478. Sep'tem, seven.

SEPTEM'BER. the seventh | SEP'TUAGINT, † (Lat. septuagin'ta, seventy), a Greek vermonth.* SEPTEN'NIAL, (14), of seven sion or translation of the Old Testament.

* Reckoning from March, which was once accounted the first month in the

+ So called because it was made by seventy (or more exactly seventy-two) interpreters. The date of its execution was about 280 B. C.

479. Se'quor, (secu'tus), to follow. .

SE'QUEL, the succeeding part. | PER'SECUTE, to pursue with in-SE'QUENCE, a following; suc- juries and vexation. cession. PROS'ECUTE, to follow with a Con'sequence, that which fol- view to accomplish; to bring lows from any act or event. CONSEC'UTIVE, following in OB'SEQUIES, funeral solemnities. regular order. Ensue', to follow as a conse-EX'ECUTE, (Lat. ex'sequor), to quence. PURSUE', to follow; to chase. carry into effect. OBSE'QUIOUS, complying in a SUB'SEQUENT, occurring at a servile manner. later period.

480. Se'ro, (ser'tum), to knit together; to connect.

SE'RIES, (Lat.), a succession of | DESERT', to forsake. DISSERTA'TION, a treatise. SER'MON, (Lat. ser'mo, speech), EXERT', to put forth; to put into a discourse. action. Assert', to declare; to affirm. INSERT', to set in or among. ASSERT'OR, a vindicator.

481. Ser'po, to creep.

SER'PENT, a creeping animal. | SER'PENTINE, winding; spiral.

482. Ser'ra, a saw.

SER'RATED, notched like a saw; teeth pointing forwards; (as, having the margin cut into a leaf).

* 483. Ser'vo, (serva'tum), to watch; to preserve. Ser'vus, a slave or servant.

SERVE, to attend at command; | SERV'ANT, one who serves. to wait on. SERF, a kind of slave.

SERV'ICE, labor performed for PRESERVE', to save. another. SER'VILE, slavish. SER'VITUDE, slavery. SERVIL'ITY, mean dependence. CONSERV'ATORY, a place where anything is preserved. DESERVE', to merit. OBSERVE', to watch; to have regard to.

RESERVE', to keep back; to keep in store. SUBSER'VIENT, useful as an instrument in promoting some RES'ERVOIR, (Fr.), a place for containing what is kept in store; particularly a cavity for holding a fluid.

484. Severus, severe.

SEVERE', sharp; strict; exact. | PERSEVERE', to persist in an SEVER'ITY, sharpness; strict- attempt. Perseve'rance, constancy in a firmation.

[pursuit. Assevera'TION, a solemn af-

485. Sex, six.

of sixty years.

SEXAGENA'RIAN, (Lat. sexa-| SEX'TANT, the sixth part of a gin'ta, sixty), one at the age circle; an instrument for measuring angles.

486. Si'dus, (sid'eris), a star.

SIDE'REAL, pertaining to stars.

487. Sig'num, a sign; a seal.

|Consign', to deliver over; to Sign, s. a token.; a mark. Sign, v. to write one's name commit. under any form or document. DESIGN', to purpose; to plan. SIG'NAL, that which gives notice. DES'IGNATE, to point out. Sig'nify, (152), to express; to Designa'tion, a name. En'sign, a standard; a badge. INSIGNIF'ICANT, wanting mean- RESIGN', to yield; to give up. ing; unimportant. SIG'NET, a seal. Assign', to allot; to appoint.

488. Sim'ilis, like.

SIM'ILAR, like; resembling. SIM'ILE, an illustrative compari-SIMILAR'ITY, SIMIL'ITUDE, cause to resemble.

SEM'BLANCE, RESEM'BLANCE, likeness; comparison. Assim'ILATE, to make like; to

DISSEM'BLE, to hide under a RESEM'BLE, (Fr. ressembler), to false appearance. be like. DISSIMULA'TION, hypocrisy.
DISSIM'ILAR, unlike.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, (Lat. si'mul, together), at the same time. FAC-SIM'ILE, (152), an exact SIMULA'TION, pretence; disimitation. guise.

489. Sinis'ter, left.

SIN'ISTER, left handed; dis-|SIN'ISTROUSLY, wrongly; perhonest. versely.

490. Si'nus, a fold; a bosom.

SINUOS'ITY, a bending or curv- INSIN'UATE, to introduce by ing in and out. slow, gentle, or artful means. Insinua'Tion, a hint.

491. Sis'to, or sto, (sta'tum), to stand; to place; to set up.

STATE, condition. |Con'stable, † an officer of the STA'TION, a standing place. STATION, a standing place.

STATIONARY, fixed; settled.

STAT'URE, the height of a person.

STAT'UE, an image set up.

STA'BLE, a house for beasts to stand in.

STABIL'ITY, steadiness.

AR'MISTICE, (25), a cessation from hostilites; a truce.

ARREST' to ston. ARREST', to stop. EX'TANT, now in being. Assist, to stand by; to help.
Circumstance,* something attending a fact or case.

Insist, to stand upon; to urge.
Insist, to stand upon; to urge. Consist, to stand together; to In'stance, urgency; example. Instate, to set or place. Consist'ent, compatible; con- In'terstice, a narrow space

* Literally, that which stands around or near.

RESTITU'TION, giving back. | SUB'STITUTE, that which is put Sol'stice, (493), the tropical point Stat'ics, that branch of mechan-ics, which treats of bodies at Subsist'ence, being; body. STA'MEN, (Lat.), the fixed, firm | solid. part of a body which gives it SUPERSTI'TION, false religion; STAND, to be erect; to remain ties. fixed.

SUBSTAN'TIAL, not imaginary; belief in omens and prognos-

492. So'cius, a companion.

So'CIABLE, agreeable as a com- | Asso'CIATE, CONSO'CIATE, to panion; familiar.
Soci'ety, a union of persons Associa'tion, Consocia'tion, union; alliance. for any particular purpose. So'CIAL, pertaining to society. DISSO'CIATE, to disjoin.

493. Sol, (so'lis), the sun.

So'LAR, pertaining to the sun. | In'solate, to expose to the heat of the sun.

494. Sol'idus, solid.

Sol'ID, not fluid; strong; com-|Sol'Der, to unite by a metallic SOLID'ITY, firmness; hardness. SOLD'IER, † a man engaged in Solid'ify, (152), to make solid. military service. Consol'idate,* to form into a Sold'iery, the body of military compact mass.

* Con'sols, in England, are stocks formed by the consolidation of different

† The Romans had a gold coin called the Sol'idus or Sol'dus; it is supposed that the word soldier was derived from the mode of military payment.

495. Sollor, (sola'tus), to comfort; to soothe.

Console', to comfort; to cheer. Inconsol'able, not to be con-Discon'solate, destitute of con-soled. solation; dejected; not expect- Sol'ACE, alleviation; comfort. ing comfort.

[†] Lat. co'mes stab'uli, overseer of the stable; an office which existed under the Roman emperors.

496. So'lus, alone; only.

Sole, single: only. SOL'ITARY, living alone. Sol'ITUDE, a state of being one's self alone. DES'OLATE, laid waste; cheer- a single instrument or voice.

DESOLA'TION, destitution; ruin. Solil'oquy, (270), a speech to alone; a lonely place. [less. So'Lo,(It.), a passage of music for

497. Sol'vo, (solu'tum), to loose.

SOLVE, to explain. SOLU'TION, the process of dissolving; explanation. Sol'uble, capable of being dissolved. Sol'vency, ability to pay. solves a substance.

ABSOLVE', to clear; to acquit of a crime. AB'SOLUTE, complete; unconditional. ABSOLU'TION, acquittal; remis-DIS'SOLUTE, loose in inorals. SOL'VENT, a fluid which dis- DISSOLVE', to melt; to break up. RESOLVE', to determine.

498. Som'nus, sleep.

SOMNAM'BULIST, (8), one who | SOMNIF'IC, (152), causing sleep. walks in sleep Som'NOLENCY, drowsiness.

499. So'nus, a sound.

Sound, a noise. Sono'Rous, giving sound. CON'SONANT, s. a letter that can RES'ONANT, resounding. with a vowel

| Con'sonant, a. consistent. RESOUND', to send back sound. be sounded only in connection U'NISON, (563), agreement of sound.

500. So'por, drowsiness; lethargy.

Soporif'ic, (152), causing sleep. | Soporif'erous, (167), inducing sleep.

501. Sors, (sor'tis), a lot; chance; a share.

ASSORT', to separate into classes. | RESORT', to betake; to repair. Con'sort, s. a companion; a Sort, a kind; a species. wife or husband. Consort', v. to associate.

SORTI'TION, selection, choice, or determination by lot.

502. Spar'go, (spar'sum), to strew; to scatter.

SPARSE, thinly scattered. ASPERSE', to bespatter with pate. calumny. ASPER'SION, calumny.

Disperse', to scatter; to dissi-INTERSPERSE', to scatter between.

503. Spa'tium, space.

Space, room; extension. Spa'cious, roomy; extensive. | to enlarge in discourse.

| EXPA'TIATE, to move at large;

504. Spe'cio, (spec'tum), to look; to see.

As'PECT, appearance; view. DESPISE', to look down upon; to Spe'cies, a sort or kind. EXPECT', to look or wait for. INSPECT', to look on or into; to lars. examine. presented on a plane surface. Perspicac'ity, acuteness of discernment. dom from obscurity. within the reach of the eye. PROSPECT'IVE, regarding the Spectre, an apparition. future. RESPECT', regard. RESPECT'ABLE, worthy of regard. Suspect', to mistrust.

RESPECT'IVE, particular. CIR'CUMSPECT, watchful; cau- RE'TROSPECT, a looking back on things past. Conspic'uous, easily seen; pro- Spe'cial, Espe'cial, particular; uncommon. Spe'cie, coin. DES'PICABLE, worthy of con- Specific, (152), designating the peculiar properties. Spec'ify, to mention particu-Spec'imen, a sample. Perspect'ive, * appearance re- Spe'cious, apparently right; having a fair or plausible appearance. SPEC'TACLE, a sight; a show. Perspicu'ity, clearness; free-Spec'tacles, glasses to assist the sight. PROS'PECT, view of objects Specta'tor, one who looks on. SPEC'ULATE, to contemplate; to theorize.

* Primary signification, a glass through which objects are viewed.

505. Spe'ro, to hope.

DESPAIR', hopelessness. DES'PERATE, without hope; PROSPER'ITY, successful proreckless. DESPERA'DO, a desperate fellow. PROS'PEROUS, thriving; success-

Pros'Per, to be successful. gress.

506. Spi'ro, to breathe.

SPIR'IT, an immaterial, intelli- | INSPIRE', to breathe into; to ingent being; courage. SPIR'ACLE, a breathing hole. elevated. ASPI'RANT, one who aspires or from the skin. an ambitious candidate. CONSPIRE', to agree together. Conspir'acy, a plot; treason. por; to escape from secrecy. Expire', to breathe out; to Suspira'tion, a sigh; a deep

fuse into the mind. SPIR'ITUAL, immaterial; mental. INSPIRA'TION, a drawing in of the breath; a supernatural in-ASPIRE', to aim at something fusion of ideas into the mind. INSPIR'IT, to animate; to enliven. ASPIRA'TION, a breathing after. PERSPIRE', to send out moisture aims at something elevated; RESPIRE', to breathe; to catch breath. TRANSPIRE', to pass out in vabreath.

507. Splen'deo, to shine.

SPLEN'DID, shining; magnifi- SPLEN'DOR, brilliancy; elegance-cent; showy.

RESPLEN'DENT, very bright.

508. Spon'deo, (spon'sum), to promise.

SPON'SOR, one who promises for DESPOND', to be cast down; to another. lose courage. SPON'SAL, relating to marriage. RESPOND', to answer. Spouse, a husband or wife. Response', a reply. ESPOUSE', to marry; to take to RESPONS'IBLE, accountable; answerable. CORRESPOND', to answer; to be IRRESPONS'IBLE, not liable or congruous; to communicate able to answer for conseby letters. quences.

509. Stel'la, a star.

CONSTELLA'TION, a cluster of | STEL'LAR, starry; pertaining to stars. fixed stars.

510. Ster'no, (stra'tum), to spread; to strew.

STRA'TUM, (Lat.), (pl. stra'ta), Consterna'Tion, great surprise a layer, as of earth. and terror. STRAT'IFIED, (152), placed in Pros'Trate, lying flat. layer. PROSTRA'TION, loss of vigor. SUBSTRA'TUM, (Lat.), a lower

511. Stilla, a drop.

INSTIL', to pour in gradually; DISTILLA'TION, the act of disto teach slowly. tilling. DISTIL', to fall by drops; to extract by heat and evaporatilling in carried on. STILL, a vessel for distillation.

512. Sti'po, (stipa'tum), to fill up; to stuff.

CON'STIPATE, to stop, by filling CONSTIPA'TION, a crowding toa passage. gether; condensation.

513. Stirps, (stir'pis), a root or stock.

EXTIR'PATE, to root out; to EXTIRPA'TION, eradication; total destruction. destroy totally.

514. Strin'go, (stric'tum), to bind.

STRICT, rigorously nice; exact; Dis'TRICT, circuit of authority. RESTRAIN', to withhold; to re-STRICT'URE, a contraction; cri- press. RESTRICT', to limit; to confine. tical censure. ASTRIN'GENT, binding; con- RESTRIC'TION, limitation. tracting. STRAIGHT, not crooked. CONSTRAIN', to compel. STRAIT, narrow; compressed. STRAIN, to extend with force.

515. Stru'o, (struc'tum), to build; to construct.

STRUCT'URE, an edifice; a build- OBSTRUCT', to hinder; to block CONSTRUCT', to form; to build. DESTROY', to lay waste; to put Construction, structure; con- an end to. formation. DESTRUCT'IVE, that destroys, Con'strue, to interpret; to explain. [by precept. Destruc'tion, waste; ruin. Instruct', to teach, to inform Superstruc'ture, an erection In'strument, a tool; means upon something else. employed.

516. Sua'deo, (sua'sum), to advise.

PERSUADE', to bring over to an opinion.

DISSUADE', to exhort or advise against any proposed course.

DISSUADE', to bring over to an opinion.

DISSUA'SIVE, tending to dissuade.

SUA'SION, the act of persuading.

517. Sua'vis, sweet; pleasant.

SUAV'ITY, softness; agreeable- INSUAV'ITY, unpleasantness.

518. Su'do, (suda'tum), to sweat.

EXUDE', to flow out in the SUDORIFIE, (152), exciting manner of sweat.

519. Su'i, of one's self.

SU'ICIDE, (41), self-murder. | SUICI'DAL, destructive to one's self.

520. Sum, I am; Es'se,* to be; Ens, (en'tis), being; Futu'rus, about to be.

Nonen'tity, anything not existing; nothing.

Es'sence, the peculiar nature or quality of anything.

Essen'tial, necessary to the existence of a thing; pertaining to elementary or constituent principles.

Fu'ture, to be hereafter.

Futu'rity, time to come.

Ab'sent, not present.

Pres'ent, at hand; near; before the face.

Represent', to exhibit; to describe.

In'terest, concern; advantage.

* Es'se, is the present infinitive of the verb Sum, Ens the present participle, and Futu'rus the future participle.

521. Su'mo, (sump'tum), to take.

Assume', to take; to claim.
Assump'tion, a taking; a supposition.
Consume', to waste; to destroy.
Consump'tion, waste; a disease.
Presume' to suppose; to venture.

Presume' to take back; to begin again.
Sump'tuous, expensive.
Sump'tuously, expensively; splendidly.

522. Su'per, above; over.

SUPERIOR, higher in place or excellence.

SUPER'LATIVE, (167), highest in degree; most eminent.
SUPERB', (Lat. super'bus), grand; splendid.

SUPERABUN'DANCE, (Lat. abun'do, to abound), more than enough; excessive quantity.

INSU'PERABLE, not to be overcome or surmounted.

SUPERCIL'IOUS, (Lat. supercil'ium, the brow), haughty; overbearing.

SUPREME', highest in authority; greatest.

SUPREM'ACY, highest power.

523. Sur'go, (surrec'tum), to rise.

Insur'gent, rising in opposition to the government.

Insurrec'tion, a rising in rebellion.

Resurrec'tion, a rising again.

Surge, a billow; a rolling swell of water.

524. Taber'na, a shed; a shop.

TAB'ERNACLE, a temporary habitation. TAV'ERN, (Fr. taverne), an inn; a drinking place.

525. Ta'ceo, (tac'itum), to be silent.

Tac'it, silent; implied but not Tac'iturn, habitually silent; expressed.

526. Tan'go, (tac'tum), to touch.

TAN'GENT, a line touching a curve.

TAN'GIBLE, that can be touched or taken hold of.
TACT, peculiar skill, faculty or aptness.

INTACT', (Lat. intac'tus, untouched), uninjured.

CONTACT, touch; close union. Contiguous, touching; having no intervening space. Contiguous, contact.

CONTIGUOUS, touching; having no intervening space. Contiguous, contact.

527. Te'go, (tec'tum), to cover.

Integ'ument, that which naturally invests or covers another thing.

PROTECT', to cover; to defend.

DETECT', to discover in spite of concealment.

DETEC'TION, discovery.

528. Tem'pus, (tem'poris), time.

TIME, measure of duration.
TEM'PORAL, relating to time;
not eternal.
TEM'PORARY, lasting only a time.
CONTEM'PORARY,* living at the same time.
TENSE, (Fr. temps), an inflection of verbs by which time is denoted.
EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, produced at the time; not premeditated.
TEM'PER, v. to moderate.†
TEM'PER, s. disposition.
TEM'PERT, storm; commotion.
TEM'PERT, to comply with the time or occasion; to delay; to procrastinate.
TEM'PERANCE, moderation.
INTEM'PERANCE, excess.
DISTEM'PERANCE, excess.
DISTEM'PERANCE, excess.
TEM'PERAMENT, native constitution.

* For the sake of easier pronunciation, this word is often changed to cotemporary, which Dr. Webster considers the preferable word.

† The primary signification seems to be, to appoint a time or limit.

529. Ten'do, (ten'sum or ten'tum), to stretch; to go towards; to aim at.

TEND, to move towards; to Intens'ity, vehemence. OSTENS'IBLE, (Lat. osten'do, to TEND'ENCY, direction towards show), seeming. any result; inclination. OSTENTA'TION, ambitious dis-ATTEND', to listen; to have regard to. PORTEND', to forebode; to fore-ATTEN'TION, regard. token. CONTEND', to strive; to con- PORTENT'OUS, ominous. PRETEND', to hold out, as a false test. DISTEND', to fill out; to exappearance. PRETENCE', a feigning or pre-DISTEN'TION, expansion by fill- tending. PRETEN'SION, a claim. EXTEND', to spread; to enlarge. Subtend', to extend under. SUPERINTEND', to have the di-EXTENT', compass; size. EXTENS'IVE, large; wide spread. rection of. INTEND', to purpose. TEN'DON, a cord. INTEN'TION, s. design. TENSE, stretched to stiffness. INTENT', a. fixed on; eager in TEN'SION, tightness. pursuing. TENT, a covering stretched on INTENSE', strained; vehement; poles. ardent.

530. Te'neo, (ten'tum), to hold; to keep.

LIEUTEN'ANT, (Fr. lieu, place), TEN'URE, a holding. TEN'ABLE, that can be held or an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. maintained. MAINTAIN', (282), to uphold. TENA'CIOUS, holding fast. OBTAIN, to gain; to get. TEN'ET, an opinion held. ABSTAIN', to refrain from. PERTAIN', to belong to. AB'STINENCE, the act of refrain- PER'TINENT, applicable. IMPER'TINENT, inapplicable; ill-CONTAIN', to hold; to compremannered. PERTINA'CIOUS, adhering resohend. CON'TENTS, s. that which is lutely; obstinate. [stinacy. contained within any limits PERTINAC'ITY, inflexibility; ob-RETAIN', to hold; to keep. or boundaries. RETEN'TIVE, having the power CONTENT',* a. satisfied. CONTIN'UE, to remain. to retain. SUSTAIN', to hold up; to support. CONTIN'UAL, uninterrupted. CONTINU'ITY, unbroken connec- Sus'TENANCE, support. TEN'ANT, one who holds or oction. Coun'TENANCE, the visage or cupies a house and lands. TEN'DRIL, the clasper of a vine. look. TEN'EMENT, a dwelling or habi-DETAIN', to keep back. DETEN'TION, restraint; confine-TEN'ON, the end of a stick of ENTERTAIN', to receive with timber fitted to a mortise. TEN'OR, (Lat.), continued course. hospitality; to cherish.

* Literally, held, restrained.
† Primary sig., the contents of a body.

531. Ten'to, (tenta'tum), to try.

ATTEMPT', v. to endeavor. ATTEMPT', s. an endeavor.

TEMPT, to solicit or incite. TEMPT'ING, attractive.

532. Ten'uis, slender.

ATTEN'UATE, to make slender. | EXTEN'UATE, to lessen; to palliate.

533. Ter'go, (ter'sum), to scour; to make clean.

TERSE, elegant in style without | TERSE'NESS, neatness of style; pompousness.

534. Ter'minus, a bound or limit.

TERM, a limit; a limited time; a word or expression.

TERM'INATE, to bring to an end.
CONTERM'INOUS, having a common boundary.

DETERM'INE, to fix; to decide.

DETERM'INATE, limited; definite.

EXTERM'INATE, to drive away; to destroy utterly.

INDETER'INATE, not definite.

INTERM'INABLE, boundless.

535. Te'ro, (tri'tum), to wear by rubbing.

TRITE, worn out.

CON'TRITE, broken-hearted for DETRIMENT, damage; injury.

DETRIMENT'AL, causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.

536. Ter'ra, the earth.

INTER', to bury in the earth.

MEDITERRA'NEAN, (287), the sea between Europe and Africa.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, beneath the surface of the earth.

TER'RACE, a raised bank of earth; a flat roof.

TERRA'QUEOUS, (19), consisting of land and water.

TERRES'TRIAL, pertaining to the earth.

TER'RIER, a dog that hunts under ground.

TER'RITORY, a district; a tract of land.

537. Ter'reo, (ter'ritum), to affright.

DETER', to stop by fear.
TER'ROR, fear; dread.
TER'RIBLE, frightful; dreadful.

538. Tes'tis, a witness.

ATTEST', to bear witness; to certify.

ATTESTA'TION, solemn declaration.

CONTEST', to strive; to litigate.

DETEST', to abhor. [will.

INTEST'ATE,* not having made # will.

PROTEST', to make a formal declaration.

* A will was called by the Latins testamen'tum.

† Martin Luther protested against a decree of Charles V., and the diet of Spires; his followers are therefore called Protestants.

Test'ify, (152), to bear witness. Test'imony, that which is affirmed by a witness.

539. Tex'o, (tex'tum), to weave.

Context', knit or woven together.

Con'text, the connected passages.

Pre'text, a pretence; an ostensible reason, assumed to conceal the true one.

Text, a composition on which a commentary is written; a passage of Scripture.

Text-book, a book used in teaching.

Text'ure, a web; that which is woven, or the manner of weaving.

540. Tim'eo, to fear.

TIM'ID, fearful. INTIM'IDATE, to render fearful; to deter.

541. Tin'go, (tinc'tum), to dip; to dye.

Tinge, to infuse or impregnate slightly.

Taint, stain; infection.

Tint, a slight coloring.

Tinc'ture, a liquid containing the principal qualities of some substance; a slight quality added to anything.

542. Tollo, to lift up; to bear away.

EXTOL', to praise highly. | Tol'ERATE, (Lat. tol'ero), to endure.

543. Tor'peo, to be numb or stupid.

Tor'PID, inactive; stupid.

Tor'POR, sluggishness; want of activity or feeling.

Torpe'DO, (Lat.), a machine invented for blowing up ships by submarine explosion.

544. Tor'queo, (tor'tum), to twist.

Conton'tion, a twisting or writhing.

DISTORT', to twist out of shape.
EXTORT', to wrest or force from one.

EXTOR'TION, illegal exaction; unreasonable demand.

RETORT', to throw back a censure or objection.

Tor'MENT, extreme pain.

Tort'URE, pain inflicted by another; agony.

Tort'UOUS, crooked; winding

545. To'tus, whole; all.

TO'TAL, the whole. FACTO'TUM, (152), one who can SURTOUT', (Fr. sur tout, over perform all kinds of service. | all), an overcoat.

To'TALLY, wholly; entirely.

546. Tra'do, (trad'itum), to deliver.

TRADI'TION, that which is TRAI'TOR, (Fr. traitre), one who handed down from age to age by oral communication.

delivers his country to its enemy.

547. Tra'ho, (trac'tum), to draw.

AB'STRACT, a. separate; exist- PROTRACT', to prolong. ing in the mind only. ABSTRACT', v. to draw from; to SUBTRACT', to deduct. ATTRACT', to draw to; to allure. be deducted. ATTRACT'IVE, engaging. CONTRACT', to draw together. DETRAC'TION, slander. fusion. DISTRAC'TION, confusion; derangement of reason. EXTRACT', to draw out.

PORTRAY', to delineate.

POR'TRAIT, a likeness.

RETRACT', to draw or take back. SUB'TRAHEND, the number to TRACE, a mark left by anything passing. Detract', to take from the reputation or value of anything. Tract, a region; a small trea-DISTRACT', to draw apart; to separate; to throw into con- led, managed, or taught. TRAIL, to draw along on the ground. TRAIT, a feature; a line. TREAT, (Fr. traiter), to use; to discuss. TREAT'Y, a contract or league.

Note.—The words draw, drag, betray, seem to be of the same family with traho.

548. Tre'mo, to shake.

TREM'BLE, to quake; to totter. |TRE'MOR, a trembling. TREMEN'DOUS, fitted to excite TREM'ULOUS, shaking; quivertrembling; terrible. ing.

549. Tres, (tri'a), three.

TRIP'LE, (392), three-fold. TRI'AD, the union of three.

TRI'ANGLE, (12), a figure having three angles,

TRI'DENT, (111), an instrument TRI'o, a passage in music for having three prongs. three performers. [stool. TRIN'ITY, (563), a union of TRIPOD, (380), a three legged three performers. TRIV'IAL, (584), unimportant. three in one.

550. Trib'uo, (tribu'tum), to render or give.

TRIB'UTE, a tax paid to a con- DISTRIB'UTE, to divide; to disqueror. TRIB'UTARY, paying tribute. ATTRIB'UTE, to ascribe. mon with others.

RETRIBU'TION, reward or punishment. CONTRIB'UTE, to give in com- RETRIB'UTIVE, repaying; bringing reward or punishment.

551. Tru'do, (tru'sum), to thrust; to push.

prehended or understood. ABSTRUSE'NESS, quality of being OBTRUDE', to thrust in or on. INTRUDE', to thrust one's self | invited. in; to encroach.

ABSTRUSE', difficult to be com- INTRU'SIVE, entering without right. OBTRU'SIVE, bold; coming un-PROTRUDE', to thrust forward.

552. Tu'ber, a swelling; an excrescence.

PROTU'BERANCE, a prominence; Tu'BERCLE, a small tumor. a swelling.

553. Tu'eor, (tui'tus), to view; to guard.

INTUITION, immediate percep- TUTELAR, protecting. Tu'ron, an instructor or guartion of truth. Tur'tion, instruction; guardian- dian. ship.

554. Tu'meo, to swell.

Tu'min, swollen; pompous. Tu'mor, a swelling. contempt of authority. CON'TUMELY, insolence; contemptuous language. CONTUMA'CIOUS, obstinate; per- TU'MULT, a commotion.

TOMB, (Lat. tu'mulus, a mound). a grave; a place of burial. CON'TUMACY, stubbornness; ENTOMB', to put into a tomb; to bury. ENTOMB MENT, burial; sepul555. Tun'do, (tu'sum), to beat; to bruise.

CONTU'SION, a bruise.

quieted.

OBTUSE', blunted; dull.

556. Tur'ba, a crowd; a bustle.

DISTURB', to disquiet. DISTURB'ANCE, confusion. tation of mind. IMPERTURB'ABLE, not to be dis- TUR'BULENT, tumultuous.

|TROUB'LE, perplexity. TUR'BID, muddy; not clean. PERTURBA'TION, disquiet or agi- TUR'BULENCE, insubordination; violence.

557. Tur'geo, to be inflated.

Tur'GID, bloated; tumid; pomp-|Turgid'ITY, bombast; inflated style.

558. Tur'ris, a tower.

TUR'RET, a little tower.

TUR'RETED, furnished with turrets.

559. Ul'timus, last.

UL'TIMATE, furthest; final; ULTIMA'TUM, a final proposi-UL'TIMATELY, finally; in the ULTE'RIOR, (Latin comparative), further. end.

560. Um'bra, a shade.

UMBRA'GEOUS, shady. UM'BRAGE, suspicion of injury; carried in the hand. offence.

| UMBREL'LA, a shade or screen

561. Un'da, a wave.

UN'DULATE, to have a motion ABUND'ANCE, plenty. INUN'DATE, to flow upon; to like that of waves. UN'DULATING, rising and falling. overflow. ABOUND', (Lat. abun'do), to be REDUND'ANT, literally, flowing back; superfluous. in great plenty.

562. Un'quo, (unc'tum), to anoint.

Un'quent, ointment. Unc'TION, an anointing. Unc'Tuous, oily; having an oily consistency.

563. U'nus, one.

U'NITY, oneness. UNITE', to make one; to join. DISUNITE', to separate. REUNITE', to unite again. UNANIM'ITY, (13), agreement U'NIT, a single thing. in opinion. Uniform'ity, (187), sameness; system of created things. regularity.

UNIQUE', (Fr.), sole; without another of the kind. U'NISON, (499), concord of sounds; perfect harmony. U'NIVERSE,* (579), the whole UNIVERS'AL, all; whole; com-U'NION, conjunction; agreement. prehending the whole.

* The Latin word univer'sus signifies literally-turned into one, collected into one whole.

564. U'tor, (u'sus), to use.

Use, to employ. ABUSE', to use improperly. DISUSE', cessation of use or practice. MISUSE', to treat ill. PERUSE', to read. U'SAGE, custom; treatment.

Util'ity, profitableness; advan-| Use'ful, beneficial; profitable. [tage. U'SUAL, customary; ordinary. U'sury, illegal or exorbitant interest. Usurp', (Lat. usur'po), to seize without right. UTEN'SIL, that which is used; an instrument.

565. Va'do, (va'sum), to go.

EVADE', to escape; to elude. | PERVADE', to pass through; to Eva'sion, an artifice to elude. permeate. INVADE', to enter as an enemy. WADE, to walk in water.

566. Va'qus, wandering.

EXTRAV'AGANT, going beyond VAGA'RY, a wandering of the thoughts. proper limits. VA'GRANT, wandering; having EXTRAV'AGANCE, excess. VAG'ABOND, (Lat. vagabun'- no home. dus), a wanderer; an outcast. VAGUE, unsettled; indefinite.

of.

567. Va'leo, to be strong; to have force or value.

AVAIL', to be of use; to have PREV'ALENT, victorious; having influence extensively. AVAIL'ABLE, that may be used VALEDIC'TORY,* (117), a farewith success or advantage. well address. CONVALES'CENT, recovering VALETUDINA'RIAN, a person health and strength. seeking health. EQUIV'ALENT, (144), of equal VAL'IANT, brave; strong. VAL'ID, effectual; having force. · force or value. INVAL'ID, a. of no force. VAL'OR, bravery; prowess. IN'VALID, s. an infirm person. | VAL'UE, worth; importance. INVAL'IDATE, to lessen the force VALUA'TION, apprizement.

PREVAIL', to overcome; to gain estimation.

* From va'le, farewell, and di'co, to speak.

568. Ve'ho, (vec'tum), to carry.

VE'HICLE, a carriage. Con'vex, swelling; spherical. CONVEY', to carry.

[INVEIGH', to rail against; to reproach. INVEC'TIVE, censure; reproach.

[influence. INVAL'UABLE, precious above

569. Vel'lo, (vul'sum), to pluck; to tear.

AVUL'SION, a rending; separa-| CONVUL'SION, violent muscular tion of parts from each other. contraction.

570. Ve'lo, to cover; to conceal.

DEVEL'OP, to unfold; to disclose. ENVEL'OP, to wrap up.

VEIL, a curtain; a covering. | REVEAL', to disclose; to make known. REVELA'TION, a disclosing what was before hidden.

571. Ven'do, to sell.

VEND, to sell. VEND'ER, a seller. VENDUE', an auction. | VE'NAL, (Lat. ve'neo, to be sold), mercenary; that may be obtained for money.

572. Ve'nio, (ven'tum), to come.

AD'VENT, a coming; appro- ADVENT'URE, an enterprise of priately, the coming of our hazard. Saviour.

AV'ENUE, a passage. CIRCUMVENT', to come round; to deceive by stratagem. CONTRAVENE', to hinder; to oppose; to baffle. CONVENE', to assemble. CONVEN'TION, a coming toge-

CON'VENT, a household of

monks or nuns. CONVENTIENT, fit; suitable; commodious.

CONVEN'TIONAL, agreed upon. Cov'ENANT, a mutual agreement | VEN'TURE, to run a hazard; to

or stipulation.

EVENT', that which happens or takes place.

EVENT'UALLY, in the event or issue.

INTERVENE', to come between. INVENT', literally, to come upon; to devise.

PREVENT',* to hinder, to obstruct.

REV'ENUE, the income of the government.

SUPERVENE', to come in addi-

* Literally, to come before; it is used in this sense in the New Testament, 1 Thess. iv. 15.

573. Ven'ter, (ven'tris), the belly.

the stomach or belly.

VENTRIL'OQUIST, (270), lite-| VENTRIL'OQUISM, a modifying rally, one who speaks from of the voice so that it seems to come from different directions.

574. Ven'tus, the wind.

VENT, s. an air-hole. VENT, v. to let out; to pour out. culation of air.

[VEN'TILATE, to afford free cir-

575. Ver'bum, a word.

VERB'AL, spoken; expressed in | AD'VERB,* a part of speech. words. VERB, a part of speech. VERBOSE', full of words. VERB'IAGE, superabundance of

words.

PROV'ERB, a maxim; a brief saving. VERBA'TIM, (Latin), word for

* Literally, a word joined to another word.

576. Ve'reor, to fear.

and respect. REV'ERENT, impressed with REV'EREND, worthy of revereverence.

REVERE', to regard with fear REVEREN'TIAL, feeling or expressing reverence. rence; a clerical title.

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577. Ver'go, to turn or tend towards.

CONVERGE', to tend to one point. | more and more.

VERGE, to tend; to incline. | DIVERGE', to separate or recede

578. Ver'mis, a worm.

VERMIC'ULAR, pertaining to or VER'MIFUGE, (197), a medicine motion of a worm.

VER'MIFORM, (187), having the VERM'IN, noxious animals, inshape or form of a worm.

resembling a worm or the which destroys worms in animal bodies.

sects, &c.

579. Ver'to, (ver'sum), to turn.

INADVERT'ENCE, heedlessness. AD'VERSE, opposed; hostile. ADVERS'ITY, calamity; affliction. AD'VERSARY, an enemy. ADVERTISE', to publish a notice. INVER'SION, change of order; ANIMADVER'SION, (13), a criticism; a censure.

AVERT', to turn away. AVER'SION, disinclination; dis- PERVERSE', obstinately wrong. like.

CON'TROVERT, to oppose in argument.

CON'TROVERSY, disputation. CONVERT', to change from one state to another.

CONVERSE', to discourse or associate with.

CON'VERSE, familiar intercourse: an opposite proposition.

DIVER'SION, amusement. DI'VERSE, different; various.

DIVERS'ITY, difference. DIVERS'IFY, (152), to vary.

DIVORCE', a legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony.

ADVERT', to turn the attention to. | IRREVER'SIBLE, that cannot be revoked or changed.

INVERT', to turn into the contrary position.

INVERSE'LY, in an inverted order. change of place.

PERVERT', to turn to a wrong

PERVER'SION, a wrong use or interpretation.

REVERT', to turn back.

REVERSE', to change to an opposite direction.

SUBVERT', to overthrow from the foundation.

SUBVERS'IVE, tending to over-

TRANSVERSE', lying across.

DIVERT', to turn off; to amuse. TRAV'ERSE, to cross; to pass

VERS'ATILE, easily turned from one employment to another.

VERSE,* a line of poetry; a short division of any composition.

* A furrow was anciently called ver'sus, because at the end of it the plough was turned round; hence, a line in writing, from its resemblance to a furrow, received the same name.

VER'SION,* a translation. [VER'TEX. + (Lat.), the top. VERT'EBRA, (Lat. plural vert'- VERT'ICAL, over head. VERT'IGO, (Lat.), giddiness. ebræ), a joint of the spine. VOR'TEX, (Lat.), a whirlpool.

* Literally, a turning from one language into another.

+ The turning point.

580. Ve'rus, true.

VER'IFY, (152), to prove to be VER'ITY, truth. VERAC'ITY, habitual observance true. VER'ITABLE, true; genuine. of truth. VERA'CIOUS, observant of truth. VER'ILY, truly. VER'DICT, (117), the report of a jury.

581. Vestig'ium, a foot-step.

|INVES'TIGATE, to search into. VES'TIGE, a track; a trace.

582. Ves'tis, a garment.

VEST'URE, a robe. INVEST', to clothe. VEST, to put in possession of; VEST'RY, a room in which the sacerdotal vestments are kept. to furnish with.

583. Ve'tus, (vet'eris), old; ancient.

[INVET'ERATE, fixed by long con-VET'ERAN, an old soldier. tinuance.

584. Vi'a, a way.

DE'VIATE, to turn aside from | IMPER'VIOUS, not to be penetrated or passed through. the path. PRE'VIOUS, antecedent. De'vious, wandering. TRIV'IAL, (549), unimportant. OB'VIATE, to remove. VI'ADUCT, (133), a structure OB'VIOUS, § evident. supporting a carriageway or PER'VIOUS, || penetrable. railway.

† Properly, to meet in the way and oppose or conquer; hence to put out of the way an obstacle.

& Meeting one in the way.

Admitting a way or passage through.

The Romans worshipped some of their minor deities at places where three roads met; which deities were thence called Di'i Triv'ii. Thus the word trivial derived the signification secondary, unimportant.

585. Vi'cis, change; succession.

VIC'AR, a substitute. VICA'RIOUS, acting for another. VICEGE'RENT, (203), a deputy.

VICE-PRES'IDENT, (472), one who takes the place of the president.

586. Vid'eo, (vi'sum), to see.

Vis'ion, sight. VIS'IBLE, that can be seen. VIS'IONARY, imaginary. Vis'ir, to go to see. VIS'UAL, pertaining to sight. VI'sor, a mask. VIS'AGE, the countenance. Vis'TA, (Lat.), a view or prospect VIEW, (Fr. vue), to look at. VI'DE, (Latin), see. EV'IDENT, apparent; clear. INVIS'IBLE, not to be seen.

PROVIDE',* to prepare. PROV'IDENCE, forethought; prudence. Provis'ion, that which is procured or prepared beforehand. Provi'so, (Lat.), an exception provided for. PRU'DENT, cautious; wise. PURVEY'OR, a provider. REVISE', to examine again. Supervis'ion, oversight. Survey', to look over carefully.

* Literally, to look out beforehand.

587. Vi'geo, to flourish; to thrive.

VIG'OR, strength; energy. | INVIG'ORATE, to strengthen.

588. Vin'co, (vic'tum), to conquer.

CONVINCE', to persuade. CONVICTION, the state of being a foreign power; a district or convinced; belief. CONVICT', to prove one to be VAN'QUISH, to conquer. CON'VICT, a person found VIC'TORY, success over an ene-EVINCE', to make evident. INVIN'CIBLE, unconquerable.

| PROV'INCE, a country subject to division of a country. Vic'tor, a conqueror. VIC'TIM, a living being sacrificed.

589. Vin'dex, (vin'dicis), a defender or avenger.

VIN'DICATE, to defend; to sus-| REVENGE', to return an injury. VINDIC'TIVE, revengeful. of evil.

VEN'GEANCE, (Fr.), recompense

590. Vi'num, wine.

VIN'EGAR, vegetable acid. VINE'YARD, a plantation of grape-vines.

VINE, the plant which produces VI'NOUS, having the qualities of wine. VINT'AGE, the gathering of the crop of grapes.

591. Vir, a man.

[man. | VIR'TUE, (Lat. vir'tus), effi-VI'RILE, masculine. VIRA'GO, (Lat.), (3), a bold wo- ciency; excellence.

592. Vi'rus, poison; venom.

| VIR'ULENT, malignant; venom-VIR'ULENCE, malignancy.

593. Vi'to, to shun; to avoid.

INEV'ITABLY, certainly. INEV'ITABLE, unavoidable.

594. Vi'trum, glass.

VIT'REOUS, resembling glass. | VIT'RIFY, (152), to convert into [glass.

595. Vi'vo, (vic'tum), to live.

CONVIV'IAL, festal; social. REVIVE', to live again; to arouse. taining to life. SURVIVE', to outlive. [of food. VIVAC'ITY, liveliness. VICTUALS, food; provisions. | VIV'IFY, (152), to endue with

|VI'TAL, (Lat. vi'ta, life), per-VI'AND, (Fr. viande), an article VIV'ID, lively; bright. [life.

596. Vo'co, (voca'tum), to call.

AD'VOCATE, a pleader. AVOCA'TION, a calling or employment. CONVOCA'TION, an assembly. EQUIV'OCAL, (144), ambigu-EQUIV'OCATE, to use ambiguous expressions. INVOKE', to pray to.

INVOCA'TION, a solemn address laire), a list of words. or prayer.

PROVOCA'TION, a calling out; an incitement.

REVOKE', to call back; to repeal. IRREV'OCABLE, that cannot be repealed.

Vo'CAL, (Lat. vox, (vo'cis), the voice), pertaining to the voice; uttered by the voice.

VOCAB'ULARY, (Fr. vocabu-

VOCAB'ULIST, the writer of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.

Voca'tion, a business or profession.	VOICE, (Fr. voix), sound ut-
Vocif'erate, (167), to cry out loudly.	

597. Vo'lo, (vola'tum), to fly.

Vol'attle, easily evaporated; Vol'ley, a flight of shot; a burst or emission of many things at once.

598. Vo'lo, to will; to wish.

Benev'olence, (38), good will. Vol'untary, acting from choice. Malev'olence, (279), ill will. Volunteer', s. a voluntary soldier.

599. Volup'tas, pleasure.

Volup'Tuous, given to luxury Volup'Tuary, a person devoted and pleasure.

600. Vol'vo, (volu'tum), to roll.

DEVOLVE', literally, to roll down; to deliver over; to pass from one to another.

EVOLVE', to unroll; to unfold.

INVOLVE', to envelop; to infold.

REVOLVE', to renounce allegiance.

REVOLVE', to roll in a circle.

601. Vo'ro, to devour.

DEVOUR', to eat up greedily.

VORACITY, greediness of appetite.

VORACIOUS, ravenous.

CARNIV'OROUS, (50), feeding on flesh.

.602. Vo'veo, (vo'tum), to vow.

Avow', to declare openly.

Devote', to dedicate; to set apart. [devoted.]

Devotee', one who is wholly Devout', earnest in worship.

Vo'tary, one devoted or addicted.

Vote, suffrage; a ballot.

Vot'ive, given by vow.

603. Vul'gus, the common people.

Vul'GAR, common; unrefined. Vulgar'ity, grossness or clownishness.

Vul'GARISM, a vulgar phrase or expression.

DIVULGE', to make public.

604. Vul'nus, (vul'neris), a wound.

VUL'NERABLE, that may be INVUL'NERABLE, that cannot be wounded.

CHAPTER III.

WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

Greek Alphabet.

беек Афиасы.							
Let	ter.				1	Sound. Name.	
A	a					a Alpha.	
B	86		10.7	•		b Beta.	
Г		•				C	
Δ	8		*	*	*	g Gamma. Delta.	
E	8	10		1	-	e as in met Epsilon.	
Z	5					z Zeta.	
H					10.5	e as in me Eta.	
0	7 9			•		th Theta.	
I	t					i Iota.	
K	x			**		k Kappa.	
A	λ					1 Lambda.	
M					*	m Mu.	
N	μ	*		37/		n Nu.	
E	V					x Xi.	
0	Ę		(0)			o as in not Omicron.	
	0	100		100	*	D;	
П Р	πα	-59/		*		r Rho.	
	ρ	c.	-1		*	s Sigma.	
Σ	0,5	fin	aı			t Tau.	
T	τ					Thellen	
r	U	0.00			- 30		
Φ	φ	-				Chi	
X	Z.					D.	
Ψ	ψ				*	P	
Ω	w		*	160	100	o as in no Omega-	