
| Rheum, n. a thin, watery humor. |
| Rheu'matism, n. a painful disease. |

**Sarx, (σαρξ, σαρκός)—Flesh.**

| Sar'casm, n. a keen reproach. |
| Sar'cas'tic, a. keen; severe. |

**Skep'tomai, (σκέπτομαί)—to Look About; to Doubt.**

| Skep'tic, n. one who doubts. |
| Skep'tical, a. doubting. |
| Skep'ticism, n. a state of doubting. |
**Scena**, (σκηνη)—the Stage; a Representation.

Scene, n. an appearance. | Scene'y, n. a collection of scenes.

**Schis'ma**, (σχισμα)—a Splitting; a Division in the Church.

Schism, n. a division in the church. | Schismat'ic, a. promoting schism.

**Schola**, (σχολη)—Leisure; a School.

School, n. a place of instruction. | Scholastic, a. pertaining to the schools. | Scholiast, n. a commentator.

**Sco'peo**, (σκοπεω)—to Watch; to Observe Narrowly.

Epis'copal, a. governed by bishops. | Telescope, n. a glass for viewing distant objects.

Epis'copate, n. a bishopric.

Scope, n. view; design; space.

**Sit'os**, (σιτος)—Wheat; Food.

Par'asite, n. one who earns his wel- come by flattery. | Parasit'ical, a. fawning for bread or favors.

**So'phia**, (σοφία)—Wisdom.

Philos'ophy, n. the love of wisdom. | Unso'phisticated, a. not acquainted with evil; pure.

Soph'ism, n. a fallacious argument.

Soph'istry, n. fallacious reasoning.

**Spas'ma**, (σπασμα)—a Convulsion.

Spasm, n. a violent contraction. | Spasm'odic, a. convulsive.

**Sta'sis**, (στασις)—a Standing; a Weighing.

Apos'tasy, n. a departure from one's religion. | Hydrostat'ics, n. the science of the weight, motion, and equilibrium of fluids.

Ec'stasy, n. excessive joy.

Ecstatic, a. rapturous.

**Stel'lo**, (στελλω)—to Send.

Apos'tle, n. a messenger. | Epis'tle, n. a letter sent.

**Sten'os**, (στενος)—Short.

Steno'graphy, n. the art of writing in shorthand.

Steno'grapher, n. a shorthand writer.

**Stichos**, (στιχος)—a Line; a Row.

Acros'tic, a kind of poem. | Dis'tich, n. a couplet.

**Stig'ma**, (στιγμα)—a Mark of Infamy.

Stig'ma, n. a blot; a reproach. | Stig'matize, v. to disgrace; to censure.
SMITH'S HAND-BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

**Stro'phe, (στροφή)—**a Turning Round.
Apos'trophē, n. a figure of speech. | Catas'trophē, n. an unfortunate accident; a final event.

**Tac'tos, (τακτός)—**Put in Order.
Syn'tax, n. the construction of sentences. | Tac'tics, n. the art of directing movements.

**Ta'phos, (τάφος)—**a Tomb.
Cen'otaph, n. a monument for one buried elsewhere. | Ep'itaph, n. an inscription upon a tomb.

**Tech'ne, (τεχνή)—**Art; Scien.
Tech'ni-cal, a. belonging to an art. | Polytech'ni-c, a. embracing many arts.
Technol'ogy, n. a discourse upon the arts. | Pyr'otech'ny, n. the art of making fireworks.

**Tec'ton, (τεκτών)—**an Artist; a Builder
Ar'chitecture, n. the science of building. | Ar'chitect, n. a builder.

**The'os, (θεός)—**God.
A'theist, n. one who denies the existence of a God. | Theoc'racy, n. government directed by God.
Theol'ogy, n. the science of God and divine things.

**The'sis, (θέσις)—**a Placing or Putting.
Anti-th'esis, n. opposition of words. | Synthet'ical, a. relating to synthesis.
Ep'ithet, n. a descriptive word. | Theme, n. a subject.
Hypoth'esis, n. a supposition. | The'sis, n. a position.

Note.—Ep'ithet, something placed upon. Hypoth'esis, a placing under.

**To'mos, (τομος)—**a Cutting.
Anat'omy, n. the art of dissecting. | Epit'ome, n. an abridgement.
At'om, n. an indivisible particle. | Tome, n. a volume.

Note.—Anat'omy, literally, a cutting up. Tome, a section or part cut off.

**To'nos, (τόνος)—**a Stretching; a Sound.
Aston'ish, v. to surprise. | Intona'tion, n. manner of sounding.
Astound', v. to strike dumb. | Tone, n. vigor; sound.
Attune', v. to put in tune. | Ton'ic, a. giving tone.
Det'onate, v. to explode. | Tune, n. sound; harmony.

**Top'os, (τόπος)—**a Place; a Tract of Country.
Top'ic, n. a subject of discourse. | Topog'raphy, n. a description of a place.
Top'i-cal, a. local.
Trop'os, (τροπός) — a Turning.

Trope, n. a figure of speech. 
Tro'phy, n. a monument of victory. 

Tro'pic, n. the point at which the sun appears to turn again towards the equator.

Ty'pus, (τύπος) — a Type; a Mark.

Type, n. an emblem; the model or form of a letter. 
Typ'ical, a. symbolical. 

Typ'ify, v. to represent by figure. 
Typo'graphy, n. the art of printing. 
Ste'reotype, n. solid type.

Zo'on, (ζώον) — an Animal.

Zool'ogy, n. the science of animals. 
Zo'diac, n. a broad circle in the heavens. 

Zo'ophyte, n. a body which partakes of the nature of both an animal and a vegetable.

THE END.
Composition and Rhetoric

Butler's School English
Cloth, 12mo, 272 pages . . . . . . . . . . . . 75 cents
A brief, concise and thoroughly practical manual for use in connection with the written English work of secondary schools. It has been prepared specially to secure definite results in the study of English, by showing the pupil how to review, criticise, and improve his own writing.

Quackenbos's Practical Rhetoric
Cloth, 12mo, 477 pages . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00
This book develops, in a perfectly natural manner, the laws and principles which underlie rhetorical art, and then shows their use and application in the different processes and kinds of composition. It is clear, simple, and logical in its treatment throughout, original in its departure from technical rules and traditions, copiously illustrated with examples for practice, and calculated to awaken interest and enthusiasm in the study. A large part of the book is devoted to instruction and practice in actual composition work, in which the pupil is encouraged to follow and apply genuine laboratory methods.

Waddy's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric
Cloth, 12mo, 416 pages . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.00
A complete course in Composition and Rhetoric, with copious exercises in both criticism and construction. It is inductive in method, lucid in style, orderly in arrangement, and clear and comprehensive in treatment. Sufficiently elementary for the lower grades of high school classes and complete enough for all secondary schools.

Copies of the above books will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company
New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
For the Study of Literature

Matthews’ Introduction to the Study of American Literature
By BRANDER MATTHEWS, Professor of Literature in Columbia University. Cloth, 12mo, 256 pages $1.00
A text-book of literature on an original plan, admirably designed to guide, to supplement and to stimulate the student's reading of American authors.

Watkins’s American Literature (Literature Primer Series).
By MILDRED CABELL WATKINS.
Flexible cloth, 18mo, 224 pages 35 cents
A text-book of American Literature adapted to the comprehension of pupils in common and graded schools.

Seven American Classics, containing choice literary selections from Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes.
Cloth, 12mo, 218 pages 50 cents

Brooke's English Literature (Literature Primer Series). By the Rev. STOPFORD BROOKE, M.A. New edition, revised and corrected.
Flexible cloth, 18mo, 240 pages 35 cents
Equally valuable as a class-book for schools or as a book of reference for general readers.

Seven British Classics, containing choice literary selections from Addison, Scott, Lamb, Campbell, Macaulay, Tennyson, Thackeray.
Cloth, 12mo, 217 pages 50 cents

Smith’s Studies in English Literature, containing complete selections from Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon and Milton, with a History of English Literature from the earliest times to the death of Dryden in 1700. By M. W. SMITH, A.M.
Cloth, 12mo, 427 pages $1.20

Cathcart's Literary Reader. A manual of English Literature containing typical selections from the best British and American authors, with biographical and critical sketches, portraits and fac-simile autographs. By GEORGE R. CATHCART.
Cloth, leather back, 12mo, 541 pages $1.15

Copies of any of the above books will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
Eclectic English Classics for Schools

This series is intended to provide selected gems of English Literature for school use at the least possible price. The texts have been carefully edited, and are accompanied by adequate explanatory notes. They are well printed from new, clear type, and are uniformly bound in boards. The series now includes the following works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold's (Matthew) Sohrab and Rustum</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burke's Conciliation with the American Colonies</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlyle's Essay on Robert Burns</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleridge's Rime of the Ancient Mariner</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defoe's History of the Plague in London</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeQuincey's Revolt of the Tartars</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson's American Scholar, Self-Reliance, and Compensation</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin's Autobiography</td>
<td>35 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Eliot's Silas Marner</td>
<td>30 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield</td>
<td>35 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving's Sketch Book—Selections</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tales of a Traveler</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaulay's Second Essay on Chatham</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay on Milton</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essay on Addison</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of Samuel Johnson</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Lost—Books I. and II.</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope's Homer's Iliad, Books I., VI., XXII. and XXIV.</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott's Ivanhoe</td>
<td>50 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmion</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady of the Lake</td>
<td>30 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Abbot</td>
<td>60 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstock</td>
<td>60 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare's Julius Caesar</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth Night</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant of Venice</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midsummer-Night's Dream</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As You Like It</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macbeth</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>25 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Roger de Coverley Papers (The Spectator)</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southey's Life of Nelson</td>
<td>40 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennyson's Princess</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster's Bunker Hill Orations</td>
<td>20 cents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copies of any of the Eclectic English Classics will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
An Introduction to the
Study of American Literature

BY
BRANDER MATTHEWS
Professor of Literature in Columbia University

Cloth, 12mo, 256 pages - - - Price, $1.00

A text-book of literature on an original plan, and conforming with the best methods of teaching.
Admirably designed to guide, to supplement, and to stimulate the student’s reading of American authors.
Illustrated with a fine collection of facsimile manuscripts, portraits of authors, and views of their homes and birthplaces.
Bright, clear, and fascinating, it is itself a literary work of high rank.
The book consists mostly of delightfully readable and yet comprehensive little biographies of the fifteen greatest and most representative American writers. Each of the sketches contains a critical estimate of the author and his works, which is the more valuable coming, as it does, from one who is himself a master. The work is rounded out by four general chapters which take up other prominent authors and discuss the history and conditions of our literature as a whole; and there is at the end of the book a complete chronology of the best American literature from the beginning down to 1896.
Each of the fifteen biographical sketches is illustrated by a fine portrait of its subject and views of his birthplace or residence and in some cases of both. They are also accompanied by each author’s facsimile manuscript covering one or two pages. The book contains excellent portraits of many other authors famous in American literature.

Copies of Brander Matthews’ Introduction to the Study of American Literature will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
Webster's School Dictionaries

REVISED EDITIONS

Webster's School Dictionaries in their revised form constitute a progressive series, carefully graded and especially adapted for Primary Schools, Common Schools, High Schools, Academies, etc. They have all been thoroughly revised, entirely reset, and made to conform in all essential points to the great standard authority—Webster's International Dictionary.

WEBSTER'S PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY . . . 48 cents
Containing over 20,000 words and meanings, with over 400 illustrations.

WEBSTER'S COMMON SCHOOL DICTIONARY. . . . 72 cents
Containing over 25,000 words and meanings, with over 500 illustrations.

WEBSTER'S HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY . . . . 98 cents
Containing about 37,000 words and definitions, and an appendix giving a pronouncing vocabulary of Biblical, Classical, Mythological, Historical, and Geographical proper names, with over 800 illustrations.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC DICTIONARY . . . . . $1.50
Abridged directly from the International Dictionary, and giving the orthography, pronunciations, definitions and synonyms of the large vocabulary of words in common use, with an appendix containing various useful tables, with over 800 illustrations.

The Same, Indexed . . . . . . . . . $1.80

SPECIAL EDITIONS

Webster's Condensed Dictionary. Cloth . . . . $1.44
The Same, Indexed . . . . . . . . . 1.75
Webster's Condensed Dictionary. Half calf . . . . 2.40
Webster's Handy Dictionary. Cloth . . . . 15 cents
Webster's Pocket Dictionary. Cloth . . . . 57 cents
In Roan Flexible . . . . . . . . . 69 cents
In Roan Tucks . . . . . . . . . . 78 cents
Webster's American People's Dictionary and Manual . . . 48 cents
Webster's Practical Dictionary. Cloth . . . . 80 cents
Webster's Countinghouse Dictionary. Sheep, Indexed . . . $2.40

Copies of any of Webster's Dictionaries will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
Pupils' Outline Studies

IN THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

FRANCIS H. WHITE, A.M.

Paper, Square Octavo, 128 pages — — Price, 30 cents

This is a book of Outline Studies, Maps and Blanks, intended for use in connection with the study of United States History. It contains an original and systematic combination of devices consisting of outline maps, graphic charts, and blanks for historical tables and summaries, for the reproduction of pictures, for biographical sketches, for studies in civil government, etc. It also contains valuable suggestions to teachers and pupils, and carefully selected lists of historical books and authorities for collateral reading and reference.

Its use will encourage the pupil to observe closely, to select the leading and salient facts of history, to classify his knowledge, to investigate for himself, and to carry his investigations up to recognized authorities and even to original sources. It also furnishes opportunity and material for the best exercises and training in English Composition.

The book is conveniently arranged for either class or individual instruction and may be used in connection with any text-book on United States History.

Copies of White's Pupils' Outline Studies will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
An Advanced English Grammar

FOR THE USE OF

HIGH SCHOOL, ACADEMY AND COLLEGE CLASSES

BY

W. M. BASKERVILL

Professor of the English Language and Literature in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

AND

J. W. SEWELL

Of the Fogg High School, Nashville, Tenn.

Cloth, 12mo, 349 pages · · · · · 90 cents

This new Grammar is designed for advanced students who desire to extend their studies in English beyond the course ordinarily pursued in Common or Grammar Schools. In this work, grammar is treated as a science based on facts and principles derived from the actual use of the language and not from technical rules and traditions.

Its aim is to lead the pupil to deduce for himself grammatical rules from the best examples of construction and style to be found in English literature and to acquire skill in their use. For this purpose abundant and apposite quotations from standard authors are given to illustrate each grammatical relation and construction and to show the student that he is dealing with the facts of the language and not with the theories of the grammarians.

While the book represents original and advanced methods it is at the same time conservative in treatment, and aims to preserve what is good in the older methods.

Copies of Baskervill and Sewell's English Grammar will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York · Cincinnati · Chicago
Halleck's Psychology and Psychic Culture

By REUBEN POST HALLECK, M.A. (Yale)

Cloth, 12mo, 368 pages. Illustrated . . . . Price, $1.25

This new text-book in Psychology and Psychic Culture is suitable for use in High School, Academy and College classes, being simple and elementary enough for beginners and at the same time complete and comprehensive enough for advanced classes in the study. It is also well suited for private students and general readers, the subjects being treated in such an attractive manner and relieved by so many apt illustrations and examples as to fix the attention and deeply impress the mind.

The work includes a full statement and clear exposition of the coördinate branches of the study—physiological and introspective psychology. The physical basis of Psychology is fully recognized. Special attention is given to the cultivation of the mental faculties, making the work practically useful for self-improvement. The treatment throughout is singularly clear and plain and in harmony with its aims and purpose.

"Halleck's Psychology pleases me very much. It is short, clear, interesting, and full of common sense and originality of illustration, I can sincerely recommend it."

WILLIAM JAMES,
Professor of Psychology, Harvard University.

Copies of Halleck's Psychology will be sent prepaid to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
Fisher's Brief History of the Nations
AND OF THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION

By GEORGE PARK FISHER, LL.D.
Professor in Yale University

Cloth, 12mo, 613 pages, with numerous Illustrations, Maps, Tables, and Reproductions of Bas-reliefs, Portraits, and Paintings. Price, $1.50

This is an entirely new work written expressly to meet the demand for a compact and acceptable text-book on General History for high schools, academies, and private schools. Some of the distinctive qualities which will commend this book to teachers and students are as follows:

It narrates in fresh, vigorous, and attractive style the most important facts of history in their due order and connection.

It explains the nature of historical evidence, and records only well established judgments respecting persons and events.

It delineates the progress of peoples and nations in civilization as well as the rise and succession of dynasties.

It connects, in a single chain of narration, events related to each other in the contemporary history of different nations and countries.

It gives special prominence to the history of the Medieaval and Modern Periods,—the eras of greatest import to modern students.

It is written from the standpoint of the present, and incorporates the latest discoveries of historical explorers and writers.

It is illustrated by numerous colored maps, genealogical tables, and artistic reproductions of architecture, sculpture, painting, and portraits of celebrated men, representing every period of the world's history.

Copies of Fisher's Brief History of the Nations will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
The purpose of this little handbook is to assist the student of Greek and Roman History in reviewing subjects already studied in the regular text-books and in preparing for examinations. It will also be found useful for general readers who wish to refresh their minds in regard to the leading persons and salient facts of ancient history.

It is in two parts, one devoted to Greek, and the other to Roman history. The names and titles have been selected with rare skill, and represent the whole range of classical history. They are arranged alphabetically, and are printed in full-face type, making them easy to find. The treatment of each is concise and gives just the information in regard to the important persons, places, and events of classical history which every scholar ought to know and remember, or have at ready command.

Its convenient form and systematic arrangement especially adapt it for use as an accessory and reference manual for students, or as a brief classical cyclopedia for general readers.

Copies of Castegnier's Handbook of Greek and Roman History will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York · Cincinnati · Chicago
Milne’s Elements of Algebra

A COURSE FOR BEGINNERS

By WILLIAM J. MILNE, Ph.D., LL.D.
President of New York State Normal College

Cloth, 12mo, 199 pages - - Price, 60 cents

This book has been prepared to meet the demand for a text-book sufficiently elementary for pupils commencing the study of Algebra in Intermediate or Grammar Schools, as well as in High Schools. It is intended to thoroughly instruct the student in the fundamental principles of the science and to lay a sound foundation for more advanced work in the study.

Some of the distinctive qualities and features which particularly adapt this book for beginners are:

The natural arrangement and simple treatment of the elementary facts of the science.

The easy and natural transition from arithmetical to algebraic processes,—the early steps being exceedingly simple, clear, and progressive.

The large number and judicious selection of examples for practice, insuring a thorough understanding of each principle as presented; complex problems and mere puzzles being carefully excluded.

The early introduction and practical use of the equation,—which is made the keynote of the book.

The use of the same methods of presentation, exemplified in the other books of Milne’s Mathematical Series, which have met with such general approval by the teachers.

Copies of Milne’s Elements of Algebra will be sent prepaid to any address, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York • Cincinnati • Chicago
## Important New School Books

### READING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Year</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Year</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Year</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Year</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Year</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Year</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Year</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Year</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Fourth</td>
<td>$0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Sixth</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPELLING

- Patterson's American Word Book: $0.25

### ARITHMETIC

- Baird's Graded Work in Arithmetic: $0.35
- Milne's Mental Arithmetic: $0.35

### GEOGRAPHY

- Natural Elementary Geography: $0.60
- Natural Advanced Geography: $0.60

### ENGLISH

- Metcalf and Bright's Language Lessons, Part I: $0.35
- Metcalf and Bright's Language Lessons, Part II: $0.55
- Metcalf's Elementary English: $0.40
- Metcalf's English Grammar for Common Schools: $0.60

### HISTORY

- McMaster's School History of the United States: $1.00

### PENMANSHIP

- Spencerian Penmanship, Vertical Edition:
  - Shorter Course, Nos. 1 to 7: $0.72
  - Common School Course, Nos. 1 to 6: $0.96
- Curtiss's Vertical Copy Books, 6 numbers: $0.96
- Ward's Graded Lessons in Penmanship and Spelling:
  - Small Numbers, 1 to 6: $0.72
  - Large Numbers, 1 to 6: $0.96

### MUSIC

- Natural Advanced Music Reader: $1.00
- Betz's Gems of School Songs: $0.70

---

Copies of any of the above books will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

American Book Company

NEW YORK • CINCINNATI • CHICAGO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 26 1939</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 14 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 30 '40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mar '52 WK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Mar '52 Lu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 25 1957</td>
<td>Library Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 1 1981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 29 1981</td>
<td>Reg. Cir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18 2008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD 21-100m-7,'39 (402s)