

389. *Plaud'o*, (*plau'sum*), to clap; to applaud.

PLAUD'IT, applause.	[ance.	EXPLODE', to drive out in disgrace; to burst with a loud report.
PLAUS'IBLE, right in appearance.		
APPLAUD', to join in applause.		
APPLAUSE', expression of approbation by clapping the hands, &c.		EXPLO'SION, violent bursting. EXPLO'SIVE, liable to cause explosion.

390. *Plebs*, (*ple'bis*), the common people.

PLEBE'IAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the common people.	PLEBE'IAN, <i>s.</i> one of the common people.
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391. *Pl'e'o*, (*ple'tum*), to fill; *Pl'e'nus*, full.

PLE'NARY, full; complete.	COMPLETE', full; perfect.
PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, (403), invested with full powers.	COM'PLEMENT, full quantity.
PLEN'ITUDE, fulness.	DEPLE'TION, an emptying.
PLEN'TEOUS, abundant.	EX'PLETIVE, something added to fill up.
PLE'ONASM, a redundancy of words.	IM'PLEMENT, a utensil; a tool.
PLEN'TY, abundance; exuberance.	REPLEN'ISH, to fill again.
ACCOM'PLISH, (<i>Fr. accomplir</i>), to finish entirely.	REPLETE', filled. SUPPLY', to fill up; to furnish. SUP'PLEMENT, an addition to supply defects.

392. *Pl'i'co*, (*plica'tum*), to fold. *Plec'to*, (*plex'um*), to twine or weave.

ACCOM'PLICE, one united with another in a plot.	DUP LIC'ITY, (134), doubleness of heart or speech.
APPLY', to put one thing to another.	DU'PLICATE, a second thing of the sort.
APPLICA'TION, the act of applying; the thing applied.	EXPLIC'IT, plain; clear.
COM'PLICATED, entangled; interwoven with other things.	INEX'PLICABLE, that cannot be explained or interpreted.
COMPLEX'ION, the hue of the skin and features; general appearance of a thing.	IM'PLICATE, to involve; to show a connection.
COMPLY', to yield.	IMPLIC'IT, relying upon; trusting without reserve.
DISPLAY', to unfold; to show; to exhibit.	IMPLY', to express some opinion, although not in direct language.

INEX'PLICABLE, not to be explained.	SIM'PLE, (<i>Lat. si'ne</i> , without), plain; artless; single.
MULTIPLICA'TION, (317), increase; repeated addition of a quantity to itself.	SIMPLIC'ITY, innocence; plainness.
PERPLEX', to entangle; to involve.	SIM'PLIFY, (152), to render less complex; to make easier.
PLI'ANT, easily bent.	SUP'PLICATE,* to entreat.
REDUPLICA'TION, (134), doubling.	TRIP'LE, (549), three-fold. TRIP'LET, three verses rhyming together.

* *Lat. sup'plex*, for *subplex*; literally, bending beneath; kneeling before one.

393. *Pl'o'ro*, (*plora'tum*), to cry; to bewail.

DEPLORE', to regret; to bewail.	EXPLORE', to search; to examine.
DEPLOR'ABLE, lamentable; wretched.	IMPLORE', to call upon; to beseech.

394. *Plum'bum*, lead.

PLUMB, PLUM'MET, a leaden weight at the end of a line.	PLUMB'ER, one who works lead.
PLUMB, <i>ad.</i> perpendicularly.	PLUMBA'GO, black lead; graphite.

395. *Plus*, (*plu'ris*), more.

PLU'RAL, containing more than one.	SUR'PLUS, what remains beyond the necessary quantity.
PLURAL'ITY, † greater number.	NON'PLUS, ‡ to bring to a stand.

† A candidate is said to have a plurality of votes, when he has more than any other single candidate.

‡ *Literally*, no more.

396. *Pol'lio*, (*poli'tum*), to polish. §

POL'ISH, to smooth; to brighten.	POLITE', elegant in manners; well-bred.
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§ See Gr. 187.

397. *Po'mum*, an apple.

POM'ACE, the substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.	POMEGRAN'ATE, (209), a kind of fruit. POM'MEL, a knob or ball.
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|| *Literally*, an apple having many grains or seeds.

398. *Pon'dus*, (*pon'deris*), a weight.

POUND, a weight.	PREPON'DERATE, to outweigh. IMPON'DERABLE, not having perceptible weight.
PON'DEROUS, heavy.	
PON'DER, to weigh mentally.	

399. *Po'no*, (*pos'itum*), to put or place.

POS'I-TION, place; situation.	EXPOSE', to lay open.
POS'ITIVE, distinctly laid down.	EXPOS'ITOR, an explainer.
POST, station.	EXPOS'I-TION, explanation.
POS'TURE, situation; attitude.	IMPOSE', to put upon; to cheat.
POSTPONE', to put off; to delay.	IMPOS'I-TION, a cheat.
AP'POSITE, proper; fit.	IM'POST, a tax laid on imported merchandise.
COMPO'NENT, forming part of a composition.	IMPOS'TURE, fraud; imposition.
COMPOSE', to put together.	INTERPOSE', to put between
COMPOS'ITOR, a setter of types.	OPPOSE', to resist.
COMPO'SURE, calmness; tranquillity.	OP'POSITE, situated in front or over against.
DECOMPOSE', to separate into the constituent parts.	PREPOS'I-TION, a word placed before another.
DEPÔT', (Fr.), a place of deposit.	PROPOSE', to offer to consideration.
DEPOSITION, that which is laid or thrown down; written testimony.	PUR'POSE, intention; design
DEPOSE', to put down.	REPOSE', to rest; to rely.
DEPOS'ITORY, the place where anything is lodged.	REPOS'ITORY, a place for storing anything.
DISCOMPOSE', to disorder; to disturb.	SUPPOSE', to imagine or state something possible, but not known to be true.
DISPOSE', to place in order.	TRANSPOSE', to put each into the place of the other.

400. *Pop'ulus*, the people; *Pub'lico*, to publish.

PEO'PLE, persons; a nation.	DEPOP'ULATE, to deprive of inhabitants.
POPULA'TION, the whole number of people in a country or district.	PUB'LIC, general; national.
POP'ULACE, the common people.	PUBLIC'ITY, general notoriety.
POP'ULAR, suitable to people in general.	PUB'LISH, to make known; to send out to the public.
POP'ULOUS, full of people.	PUBLICA'TION, a publishing; a book.

401. *Por'ta*, a gate.

POR'TAL, a gate; an entrance.	PORT'-HOLE, a gun hole in a ship's side. PORT, a harbor; a place where vessels may enter.
POR'TICO, a covered walk; an entrance.	
POR'TER, a doorkeeper.	

402. *Por'to*, to carry.

POR'TER, a carrier.	OPPORTU'NITY, fit time; occasion. OPPORTUNE', well timed. INOPPORTUNE', unseasonable. PORTFO'LIO, (186), a case for carrying loose papers. PUR'PORT, meaning. PORT'LY, corpulent. REPORT', rumor; an account. SUPPORT', to bear up; to prop. TRANSPORT', to carry from place to place.
PORT'ABLE, easily carried.	
PORTMAN'TEAU, (282), a kind of valise.	
COMPOR'T', to agree; to suit.	
DEPORT'MENT, conduct.	
EXPORT', to send abroad.	
IMPORT', to bring into a country.	
IMPORT'ANT, weighty; momentous.	
IMPORTUNE', to tease; to molest.	
IMPORTU'NITY, urgent solicitation.	

403. *Pos'sum*, (*pot'ui*), to be able.

POS'SIBLE, that can be done.	PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, (391), having full power. POTENTATE, one having kingly power. POTEN'TIAL, relating to power.
POT'ENT, powerful.	
IMPOTENT, powerless.	
OMNIP'OTENT, (345), having infinite power.	

404. *Pos'terus*, following; coming after.

POSTE'RIOR, later; coming after.	POS'TERN, <i>primarily</i> , a back door or gate; hence, any small door or gate. PREPOS'TEROUS,* absurd.
POSTER'ITY, succeeding generations.	

* Literally, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

Webster.

405. *Pos'tulo*, (*postula'tum*), to demand.

EXPOS'TULATE, to reason earnestly with a view to dissuade.	EXPOSTULA'TION, discussion without anger; remonstrance.
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406. *Po'to*, (*pota'tum* or *po'tum*), to drink.

PO'TION, a draught; a dose.	COMPOTA'TION, a drinking to- gether. [with another.
POTA'TION, a drinking; a draught.	
	COMPOTA'TOR, one who drinks

407. *Pre'cor*, (*preca'tus*), to entreat.

DEPRE'CATÉ, to pray for deliver- ance from any evil; to dread or regret.	IM'PRECATE, to invoke calamity to rest upon any one.

* *Original signification*, asked for, and therefore dependent on the will of another.

408. *Præ'da*, prey; booty.

PREY, plunder.	DEPREDA'TION, a robbing; a spolting.
PRED'ATORY, plundering.	
	DEP'REDATOR, a robber.

409. *Prehen'do*, (*prehen'sum*), to seize.

APPREHEND', to lay hold on; to suspect with fear.	INCOMPREHEN'SIBLE, not to be understood.
APPREN'TICE, (Fr. <i>apprenti</i>), a learner of an art or trade.	
APPRISE', to inform, to give notice.	PRIS'ON, (Fr.), a place of con- finement.
COMPREHEND', to include.	PRIZE, that which is taken in contest.
EN'TERPRISE, that which is un- dertaken.	REPRI'SAL, seizure of property in war.
IMPREG'NABLE, (Fr. <i>imprena- ble</i>), not to be stormed or taken.	REPREHEND', to blame; to chide. REPREHEN'SIBLE, blame-worthy. SURPRISE', astonishment at something unexpected.

410. *Pre'mo*, (*pres'sum*), to press.

PRESS, to squeeze; to urge.	EXPRESS', to squeeze out; to declare.
IMPRESS', to imprint; to stamp.	
IMPRES'SION, a print; a mark made by pressure.	OPPRES'SION, cruelty; severity.
COMPRESS', to force together.	PRINT, (Fr. <i>imprimer</i>), to stamp with letters or figures.
COMPRESS'IBLE, yielding to pressure.	REPRESS', to force back.
DEPRESS', to bear down.	SUPPRESS', to subdue; to con- ceal.

411. *Pre'tium*, price, reward.

PRICE, value; rate; reward.	APPRE'CIATE, to estimate justly. DEP'RECIATE, to undervalue.
PRE'CIOS, valuable; costly.	

412. *Prīmus*, first.

PRIME, <i>a.</i> first rate.	PRIM'ROSE, (Lat. <i>rosa</i> , a rose), a rose which opens very early in the spring.
PRIME, <i>v.</i> to put on the first coat in painting.	
PRIM'ER, a child's first book.	PRIN'CIPIE, (47), element; original cause; ground of action.
PRIME'VAL, (147), original; an- cient.	
PRINCE, (Lat. <i>prin'ceps</i>), a sovereign or his kinsman.	PRIN'ICIPAL, chief; capital. PRI'OR, (Lat.), former; antecede- nent.
PRIM'ARY, first; original.	
PREMI'ER, (Fr.), the first min- ister of state.	PRIOR'ITY, precedence. PRIMOGEN'ITURE, (204), state of being first born.
PRIM, nice; formal.	

413. *Prīvus*, single; one's own.

PRIV'ATE, secret; particular.	PRIV'Y, secret; sharing in a secret.
PRIV'ACY, secrecy; retirement.	
PRIV'ILEGE, (256), peculiar ad- vantage.	PRIV'ILY, in a secret manner. PRIVATEER', a vessel fitted out by private owners, to plunder the vessels of a hostile nation.
PRIVA'TION, a taking away; absence of what is necessary for comfort.	
	DEPRIVE', to take away from.

414. *Pro'bo*, (*proba'tum*), to approve; to try. *Pro'bus*, honest.

PROB'ITY, honesty; integrity.	APPROBA'TION, the act of ap- proving.
PROBE, to search into.	
PROB'ABLE, likely.	DISPROVE', to confute. IMPROVE', to make better.
PROBA'TION, trial.	
PROVE, to try, to test. [with.	REPROVE', to blame; to censure. REP'ROBATE, lost to virtue.
APPROVE', to like; to be pleased	

415. *Pro'pe*, near. *Prox'imus*, nearest; next.

PROPIN'QUITY, (Lat. <i>propin'- quitas</i>), nearness.	APPROX'IMATE, APPROACH', (Fr. <i>approcher</i>), to come near.
PROX'IMATE, nearest; next.	
PROXIM'ITY, immediate near- ness.	REPROACH', (Fr. <i>reprocher</i>), to censure.

416. *Pro'prius*, belonging to; peculiar.

APPRO'PRIATE, <i>v.</i> to take for one's own use.	PROP'ERTY, that which belongs to a person or thing. PROPRI'ETOR, an owner of property. [ownership. PROPRI'ETY, suitability: <i>also</i> ,
APPRO'PRIATE, <i>a.</i> suitable, fit.	
PROP'ER, fit; suitable: <i>also</i> , belonging to; peculiar.	

417. *Pu'er*, a boy.

PU'ERILE, boyish.	PUERIL'ITY, boyishness.
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418. *Pug'nus*, the fist.

PUGNA'CIOUS, (Lat. <i>pug'na</i> , a battle), quarrelsome; disposed to fight.	IMPUGN', to attack; to reproach. REPUG'NANCE, aversion; dislike. REPUG'NANT, adverse; antagonistic.
PUGILIST, a fighter with the [fists.	

419. *Pul'vis*, (*pul'veris*), dust.

PUL'VERIZE, to reduce to powder.	PULVERIZA'TION, the act of pulverizing.
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420. *Pun'go*, (*punc'tum*), to sting.

PUN'GENT, stinging; acute.	PUNCTUAL'ITY, scrupulous exactness in regard to time. COMPUN'CION, the sting of conscience. EXPUNGE', to cross out or efface.
PUNCT'URE, a hole pierced.	
PUNCTUA'TION, (Lat. <i>punc'tum</i> , a point or dot), the art of pointing written language.	
PUNCTIL'IOUS, exact in behavior.	

421. *Pu'nio*, (*puni'tum*), to punish.

PUN'ISH, to inflict pain for evil conduct.	IMPU'NITY, freedom from punishment; freedom or exemption from evil consequences.
PU'NITIVE, awarding or inflicting punishment.	

422. *Pu'to*, (*puta'tum*), to think.

ACCOUNT', (Fr. <i>compte</i>), a reckoning; a narrative.	AM'PUTATE, to cut off.* COMPUTE', to count or reckon.
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* The primary signification of the Latin word *puto* is *to lop off or prune*; it also signifies secondarily, *to adjust accounts; to reckon*.

COUNT, to enumerate.	DISPUTE', to contend in argument. IMPUTE', to set to the account of; to ascribe. REPUTA'TION, character; public estimation.
DEPUTE', to send as a substitute.	
DEP'UTY, one appointed to act for another.	
DEPUTA'TION, the person or persons deputed.	

423. *Qua'lis*, such as; of what kind.

QUAL'ITY, character; nature; degree of excellence.	QUALIFICA'TION, fitness; modification. DISQUAL'IFY, to render unfit.
QUAL'IFY, (152), to render fit.	

424. *Quan'tus*, how great; as great as.

QUAN'TITY, that property of anything which may be increased or diminished.	QUAN'TUM SUFFI'CIT, (Lat.), a sufficient quantity or amount.
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425. *Qua'tio*, (*quas'sum*), to shake.

QUASH, to crush; to annul.	DISCUSS', † to examine; to debate. PERCUS'SION, a striking; a stroke.
CONCUS'SION,* a violent agitation; a shock.	

* From *concu'tio*, which is compounded of *con* and *qua'tio*.

† From *discu'tio*, signifying to shake apart or in pieces.

426. *Qua'tuor*, four; *Quad'ra*, a square.

QUAD'RANT, a quarter of a circle; an instrument.	QUAR'ANTINE, † the term during which a vessel suspected of infection is kept at a distance from the port or city. QUART, the fourth part of a gallon. QUART'AN, coming every fourth day (as, a <i>quartan</i> fever). QUART'ER, to divide into four equal parts or quarters. QUAR'TO, (Lat.), a book in which every sheet makes four leaves. QUAR'TERLY, every quarter.
QUADRAT'IC, pertaining to the square or second power of a quantity.	
QUADRAN'GULAR, (12), having four angles.	
QUAD'RATE, to suit; to correspond (followed by <i>with</i>).	
QUADRILAT'ERAL, (250), four-sided.	
QUAD'RUPED, (380), a four-footed animal.	
QUAD'RUPLE, (392), fourfold.	

† Literally, the space of forty days.

SQUAD'RON,* a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war. | SQUARE, (Fr. *quarré*), having four equal sides and four right angles.

* Primary signification, a square or square form.

427. *Que'ror*, (*ques'tus*), to complain.

QUAR'REL, (Fr. *quereller*), to contend angrily; to find fault; to cavil. | QUER'ULOUS, disposed to murmur or complain.

428. *Quæ'ro*, (*quæsi'tum*), to seek; to ask.

QUEST, search; inquiry.	INQUIS'ITIVE, apt to ask questions; curious.
QUE'RY, QUESTION, an asking; a doubt.	INQUIS'ITION, an investigation or trial.
ACQUIRE', to obtain.	INQUISITO'RIAL, pertaining to the Catholic court of inquisition.
ACQUISITION, the thing acquired; the act of acquiring.	PER'QUISITE, a fee; an allowance beyond the stated wages.
CON'QUER, (Fr. <i>conquérir</i>), to subdue; to gain by force.	REQUEST', to solicit; to entreat.
CON'QUEST, the act of conquering.	REQUIRE', to demand.
DISQUISITION, a systematic examination of a subject.	REQUISITION, a demand.
EX'QUISITE, † nice; excellent.	RE'QUISITE, required; necessary.
INQUIRE', to ask a question.	

† Literally, sought out from among others; whence, choice; select.

429. *Qui'es*, (*quie'tis*), rest.

QUIET, tranquil; at rest.	DISQUI'ET, to disturb.
QUIES'CENCE, a state of repose; quietude.	RE'QUIEM, ‡ (in the Romish church), a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of the soul.
ACQUIESCE', to assent; to rest satisfied.	

‡ So called from the first word of the form used.

430. *Quin'que*, five.

QUINTESSENCE, (520), the fifth essence; the essence highly refined.	QUINT'UPLE, (392), five-fold.
	QUINTIL'ION, a million four times multiplied by a million.

431. *Quot*, how many; as many.

QUO'TA, (Lat.), a just part or share.	QUO'TIENT, the number which shows how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.
QUOTID'IAN, (118), daily; (as, a quotidian fever).	

432. *Ra'bies*, madness.

RAB'ID, mad; (as, a dog).	RAVE, to be delirious or furious.
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433. *Ra'dius*, a rod; a spoke.

RA'DIUS, the semi-diameter of a circle.	RA'DIATE, to emit rays.
RAY, a line of light.	RA'DIANCE, effulgence.
	IRRA'DIATE, to illuminate.

434. *Ra'dix*, (*rad'icis*), a root.

RADICAL, pertaining to the root; * deep seated.	ERAD'ICATE, to root out.
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* The word *radical*, when used in a political sense, denotes a disposition to go to the root in respect to the constitution of society, and to set out anew with first principles, rejecting artificial arrangements.

435. *Ra'do*, (*ra'sum*), to shave.

ABRADE', to rub or wear off.	RAZE, to demolish; to destroy utterly.
ABRA'SION, the act of rubbing off.	RA'ZOR, an instrument for shaving.
ERASE', to rub out; to obliterate.	RAZEE', to cut down or reduce to a lower class; (as, a ship).
ERA'SURE, the act of erasing.	

436. *Ra'mus*, a bough or branch.

RAMIFY, (152), to branch out; to be divided and subdivided.	RAMIFICA'TION, division into branches.
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437. *Ra'pio*, (*rap'tum*), to snatch.

RAP'INE, plunder.	ENRAP'TURE, to put into ecstacy; to delight.
RAPA'CIOUS, plundering; greedy.	RAP'ID, swift.
RAPT, carried away by feeling or enthusiasm.	RAV'AGE, (3), to lay waste.
RAPT'URE, ecstacy; transport.	RAV'ISH, to bear away with joy or transport. [stealth.
RAPTUROUS, ecstatic.	SURREPT'ITIOUS, done by

438. *Re'go*, (*rec'tum*), to direct; to rule. *Rec'tus*, straight.
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| RE'GAL, (Lat. <i>rex</i> , (<i>re'gis</i>), a king), kingly. | RE'GENT, a governor. |
| CORRECT', to make right. | REC'TOR, a director; a pastor. |
| CORREC'TION, a making right; taking away faults. | RECTILIN'EAR, (265), consisting of right lines. |
| DIRECT', <i>v.</i> to guide; to order. | REC'TITUDE, virtue; uprightness. |
| DIRECT', <i>a.</i> straight; not winding. | REG'ICIDE, (41), the murderer of a king. |
| DIRECT'LY, immediately. | REG'IMEN, a system of regulations; a course of diet. |
| ERECT', upright; perpendicular. | REG'ULAR, agreeable to rule. |
| INCOR'RIGIBLE, bad beyond correction. | REG'ULATE, to adjust methodically. |
| INTERREG'NUM, (Lat. <i>reg'num</i> , a reign), the time in which a throne is vacant between two reigns. | REIGN, to exercise royal authority. |
| REC'TIFY, (152), to set right. | RIGHT, fit; just; true. |

439. *Re'or*, (*ra'tus*), to think; to judge.

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| RATE, <i>v.</i> to determine value according to a standard. | RATIONA'LE, (Lat.), a series of reasons assigned. |
| RATE, <i>s.</i> mode of estimating. | RA'TIONAL, agreeable to reason. |
| RAT'IFY, (152), to sanction; to confirm. | IRRA'TIONAL, not rational. |
| RATIFICA'TION, the act of ratifying; confirmation; agreement | REAS'ON, (Fr. <i>raison</i>), the faculty of judging, which man possesses. |
| | RA'TION, a fixed allowance |

440. *Re'po*, (*rep'tum*), to creep.

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| REP'TILE, a creeping animal. | RE'PENT, creeping; (as, a reptile, or plant.) |
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441. *Res*, a thing.

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| RE'AL, actually existing. | RE'ALIZE, to bring into actual existence; to consider as real. |
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442. *Ri'deo*, (*ri'sum*), to laugh.

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| RID'ICULE, <i>s.</i> a laughable representation. | RID'ICULE, <i>v.</i> to make sport of. |
| | RIDIC'ULOUS, worthy of ridicule. |

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| DERIDE', to laugh at in a contemptuous manner. | RIS'IBLE, pertaining to laughter; exciting laughter. |
| DERIS'ION, contempt. | |

443. *Ri'geo*, to be stiff, as with cold.

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| RIG'ID, stiff; strict; exact. | RIG'OR, austerity; severity. |
| RIGID'ITY, stiffness; harshness. | RIG'OROUS, severe; exact. |

444. *Ri'go*, (*riga'tum*), to water.

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| IR'RIGATE, to water, as a garden. | IRRIG'UOUS, watered; watery. |
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445. *Ri'vus*, a stream.

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| RIV'ULET, a little stream. | DERIVE', † to deduce or draw from some source. |
| RIV'ER, a large stream. | RIV'AL, ‡ a competitor. |
| ARRIVE', * to come to or reach. | |

* Literally, to come to the shore or bank. Webster.

† This word signifies, primarily, to draw a rivulet from the main stream or reservoir.

‡ Among the Romans, those whose lands were separated by a brook were called *riva'les*; the word *rival* seems to have originated in the idea of contention as occurring between such proprietors.

446. *Ro'bur*, (*ro'boris*), an oak; strength.

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| CORROB'ORATE, to confirm; to make more certain. | CORROB'ORATIVE, tending to confirm. |
| | ROBUST', strong; vigorous. |

447. *Ro'go*, (*roga'tum*), to ask.

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| AB'ROGATE, § to repeal; to annul. | INTERROGA'TION, the act of questioning; a question. |
| AR'ROGATE, to claim. | INTERROG'ATIVE, containing a question. |
| AR'ROGANCE, claiming much for one's self; pride; conceitedness. | PREROG'ATIVE, an exclusive privilege. |
| AR'ROGANT, haughty; conceited. | PROROGUE', ¶ to put off; to appoint at a future time. |
| DER'OGATE, to detract; to disparage. | REINTER'ROGATE, to interrogate or question again. |
| DEROG'ATORY, tending to detract from the estimation in which anything is held. | SUR'ROGATE, a deputy. |

§ Literally, to propose or seek freedom from.

|| A privilege sought or asked which places the person before others, or gives superiority.

¶ To ask or propose with respect to future time.

448. *Ro'ta*, a wheel.

RO'TARY, turning; (as, a wheel on its axis).	ROTUND'ITY, roundness; sphericity.
ROTA'TION, rotary motion.	ROTUND'O, (Lat.), a round building.
ROTE, a round of words; repetition of mere words.	ROUTINE', (Fr.), a round of business.
ROTUND', round; spherical.	

449. *Ru'dis*, unpolished; uncultivated.

RUDE, rough; coarse; unfinished.	RU'DIMENT, an elementary truth or principle.
ER'UDITE,* learned.	RUDIMENT'AL, initial; primary.

* Compounded of *e*, from, and *rudis*, and signifying, literally, brought out from ignorance or rudeness.

450. *Ru'ga*, a wrinkle.

COR'RUGATE, to wrinkle.	RU'GOSE, wrinkled.
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451. *Rum'po*, (*ruptum*), to break.

RUP'TURE, a breaking.	CORRUPT'IBLE, capable of becoming corrupt.
ABRUPT', broken off short; having a sudden termination; unconnected.	DISRUPT'ION, the act of breaking asunder.
BANK'RUP'T, (It. <i>banc'o</i> , a bench), a trader who cannot pay his debts.	ERUP'TION, a bursting out.
CORRUPT', decomposed; debased; impure.	INTERRUPT', to break in upon the progress of anything.
	INTERRUPT'ION, a hindrance; stop.

452. *Rus*, (*ru'ris*), the country.

RU'RAL, belonging to the country.	RUSTIC'ITY, the qualities of a countryman.
RUS'TIC, plain; unpolished.	RUS'TICATE, to reside for a time in the country.

453. *Sa'cer*, consecrated.

SA'CRED, holy; inviolable.	EX'ECRATE, (Lat. <i>ex'secror</i> , to utter imprecations), to detest.
CON'SECRATE, to devote to sacred purposes.	SACERDO'TAL, (Lat. <i>sacer'dos</i> , a priest), belonging to the priesthood.
DES'ECRATE, to abuse or pervert a sacred thing.	

SAC'RAMENT, a religious ceremony.	SAC'RIFICE, (152), a religious offering; a surrender of some good for the sake of an ulterior object.
SAC'RILEGE, (253), a violation of what is sacred.	

454. *Sa'gus*, wise; discerning.

SAGE, wise; prudent.	SAGA'CIOUS, discerning.
SAGAC'ITY, discernment; acuteness.	PRE'SAGE, to forebode; to foreshow.

455. *Sal*, (*sa'lis*), salt.

SAL'AD, (Fr. <i>salade</i>), raw herbs dressed with salt, &c.	SALINE', partaking of the qualities of salt.
SAL'ARY,* a fixed annual compensation for services.	SALT, a substance used for seasoning; the chloride of sodium.

* The Latin word *salarium*, signifies, properly, *money for salt*; hence, *allowance for expenses*. Leverett.

456. *Sal'io*, (*sal'tum*), to leap; to spring.

ASSAIL', to attack.	IN'SULT, an affront.
ASSAIL'ANT, one who makes an attack.	RESULT', to fly back or rebound; to follow as an effect.
DES'ULTORY, leaping; passing immethodically from one subject to another.	SAL'LY, to rush out suddenly.
EXULT', to rejoice greatly.	SAL'IENT, leaping; shooting out.
INSULT', to treat with contempt or abuse.	SALM'ON, a leaping fish.
	SAL'TATORY, adapted to leaping; skipping; dancing.

457. *Sal'us*, (*salu'tis*), health; safety.

SAL'UTARY, healthful; advantageous.	SALU'TATORY, containing salutations; greeting; (applied to an oration which introduces the exercises of commencement in colleges).
SAFE, free from danger.	
SALU'BRIITY, tendency to promote health. [or success.	
SALUTE', to greet; to wish health.	SALVE, an ointment.
SALUTA'TION, a greeting.	SAVE, to preserve; to rescue.
SALVA'TION, preservation from destruction.	SAV'IOUR, one who rescues.

458. *San'cio*, (*sanc'tum*), to consecrate; to ordain or establish.

SAINT, a person sanctified.	SANC'TION, confirmation; ap- proval.
SANC'TIFY, (152), to make holy.	SANC'TITY, (Lat. <i>sanc'tus</i> , holy), sacredness; holiness.
SANCTIMO'NIUS, having the appearance of sanctity; saint- ly; seeming holy.	SANC'TUARY, a sacred place.

459. *San'guis*, (*sanguinis*), blood.

SAN'GUINARY, bloody.	CONSANGUIN'ITY, relationship by blood.
SAN'GUINE, ardent in feeling; confident.	

460. *Sa'nus*, sound; healthy.

SANE, sound; having reason.	INSAN'ITY, derangement; mad- ness.
SAN'ITY, soundness; reason.	SAN'ATIVE, tending to heal.
INSANE', disordered in mind.	

461. *Sa'pio*, to have flavor or taste; to be wise.

SA'PIENT, wise; discerning.	INSIP'ID, tasteless.
SA'PIENCE, wisdom.	SA'VOR, taste or odor.
SAPORIF'IC, (152), producing taste.	SA'VORY, pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

462. *Sapo*, (*sap'nis*), soap.

SAPONA'CEOUS, soapy.	SAPON'IFY, (152), to convert into soap.
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463. *Sa'tis*, enough.

SA'TIATE, to feed to the full; to fill beyond natural desire.	SAT'URATE, to add an ingredient until no more can be absorbed.
SAT'ETY, an excess of gratifica- tion; fulness producing dis- gust.	SAT'ISFY, (152), to gratify wants or demands to the full extent.
	INSA'TIABLE, not to be satisfied.

464. *Sca'la*, a ladder.

SCALE, to climb; (as, by a ladder).	SCAL'ABLE, that may be scaled.
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465. *Scan'do*, (*scan'sum*), to climb; to mount.

ASCEND', to climb or go up.	CONDESCEN'SION, voluntary de- scend from rank, &c.
ASCEND', the way by which one ascends.	TRANSCEND', to rise beyond; to surmount.
DESCEND', to go down.	SCAN, to examine with critical care; to examine a verse by counting the feet.
CONDESCEND', to stoop; to de- scend from the dignity of rank or character.	

466. *Scin'do*, (*scis'sum*), to cut; to divide.

SCIS'SORS, small shears.	RESCIND', to abrogate; to re- voke.
EXSCIND', to cut off.	

467. *Sci'o*, to know; *Scien'tia*, knowledge.

SCI'ENCE, knowledge.	CON'SCIOUSNESS, the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind.
SCIENTIF'IC, (152), pertaining to science.	CONSCIEN'TIOUS, obedient to the dictates of conscience.
SCI'OLIST, a smatterer; one who knows many things superfi- cially.	OMNIS'CIENCE, (345), know- ledge of all things.
CON'SCIENCE, the knowledge of right and wrong.	PRE'SCIENCE, foreknowledge.

468. *Scri'bo*, (*scrip'tum*), to write.

SCRIBE, a writer; a secretary.	PRESCRIBE', to give a written direction; to give a rule of conduct.
SCRIB'BLE, to write carelessly.	PROSCRIBE', † to censure and condemn as unworthy of re- ception.
SCRIPT'URE, a writing.*	TRANSCRIBE', to write a copy of anything.
SCRIV'ENER, one who draws contracts or other writings.	CIRCUMSCRIBE', to limit; to enclose by a boundary.
SCRIP, a small writing or certi- ficate.	INSCRIBE', to write upon; to dedicate in a short written address.
SUBSCRIBE', to write under- neath; to sign with one's own hand.	
DESCRIBE', † to give an account of.	
ASCRIBE', to attribute to.	

* Used only in reference to the Sacred Writings contained in the Bible.

† Literally, to write concerning.

‡ Primitive signification, to write the name of a person on the list of those who are placed out of the protection of the law.

CONSCRIP'TION, a compulsory enrolment of men for military or naval service. MAN'USCRIPT, (282), that which is written with the hand.
 SUPERSCRIP'TION, that which is written on the outside. POST'SCRIPT, something written after a letter has been concluded and signed.

469. *Scrutor*, (*scrutus*), to examine.

SCRUTINY, close examination. INSCRUTABLE, unsearchable; SCRUTINIZE, to examine closely. not to be understood.

470. *Seco*, (*secum*), to cut.

SECANT, in geometry, a line which cuts another or divides it into two parts. [tion. DISSECT', to cut in pieces in such a manner as to show the several constituent parts.
 SECTION, a part; a distinct portion. INSECT, a small animal.
 SECT, a party holding peculiar sentiments in philosophy or religion. INTERSECTION, the point where lines cut each other.
 SEGMENT, a part cut off. VENESECTION, (Lat. *vena*, a vein), the act of opening a vein.
 BISECT', (37), to separate into two equal parts.

471. *Seculum*, an age.

SECULAR, pertaining to the present world. SECULARIZE, to make worldly.

472. *Se'deo*, (*sesum*), to sit.

SEDENTARY, accustomed to sitting. POSSESS', (403), to hold; to own.
 SES'SION, a sitting. PRESIDE', to be set over; to direct.
 SEDATE', settled; calm; sober. RESIDE', to dwell. [rect.
 SEDIMENT, that which settles. RESIDUE, the remaining part.
 ASSID'UOUS, diligent in application.* SUBSIDE', to sink away.
 INSID'IOUS, [*properly*, lying in wait], deceitful; treacherous. SUBSID'ARY, aiding; furnishing supplies.
 ASSESS', to fix the value of property for the purpose of taxation. SUBSIDIZE, to purchase the assistance of another.
 ASSESS'OR, one who assesses. SUPERSEDE', † to take the place of; to set aside by having superior influence.

* Literally, sitting close to work.

† Literally, to sit above.

473. *Se'men*, (*sem'inis*), seed.

SEM'INARY, a place of education.* DISSEM'INATE, to scatter abroad; (as, seed).

* Because the seeds of knowledge are there planted.

474. *Sem'i*, (an inseparable particle), half.

SEM'I-ANNUAL, (14), half yearly. SEM'I-DIAM'ETER, (Gr. 137), half the diameter.
 SEM'I-CIRCLE, (71), half of a circle. SEM'I-TONE, (Gr. 218), half a tone.

475. *Se'nex*, aged—*Se'nior*, older.

SENIOR, one more advanced in years or in the course of appointment or station. SEN'ATOR, a member of a senate. †
 SENILE, pertaining to old age. SEIGN'IOR, a nobleman; a title of honor.

† The Romans called their highest legislative body the Senate, from its having been composed at first of the older men.

476. *Sen'tio*, (*sen'sum*), to perceive; to think.

SENTIMENT, thought; opinion; notion. SENS'ITIVE, easily affected.
 SENTIMENT'AL, reflective. SENS'IBLE, able to perceive; intelligent; perceptible by the senses.
 SENTIENT, having the faculty of perception. ASSENT', to agree to.
 SENTENCE, a judgment pronounced upon a criminal; a complete expression in words. CONSENT', to yield.
 SENSE, the faculty of perceiving by the senses or by the intellect; meaning. DISSENT', to differ in opinion; to refuse assent.
 SENS'UAL, pertaining to the senses. PRESENT'IMENT, apprehension of something future.
 RESENT', to manifest anger in consequence of a supposed injury.

477. *Sep'lio*, (*sepul'tum*), to bury.

SEP'ULCHRE, a tomb or place of burial. SEP'ULTURE, burial; the act of interring.