

ILE; *a. fragile*, (L. 191), *that may be broken*; *puerile*, (L. 417), *like*, or *pertaining to a boy*.

INE; *a. canine*, (L. 45), *pertaining to dogs*; *alkaline*, *like*, or *having the qualities of an alkali*.

ION; *s. rebellion*, (L. 35), *the act of rebelling*; *expansion*, (L. 358), *the act of expanding*, or *state of being expanded*.

ISM; *a. whitish*, *somewhat white*; *boyish*, *like a boy*.—*v. publish*, (L. 400), *to make public*; *vanish*, *to do the thing denoted by the word disappear*.

ISM, or ASM; *s. heroism*, *the state of being a hero*; *criticism*, (G. 61), *the practice of criticising*; *Hebraism*, *an idiom of the Hebrew language*.

IST; *s. artist*, (L. 27), *one who does work in any branch of art*; *florist*, (L. 184), *one who practises the art of cultivating flowers*; *Calvinist*, *one who is a follower of Calvin*.

ITE; *s. favorite*, *one who is beloved*; *Israelite*, *one belonging to the nation of Israel*.

IVE; *a. instructive*, (L. 515), *fitted to give instruction*; *active*, (L. 3), *having power or fitness to act*.

IZE, or ISE; *v. fertilize*, (L. 167), *to make or render fertile*.

LESS; *a. fearless*, *without fear*; *penniless*, *destitute of a penny*.

LET; *s. streamlet*, *a little stream*.

LIKE; *a. warlike*, *resembling war*.

LING; *s. a suffix denoting littleness*, as in *sapling*, *yearling*, *lordling*.

LY; *a. beastly*, *like a beast*.—*adv. proudly*, *in a manner exhibiting pride*; *fixedly*, (L. 172), *in a manner unchanging or unmoved*.

MENT; *s. banishment*, *the state of being banished*, or *the act of banishing*; *accompaniment*, *that which accompanies*.

MONY; *s. acrimony*, (L. 1), *the quality of sharpness or severity*. In the words *testimony*, (L. 538), *matrimony*, (L. 284), *patrimony*, (367), &c., the suffix *mony* is used with a singular variety of signification.

NESS; *s. firmness*, (L. 177), *the state of being firm*; *littleness*, *the quality or circumstance of being little*.

OR; *s. governor*, (L. 213), *one who does that which is denoted by the word govern*.

ORY; *a. preparatory*, (L. 364), *fitted or designed to prepare*.—*s. observatory*, (L. 483), *a place where observations are taken*.

OSE; *a. verbose*, (L. 575), *abounding in words*.

OUS; *a. dangerous*, *partaking of danger*; *courageous*, (L. 86), *having the quality of courage*.

SHIP; *s. clerkship*, *the place, or office of a clerk*; *friendship*, *the condition or relation of being a friend*.

SOME; *a. quarrelsome*, *characterized by a disposition to quarrel*; *burdensome*, *having the quality or character of oppressiveness*.

STER; *s. teamster*, *one whose business it is to drive a team*.

TUDE; *s. servitude*, (L. 483), *the condition of slavery*; *fortitude*, (L. 189), *the quality of bravery*.

TY; *s. ability*, (L. 215), *the condition or state of being able*.

URE; *s. departure*, (L. 365), *the act of departing*; *posture*, (399), *the condition of being in a particular position*; *furniture*, *the thing furnished*.

WARD; *adv. eastward*, *in the direction of the east*.—*a. awkward*, *having the quality of uncouthness*.

Y; *a. dewy*, *covered with dew*; *watery*, *partaking of water*.—*s. modesty*, (L. 306), *the quality or state of being modest*.

## CHAPTER II.

### WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

PRONUNCIATION. Latin words are usually pronounced in this country, in accordance with the general principles of English pronunciation. The following directions, however, are necessary for those who have not studied Latin, and should be carefully observed.

1. Every Latin word has as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs in it. Thus, in the expression *bona fide*, in good faith, the word *fide* has two syllables, the *e* being sounded as *e*

in *me*. In like manner the words *voce, jure, parte, lege, &c.*, are pronounced each with two syllables.

2. Words of *two* syllables have the accent always on the first syllable; as *d'cer, a'go, a'bor*. In this book the accented syllable is marked, in all Latin words of more than one syllable; and the manner in which the word is divided will generally show what sound is to be given to the vowel of the accented syllable.

3. When a word of more than one syllable ends with *a*, that letter is sounded as *a* in *ah*, except that the sound is not prolonged; as *cau'sa, cate'na*.

4. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are sounded as simple *e* would be in the same place; thus, *fa'dus* and *œm'ulus*, are pronounced as if written *fé'dus, em'ulus*.

5. *C* and *g* are hard before *a, o,* and *u*, and soft before *e, i,* and *y*; thus, in the words *ca'no, 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 *fuga'tus, li'go,* and *lon'gus*, has the sound of *g* in *give*; in the words *ge'ro* and *gi'no* it has the sound of *g* in *gentle*.

6. *Ch* always sounds like *k*.

For a full account of Latin pronunciation, see Andrews's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

In the following chapter, a Latin word placed in a parenthesis immediately after another Latin word, as (*acris*) after *Acer*, shows the form which that word assumes in the *genitive case*, if it be a substantive or adjective; or in the *supine*, or some other inflection, if it be a verb.

In the several paragraphs, the words are not always arranged in exact alphabetical order, because it is desirable that words formed immediately and obviously from the Latin word should be placed before those whose derivation is more remote.

1. *A'cer, (a'cris)*, sour; pungent. *Acu'tus*, sharp.

ACER'BITY, sharpness of disposition.	ACID'ITY, sourness; tartness.
ACRID, of a biting taste. [ture.	ACUTE', sharp-witted; pointed.
ACRIMONY, sharpness; ill-na-	ACU'MEN, (Lat. <i>acumen</i> , a sharp point), intellectual penetra-
ACID'ULATE, to flavor with acid.	tion; quickness of perception

2. *A'ger, (a'gri)*, a field.

AGRA'RIAN, relating to lands.*	AGRICUL'TURIST, a farmer.
AG'RICULTURE, (82), the cultivation of the ground.	PER'EGRINATE, to travel in foreign lands.

\* The agrarian laws of ancient Rome, which caused so much civil commotion, related to the distribution of public lands among the people.

3. *A'go, (ac'tum)*, to do; to perform.

ACT, to behave; to perform.	CO'GENT, forcible.
AC'TION, a performance.	DAM'AGE, (107), injury.
ACTIV'ITY, AGIL'ITY, quickness of motion.	ENACT', to decree.
AC'TUAL, real; existing in act.	EXACT', <i>v.</i> to take by authority or force.
AC'TUATE, to put into action.	EXACT', <i>a.</i> accurate.
AC'TUARY, a register or clerk.	EX'IGENCY, pressing necessity.
A'GENT, a doer; one intrusted with business.	MAN'AGE, (282), to carry on.
AG'ITATE, to put into motion or excitement.	PROD'IGAL, wasteful.
	TRANSACT', to conduct or perform.

4. *A'lius*, other; another. *Ali'e'nus*, foreign.

ALI'EN, foreign; estranged.	ALIENA'TION, estrangement.
ALI'ENATE, to transfer to another; to estrange.	INAL'IENABLE, that cannot be transferred or alienated.

5. *A'lo, (al'itum, or al'tum)*, to feed; to nourish.

ALIMENT, nourishment.	COALESCE', (Lat. <i>coales'co</i> ), to grow together; to unite.
ALIMENT'ARY, pertaining to food.	COALI'TION, combination; union.

6. *Al'ter*, the other. *Alter'nus*, one after the other.

ALTERCA'TION, quarrelling; disputing.	ALTERNA'TION, succession; performance by turns.
ALTERN'ATELY, one after the other.	ALTERN'ATIVE, a choice of two things.

7. *Al'tus*, lofty.

AL'TITUDE, height.	EXALT', to raise up.
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8. *Am'bulo*, (*ambula'tum*), to walk.

AM'BULATORY, pertaining to the act of walking.	AM'BLE, to walk or run in an artificial manner. [through.]
	PERAM'BULATE, to walk

9. *A'mo*, (*ama'tum*), to love.

AMATEUR', (Fr.), a lover of the fine arts.	ENAM'ORED, inflamed with love; fond.
AM'MABLE, lovely; worthy to be loved.	EN'EMY, one hostile to another; a foe.
AM'ABIL'ITY, loveliness.	EN'MITY, hatred; hostility.
AM'ICABLE, friendly, peaceable.	INIM'ICAL, unfriendly; opposed.
AM'ITY, friendship; good-will.	

10. *Am'plus*, large.

AM'PLE, large; liberal.	AMPLIFICA'TION, enlargement; extension.
AM'PLY, largely.	
AM'PLIFY, (152), to enlarge.	AM'PLITUDE, largeness.

11. *An'go*, (*anz'i*), to vex.

AN'GER, wrath.	ANXI'ETY, solicitude.
AN'GUISH, extreme pain.	ANX'IOUS, solicitous.

12. *An'gulus*, a corner.

AN'GLE, a corner.	QUAD'RANGLE, (426), a square.
AN'GULAR, having corners.	EQUIAN'GULAR, (144), having equal angles.
RECT'ANGLE, (438), a right-angled, four-sided figure.	MULTAN'GULAR, (317), many cornered.
TRI'ANGLE, (549), a three cornered figure.	

13. *An'ima*, the life, or spiritual principle. *An'imus*, the mind.

AN'IMAL, a living creature.	UNANIM'ITY, (563), agreement in opinion.
ANIMAL'cule, a minute animal.	UNAN'IMOUS, of one mind.
AN'IMATE, to make alive.	EQUANIM'ITY, (144), evenness of mind. [of mind.]
ANIMADVERT', (579), to consider or criticize.	MAGNANIM'ITY, (278), greatness of mind.
INAN'IMATE, lifeless.	PUSILLANIM'ITY, (Lat. <i>pusillus</i> , weak), cowardice.
ANIMA'tION, liveliness.	
ANI'MOSITY, violent hatred.	

14. *An'nus*, a year.

AN'NUAL, happening yearly.	ANNU'ITANT, one who receives an annuity.
ANNU'ITY, a yearly income.	

ANNIVER'SARY, (579), a stated day, returning with the revolution of the year.	SEPTEN'NIAL, (478), of seven years.
AN'NALS, yearly records.	SUPERAN'NUATED, impaired by old age.
BIEN'NIAL, (37), of two years.	PEREN'NIAL, continuing through the year. [years.]
TRIEN'NIAL, (549), happening every three years.	MILLEN'NIUM, (297), a thousand

15. *An'nulus*, a ring.

AN'NULAR, in the form of a ring.	SEM'I-ANNULAR, having the form of half a ring.
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16. *An'tiquus*, ancient.

AN'TIQUARY, one who seeks ancient things.	ANTI'QUE', (Fr.), belonging to old times; a relic of ancient times.
AN'TIQUATED, old; out of date.	AN'CIENT, old. [times.]

17. *Ape'rio*, to open.

APE'RIENT, laxative.	AP'ERTURE, an opening.
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18. *Ap'to*, to fit or join.

APT, fit; inclined to.	AP'TITUDE, tendency; disposition.
APT'NESS, fitness; quickness of apprehension.	ADAPT', to adjust; to fit one thing to another.

19. *A'qua*, water.

AQUAT'IC, living in or on the water.	AQ'UEDUCT, (133), a channel for water.
A'QUEOUS, watery.	TERRA'QUEOUS, (536), consisting of land and water.

20. *Ar'biter*, a judge or umpire.

AR'BITRATOR, a judge appointed by opposite parties to decide between them.	ARBITRA'TION, determination by an arbitrator.
AR'BITRATE, to decide.	AR'BITRARY, capricious; absolute.

21. *Ar'bor*, a tree.

AR'BOR, a bower.	AR'BORICULTURE, (82), the art of cultivating trees and shrubs.
AR'BORIST, one who cultivates trees and shrubs.	

22. *Ar'ceo*, to hinder or restrain.

COERCE', to restrain by force. | COER'CION, restraint.

23. *Ardeo*, (*ar'si*), to burn.

AR'DENT, burning; passionate. | AR'SON, setting fire to a dwell-  
AR'DOR, heat; earnestness. | ing.

24. *Arguo*, to argue.

AR'GUE, to reason; to dispute. | ARGUMENTA'TION, reasoning.  
AR'GUMENT, a reason offered; | ARGUMENT'ATIVE, containing  
controversy. | argument.

25. *Ar'ma*, arms, weapons.

ARM, *v.* to take arms. | AR'MORY, the place where arms  
ARMS, weapons; war. | are kept or made.  
DISARM', to deprive of weapons. | AR'MAMENT, ARMA'DA, (Sp.), a  
AR'MY, a number of armed men. | naval warlike force.  
AR'MISTICE, (491), a cessation | ARMO'RIAL, belonging to the es-  
of hostilities. | cutcheon of a family. [in arms.  
AR'MORER, one who makes arms. | ARMIP'OTENT, (403), powerful  
AR'MOR, defensive weapons. | UNARM'ED, without arms.

26. *A'ro*, to plough.

AR'ABLE, capable of being | INAR'ABLE, not arable.  
ploughed.

27. *Ars*, (*ar'tis*), art, skill.

ART, skill, cunning; a trade. | ART'IFICE, (152), stratagem.  
ART'IST, a professor of an art. | ART'FUL, cunning.  
ART'ISAN, ARTIF'ICER; a work- | ART'LESS, unskilful; without  
man, an operative. [genuine. | fraud.  
ARTIFIC'IAL, made by art, not | INERT', dull; motionless.

28. *Artic'ulus*, a joint or limb.

AR'TICLE, a single thing; a part | ARTIC'ULATELY, with distinct-  
of speech. | ness of sound.  
ARTICULATE, *v.* to speak dis- | ARTICULA'TION, a juncture of  
tinctly; to join. | bones; the knots in the stalk  
ARTICULATE, *a.* distinct; | of a plant; speech.  
branched out into joints. | INARTIC'ULATE, indistinct.

29. *As'per*, rough.

ASPER'ITY, roughness. | EXAS'PERATE, to enrage.

30. *Au'dio*, (*audi'tum*), to hear.

AUD'IBLE, that can be heard. | AUD'ITOR, a hearer; an ex-  
AUD'IENCE, a hearing; the per- | aminer.  
sons assembled to hear. | AUD'ITORY, an assembly of  
AUD'IT, (Lat.), to examine an | hearers. [ing.  
account. | OBE'DIENT, listening to; obey-

31. *Au'geo*, (*aux'i*, *auc'tum*), to increase.

AUGMENT', to increase. | AU'THOR, (the Latin word is  
AUGMENTA'TION, enlargement. | *auc'tor*), an originator; a  
AUCTION, a sale by bidding | writer.  
more and more. [auction. | AU'THOR'ITY, legal power; in-  
AUCTIONEER', one who holds an | fluence.  
AU'THORIZE, to give authority. | AUXIL'IARY, helping.

32. *A'vis*, a bird. *Au'gur*, *Aus'pex*, (*aus'pici's*), a soothsayer.

A'VIARY, a place enclosed to | INAU'GURATE, to invest with an  
keep birds in. | office by solemn rites.  
AU'GUR, *s.* one who predicted | AUS'PICES, (Lat.), (504), the  
by observing birds. | omens of an undertaking.  
AU'GUR, *v.* to forebode. | AUSPIC'IOUS, favorable.  
AU'GURY, an omen or prediction. | INAUSPIC'IOUS, unfortunate.

33. *Bac'chus*, in heathen mythology, the god of wine.

BAC'CHANAL, one who indulges | BACCHANA'LIAN, pertaining to  
in drunken revelry. | drunken revelry.

34. *Bea'tus*, happy; blessed.

BEATIF'IC, (152), fitted to bless | BEAT'ITUDE, blessedness; a  
or make happy. | blessing pronounced.

35. *Bel'lum*, war.

BELLIG'ERENT, (203), waging | REB'EL, one who revolts.  
war. | REBELL'ION, insurrection.

36. *Bi'bo*, to drink.

BIB'BER, a tippler. | BIB'ULOUS, absorbing.  
BIBA'CIOUS, fond of drinking. | IMBIBE', to drink in.

37. *Bis*, twice.

BISECT', (470), to cut into two equal parts. | BI'PED, (380), an animal having two feet.  
BISECT'ION, division into two equal parts. | BI'VALVE, (Lat. *valvæ*, folding-doors), a molluscous animal, having two valves or shells; an oyster; a mussel, &c.  
BIS'CUIT, (85), hard, dry, flat bread.  
COMBINE', (Lat. *bi'ni*, two by two), to unite.

38. *Be'ne*, well.

BOUNTY, (Lat. *bo'nus*, good), generosity. | BEN'EFICE, a church living.  
BENIGN', kind; favorable. | BENEFAC'TION, a benefit conferred.  
BENIG'NITY, graciousness. | BENEFAC'TOR, one who confers a benefit.  
BENEF'ICENT, (152), kind; doing good. | BENEDIC'TION, (117), a blessing.  
BENEF'ICENCE, active goodness. | BENEV'OLENCE, (598), disposition to do good.  
BEN'EFIT, advantage.  
BENEF'ICIAL, advantageous.

39. *Brev'is*, short.

BREVET', a commission without seal, giving title and rank in the army above that for which pay is received. | BREV'ITY, shortness.  
BREVET', taking rank by brevet. | ABBRE'VIATE, to shorten.  
BRIEF, *a.* short; concise.  
BRIEF, *s.* a pleader's notes.

40. *Ca'do*, (*ca'sum*), to fall.

CA'DENCE, fall of the voice. | COINCIDE', to agree.  
DECA'DENCE, falling; decay. | COIN'CIDENCE, concurrence.  
CASE, state of a thing. | DECAY', to fall away.  
CAS'UAL, happening by chance. | DECID'UOUS, falling.  
CAS'UALTY, accident. | IN'CIDENT, *s.* an event.  
CAS'UALLY, accidentally; by chance. | IN'CIDENT, *a.* likely to happen as an attendant event.  
CASCADE', a waterfall. | OCCA'SION, opportunity; time of a particular occurrence.  
AC'CIDENT, that which happens unforeseen. [of conscience. | OC'CIDENT, the west, where the sun sets.  
CAS'UISTRY, the science of cases

41. *Cæ'do*, (*cæ'sum*), to cut; to kill.

INCIS'ION, a cut into any thing. | FRAT'RICIDE, (192), killing a brother.  
EXCIS'ION, a cutting out. | HOM'ICIDE, (220), manslaughter; a manslayer.  
EXCISE', a duty on goods. | INFAN'TICIDE, (158), killing an infant.  
CONCISE', short, brief. | PAR'RICIDE, (367), killing a father.  
DECIDE', to determine. | SUI'CIDE, (519), self-murder.  
DECIS'ION, determination. | REG'ICIDE, (438), murder of a king.  
DECI'SIVE, conclusive.  
PRECISE', exact; strict.  
PRECIS'ION, exact limitation.  
PRECISE'LY, exactly; in exact conformity to truth, or to a model.

42. *Cal'eo*, to be warm or hot.

CAL'DRON, a boiler; a large kettle. | CALEFAC'TOR, (152), a small kind of stove. [fluid.  
CAL'ID, hot. [tle. | SCALD, to burn with a boiling  
CALOR'IC, the element of heat.

43. *Calx*, (*cal'cis*), chalk; limestone. *Cal'culus*, a little pebble.

CALCINE', to expel all volatile ingredients from a compound by heat, (as water and carbonic acid from limestone in the manufacture of lime;) to reduce to powder or ashes. | CAL'CULATE, to reckon. [Anciently pebbles were used in numerical computation.]  
INCAL'CULABLE, that cannot be calculated; beyond calculation.

44. *Can'deo*, to glow with heat.

CAN'DLE, a tallow or wax light. | nification is derived figuratively from the light pertaining to a red-hot substance.]  
IN'CENSE, *s.* perfumes burnt.  
INCENSE', *v.* to enrage.  
INCEN'TIVE, inducement. | CAN'DID, open, ingenuous.  
INCEND'IARY, one who sets houses, &c., on fire. | CAN'DIDATE, one proposed for office, or ferment.\*  
CAN'DOR, sincerity. [This signification is derived figuratively from the light pertaining to a red-hot substance.] | CAN'DIDLY, without disguise.

\* Among the Ancient Romans, those who sought the consulship wore robes of remarkable whiteness, and were thence called *candidati*.

45. *Ca'nis*, a dog.

CAN'INE, pertaining to dogs. | CANIC'ULAR, pertaining to the dog-star.

46. *Can'tus*, a song.

CHANT, a kind of sacred music.	DESCANT', to discourse in a formal manner.
CHAN'TICLEER, (75), the cock which crows.	AC'CENT, a modification of the voice.
CAN'TICLE, a song; the song of Solomon.	ENCHANT', to delight highly.
CAN'TO, (It.), a section of a poem.	INCANTA'TION, charms by singing.
CANT, a set phraseology used to manifest religious zeal.	RECA'NT', to recall, to retract.

47. *Cap'io*, (*cap'tum*), to take.

CA'PABLE, able to do or take.	INTERCEPT', to seize on the way; to stop.
CAPA'CIOUS, large, holding much.	OCCUPA'TION, possession; employment.
CAPAC'ITATE, to enable; to qualify.	OC'CUPY, to possess.
CAPAC'ITY, power of holding.	PARTIC'IPATE, (365), to share.
CAPTIOUS, peevish; cavilling.	PAR'TICIPLE, a word partaking of the nature of an adjective and of a verb.
CAPTIVATE, to take prisoners; to charm.	PERCEIVE', to notice.
CAPTIVE, a prisoner.	PERCEP'TIBLE, capable of being perceived.
CAP'TOR, one who takes a prize.	PRECEP'TOR, a tutor, a teacher.
CAP'TURE, a seizure.	PRE'CEPT, a rule given.
ACCEPT', to receive. [ing.]	PRIN'CIPAL, (412), chief, capital.
ACCEPT'ABLE, grateful; pleasant.	PRIN'CIPLE, element; ground of action.
ANTICIPA'TION, receiving or doing beforehand.	RECEIPT', a taking; acknowledgment for money paid.
CONCEIVE', to have an idea or notion.	RECEIVE', to take, to admit.
CONCEPTION, notion, idea.	RECEP'TACLE, a thing which receives or contains.
DECEIVE', to cheat, to mislead.	REC'IPES, a medical prescription.*
DECEP'TION, a fraud, a cheat.	RECIP'IENT, one who takes.
EMAN'ICIPATE, (282), to set at liberty.	SUSCEP'TIBLE, capable of being affected or changed.
EXCEPT', to take out.	
INCIP'IENT, commencing.	

\* *Recipe* is an imperative form of the verb *recipio*, and would be the first word in a prescription written in Latin—"Take," etc. In books of pharmacy the word is usually represented by R. or some other character.

48. *Cap'ut*, (*cap'itis*), the head.

CAP'ITAL, chief; principal.†	CAPITA'TION, counting by heads.
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† *Capital* crimes are those which are punishable by loss of the head or life.

CAPIT'ULATE, to surrender on conditions.*	PRECIP'ITATE, <i>a.</i> headstrong; hasty.
CAPE, a head-land.	PRECIP'ITATELY, headlong, hastily, rashly.
CAP'TAIN, a chief commander.	PREC'IPICE, a headlong steep.
CHAP'TER, a division, or head.	RECAPIT'ULATE, to repeat again (as the topics of a discourse.)
DECAP'ITATE, to behead.	
PRECIP'ITATE, <i>v.</i> to tumble headlong; to hurry.	

\* The word arose from the stipulation being drawn up under heads.

49. *Car'cer*, a prison.

INCAR'ERATE, to imprison.	INCARCERA'TION, imprisonment.
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50. *Ca'ro* (*car'nis*), flesh.

CAR'NAL, fleshy, not spiritual.	CAR'NALLY, according to the flesh; not spiritually.
CAR'NAGE, (3), slaughter.	CAR'CASS, a dead body.
INCARNA'TION, the taking of a body of flesh.	CARNIV'OROUS, (601), feeding on flesh.
INCAR'NATE, embodied in flesh.	CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, a place for depositing human bodies.
CAR'NIVAL, (567), in Roman Catholic countries, a feast before Lent.	

51. *Car'po*, to pluck.

CARP, to cavi; to find fault.	INDISCERPT'IBLE, that cannot be torn in pieces.
CARP'ING, captious; fault-finding.	EX'CEPT, something culled out.

52. *Cas'tigo*, to chastise.

CAS'TIGATE, to punish by stripes.	CASTIGA'TION, punishment.
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53. *Cat'ena*, a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, a series of links; a successive order of things depending on each	other; (as, a concatenation of causes.)
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54. *Cau'sa*, a cause.

CAUSE, that which produces an effect.	ACCUSA'TION, the act of charging with an offence or crime.
CAUSE'LESS, having no cause.	EXCUSE', to pardon.
ACCUSE', to charge with a crime.	BECAUSE', for this reason.
	RECU'SANT, making opposition.

55. *Ca'vo*, (*cau'tum*), to beware.

CAU'TION, prudence in respect to danger. | INCAU'TIOUS, heedless.  
PRECAU'TION, previous care.

CAU'TIOUS, using caution.

56. *Ca'vus*, hollow.

CAVE, a hollow place. | EX'CAVATE, to hollow out.  
CON'CAVE, hollow, opposed to convex. | EXCAVA'TION, a cavity made by digging.

57. *Ce'do*, (*ces'sum*), to yield; to go away.

CEDE, to yield or give up. | INTERCES'SION, the act of interceding.  
CES'SION, a giving up; resignation. | PRECEDE', to go before.  
CEASE, to stop; to leave off. | PREDECEASE', the decease of one before another.  
CESSA'TION, a stop, a discontinuance. | PRECE'DENCE, priority, superiority  
ACCEDE', to assent to; to agree. | PREDECES'SOR, one that was in a place before another.  
ACCESS', approach. | PRECEDENT, an example.  
ACCESS'ION, a coming to; an increase by the addition of something. | PROCEED', to go forward.  
AC'CESSORY, rendering aid. | PROCE'DURE, manner of proceeding.  
AN'CESTOR, (Lat. *anteces'sor*), a person from whom one is distantly a descendant. | PROC'ESS, progressive course.  
ANTECE'DENT, going before. | PROCES'SION, a ceremonious march.  
CONCEDE', to admit, to grant. | RECEDE', to go back; to retreat.  
DECEASE', departure from this world; death. | RECESS', a place or time of retreat.  
EXCEED', to go beyond. | SECES'SION, a withdrawing from.  
EXCESS', more than enough. | SUCCEED', to follow after; to prosper.  
EXCES'SIVE, exceeding. | SUCCESS', prosperity; the event of an affair.  
INCES'SANT, without pause. | SUCCES'SION, series.  
INTERCEDE', to go between; to request in behalf of another. | SUCCES'SIVE, following in order.

58. *Ce'leber*, renowned, famous.

CEL'EBRATE, to praise; to commend solemnly. | CELEBRA'TION, a distinguishing by ceremonies.  
CEL'EBRATED, renowned, famous. | CELEB'RITY, renown; fame.

59. *Ce'ler*, swift.

CELER'ITY, swiftness. | ACCEL'ERATE, to hasten forward.

60. *Ce'lla*, a cellar.

CEL'LAR, an underground store. | CEL'LARIST, a butler; one who has the care of the cellar.  
CEL'LARAGE, charge for storage in a cellar.

61. *Ce'lo*, to cover, to hide.

CONCEAL', to hide. | CONCEAL'MENT, the act, place, or mode of hiding.

62. *Ce'lum*, the heaven.

CELES'TIAL, heavenly. | SUBCELES'TIAL, beneath the heavens.

63. *Cen'seo*, to judge or estimate.

CEN'SOR, an officer who examines the works of authors before they are allowed to be printed. | CEN'SURABLE, blame-worthy.  
CEN'SUS, (Lat.), an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. | RECEN'SION, a review, or re-examination.  
CENSO'RIOUS, judging severely. |  
CEN'SURE, blame, reproach.

64. *Cen'tum*, a hundred.

CENTEN'NIAL, (14), occurring once in a hundred years. | CENTENA'RIAN, a person who is a hundred years old.  
CENT'URY, a hundred years. | PERCENT'AGE, (3), a rate, allowance, or estimate by the hundred.  
CENTU'RION, an officer over a hundred men.

65. *Ce'r'no*, (*cre'tum*), to separate; to distinguish; to discern.

CERTAIN, determined; sure. | DISCERN', to see; to distinguish.  
CERTIFY, (152), to assure. | DISCREET', discerning, prudent.  
CERTIF'ICATE, a written declaration or testimony. | DISCRETE', distinct, separate.  
ASCERTAIN', to find out certainly. | DISCERN'MENT, judgment.  
CONCERN', business; anxiety. | DISCRETION, judgment, prudence.  
DECREE', (Lat. *decer'no*), to ordain or command. | DISCRIMINA'TION, (Lat. *discrimen*), distinction.  
DECREE', an edict; a rule or law. | DISCRIM'INATING, acute.

SECRETE', to put aside.      SEC'RETARY, one who writes for  
SE'CRET, concealed; private.      another.\*

\* So called from the private or secret affairs intrusted to him.

66. *Cer'to*, to contend; to vie.

CONCERT', to contrive together. | DISCONCERT', to disturb.  
CON'CERT, union; a musical | PRECONCERT'ED, contrived to-  
entertainment.      gether beforehand.

67. *Cer'tus*, sure, (see *Cer'no*).

68. *Ci'co*, (*ci'tum*), to rouse; to call forth.

CITE, to summon into a court; | INCITE', to animate; to urge on.  
to quote.      INCITE'MENT, impulse.  
CITA'TION, a summoning; a | RECITE', to repeat; to tell over.  
quotation.      RECITA'TION, repetition; re-  
EXCITE', to stir up, to encourage.      hearsal.  
EXCI'TABLE, easily stirred up.      RECI'TAL, account; narration;  
EXCITE'MENT, agitation.      rehearsal.  
RESUS'CITATE, to rouse or en- | QUOTE, to repeat a passage from  
liven again.      some author.

69. *Cin'go*, (*cinc'tum*), to gird.

CINCT'URE, a belt; a girdle. | SUCCINCT', brought into small  
PRE'CINCT, a limit or bound.      compass; compact; concise.

70. *Ci'nis*, (*Cin'eris*), ashes.

CIN'DER, a burnt mass. | INCIN'ERATE, to burn to ashes.  
CINERA'TION, the reduction of | INCIN'ERABLE, that may be re-  
anything to ashes.      duced to ashes.

71. *Cir'cus*, a circle.

CIR'CLE, a round space, also the | CIRCU'ITOUS, going round about;  
line enclosing it.      not direct.  
CIR'CLET, a little circle.      CIR'CUS, an open space for  
CIR'ULAR, round like a circle.      sports.  
CIR'ULATE, to move in a circle.      ENCIR'CLE, to surround.  
CIR'CUIT, (142), extent round | SEM'ICIRCLE, (474), half a circle.  
about.

72. *Ci'vis*, a citizen.

CIV'IC, relating to civil honors. | CIV'IL, relating to the commu-  
nity; gentle, well bred.

CIVIL'IAN, one versed in law or | CIVILIZA'TION, the state of a  
political affairs.      [or city.      civilized people.  
CIT'IZEN, an inhabitant of a state | CIV'ILIZE, to reclaim from a  
CIT'Y, a large corporate town.      savage state.  
CIVIL'ITY, gentleness, politeness. | UNCIV'IL, rude, clownish.

73. *Clam*, secretly.

CLANDES'TINE, secret.      | CLANDES'TINELY, in a secret  
manner.

74. *Clamo*, (*clama'tum*), to cry out; to shout.

CLAM'OR, outcry; noise.      | CLAIM'ANT, one that demands  
CLAM'OROUS, noisy; vociferous.      a right.  
CLAM'ORER, a noisy person.      DISCLAIM', to deny the posses-  
ACCLAMA'TION, a shout of ap-      sion of any right or character.  
plause.      EXCLAIM', to cry out.      [ly.  
DECLAMA'TION, discourse ad-      PROCLAIM', to announce public-  
dressed to the passions; ex-      PROCLAMA'TION, publication by  
ercise of public speaking.      authority.  
CLAIM, to demand.      RECLAIM', to recall; to reform.

75. *Clarus*, clear, bright.

CLAR'ION, a shrill trumpet.      | CLAR'IFY, (152), to purify.  
CLEAR, bright; evident.      DECLARA'TION, a proclamation;  
DECLARE', to make known; to      open avowal.  
proclaim.

76. *Classis*, a class.

CLASS, a rank of persons, a set. | CLAS'SIFY, (152), to arrange in  
CLAS'SIC, CLAS'SICAL, relating      classes.  
to authors of the highest rank,      CLASSIFICA'TION, arrangement  
particularly ancient Greek      in classes.  
and Roman authors.      CLAS'SIS, (Lat.), a convention.

77. *Clau'do*, (*clau'sum*), or *Clu'do*, (*clu'sum*), to shut, to close.

CLOSE, to shut.      | EXCLUDE', to shut out.  
CLOS'ET, a small private room.      SECLUDE', to shut up apart.  
CONCLUDE', to come to a deci-      INCLUDE', ENCLOSE', to shut in;  
sion.      to bring within certain limits.  
CONCLU'SIVE, decisive.      PRECLUDE', to hinder or prevent.  
CLAUSE, a subdivision of a sen-      RECLUSE', one who lives in re-  
tence.      [nery.      tirement or seclusion.  
CLOIS'TER, a monastery or nun-      SECLU'SION, retirement.



78. *Clemens*, (*clementis*), merciful, kind.

CLEM'ENT, merciful, kind.	INCLEM'ENT, unmerciful; harsh.
CLEM'ENCY, mercy.	INCLEM'ENCY, severity.

79. *Clivo*, to incline or bend.

INCLINE', to bend, to lean.	ACCLIV'ITY, ascent, inclination upwards.
INCLINA'TION, propensity.	PROCLIV'ITY, proneness.
DECLINE', to lean downwards; to refuse.	RECLINE', to lean back.
DECLIV'ITY, (Lat. <i>clivus</i> ), descent; inclination downwards.	CLIN'ICAL, relating to a couch or bed.*

\* Clinical lectures are medical lectures given at the bed-side of the patient.

80. *Clivus*, an ascent; a hill. See derivatives under *Clivo*.

81. *Codex*, (*codicis*), the trunk of a tree; a volume or roll.

CODE, a collection or digest of laws.	COD'ICIL, a supplement to a will.
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82. *Colo*, (*cultum*), to cultivate.

COL'ONY, a settlement or plantation abroad.	CUL'TURE, improvement by labor.
COL'ONIST, a settler in a colony.	AG'RICULTURE, (2), husbandry, farming.
COUL'TER, the sharp iron of a plough.	HOR'TICULTURE, (222), gardening.
CUL'TIVATE, to improve by labor.	

83. *Comes*, (*comitis*), a companion.

COM'ITY, kindness of manner.	CONCOM'ITANT, going with.
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84. *Concilium*, an assembly; a council.

COUN'CIL, an assembly held for consultation.	CONCIL'IATORY, fitted to allay angry feelings.
CONCIL'IATE, (Lat. <i>concilio</i> ), to bring together; to win to friendship.	RECONCILE', to conciliate again; to render consistent.

85. *Cocquo*, (*cocum*), to cook.

CONCOCT', to prepare by digesting; to devise; to plot; (as, to concoct a scheme).	DECOC'TION, the act of boiling anything to extract its virtues.
	COOK, to prepare food by heat.

86. *Cor*, (*cordis*), the heart.

CORE, the central part, as of fruit.	CONCOR'DANCE, an index of words contained in the Bible.
COR'DIAL, a. sincere, hearty.	COUR'AGE, boldness.
COR'DIAL, s. anything that gladdens the heart.	DIS'CORD, disagreement.
CORDIAL'ITY, sincerity.	RECORD', (Lat. <i>Recordor</i> , to remember, call to mind), to register.
CON'CORD, agreement.	

87. *Cornu*, a horn.

COR'NET, a musical instrument blown with the mouth; a sort of trumpet.	BICOR'NOUS, (37), having two horns or antlers.
CORNUCO'PIA, (Lat. <i>copia</i> , plenty), the horn of plenty.	U'NICORN, (563), an animal having a single horn.

88. *Cosna*, a garland, or crown.

CROWN, the head ornament worn by kings.	COR'ONET, an inferior crown worn by the nobility.
CORONA'TION, the solemnity of crowning a king.	COR'ONER, an officer to inquire into violent deaths.*
COR'ONAL, a crown or garland.	COR'OLLARY, an inference.†

\* The name was derived from the relation of the office to the crown.

† So called because it *crowns* the leading proposition or argument.

89. *Corpus*, (*corporis*), a body.

COR'PORAL, the lowest officer over a body of soldiers.	CORPO'REAL, having a body; not immaterial; relating to the body.
COR'PORATE, united into a body or community.	COR'PULENT, having a bulky body.
CORPORA'TION, a body politic.	CORPSE, a dead body.
INCOR'PORATE, to embody.	CORPS, (Fr.), (pronounced <i>core</i> ), a body of soldiers.
COR'PUSCLE, a minute body.	

90. *Costa*, a rib.

COAST, the margin of the land.	INTERCOS'TAL, lying between the ribs.
COS'TAL, pertaining to the ribs.	

91. *Cras*, to-morrow.

PROCRA'STINATE, to put off.	PROCRASTINA'TION, deferring.
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