

VOCATION, a business or profession.
 VOCIFERATE, (167), to cry out loudly.

VOICE, (Fr. *voix*), sound uttered by the mouth.
 VOUCH, to attest; to affirm.
 VOWEL, a simple sound.

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

VOLATILE, easily evaporated; gay; fickle.
 VOLLEY, a flight of shot; a burst or emission of many things at once.

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

BENEVOLENCE, (38), good will.
 MALEVOLENCE, (279), ill will.

VOLUNTARY, acting from choice.
 VOLUNTEER', s. a voluntary soldier.

599. *Volup'tas*, pleasure.

VOLUP'TUOUS, given to luxury and pleasure.

VOLUP'TUARY, a person devoted to pleasure.

600. *Vol'vo*, (*vola'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.
 REVOLT', to renounce allegiance.

REVOLVE', to roll in a circle.
 REVOLUTION, rotation; an entire change.
 VOL'UBLE, rolling; fluent.
 VOL'UME, *primarily*, a roll; a book.

601. *Vo'ro*, to devour.

DEVOUR', to eat up greedily.
 VORACITY, greediness of appetite.

VORACIOUS, ravenous.
 CARNIVOROUS, (50), feeding on flesh.

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

AVOW', to declare openly.
 DEVOTE', to dedicate; to set apart.
 DEVOTEE', one who is wholly devoted.
 DEVOUT', earnest in worship.

VO'TARY, one devoted or ad-dicted.
 VOTE, suffrage; a ballot.
 VO'TIVE, given by vow.

603. *Vul'gus*, the common people.

VULGAR, common; unrefined.
 VULGARITY, grossness or clownishness.

VULGARISM, a vulgar phrase or expression.
 DIVULGE', to make public.

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

VULNERABLE, that may be wounded.
 INVULNERABLE, that cannot be wounded.

CHAPTER III.

WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK.

Greek Alphabet.

| Letter. | Sound. | Name. |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------|
| A α | a | Alpha. |
| B β β | b | Beta. |
| Γ γ | g | Gamma. |
| Δ δ | d | Delta. |
| E ε | e as in <i>met</i> | Epsilon. |
| Z ζ | z | Zeta. |
| H η | e as in <i>me</i> | Eta. |
| Θ θ θ | th | Theta. |
| I ι | i | Iota. |
| K κ | k | Kappa. |
| Λ λ | l | Lambda. |
| M μ | m | Mu. |
| N ν | n | Nu. |
| Ξ ξ | x | Xi. |
| Ο ο | o as in <i>not</i> | Omicron. |
| Π π π | p | Pi. |
| P ρ | r | Rho. |
| Σ σ, ς final | s | Sigma. |
| T τ | t | Tau. |
| Υ υ | u or y | Upsilon. |
| Φ φ | ph | Phi. |
| X χ | ch | Chi. |
| Ψ ψ | ps | Psi. |
| Ω ω | o as in <i>no</i> | Omega. |

Gamma has always the hard sound of *g*, as in *give*.

Kappa is represented by *c* in English words, although in Greek it has but one sound, that of our *k*.

Upsilon is represented by *y* in English words; in Greek it has always the sound of *u* in *mute*.

Chi is represented in English by *ch* having the sound of *k*; as in *chronic*.

In Greek words, as in Latin, there are always as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs.

The accents placed over the Greek letters need not be regarded in pronunciation.

An inverted comma placed over a letter denotes that the sound of our *h* precedes that letter. Thus, the word $\xi\grave{\eta}$ is pronounced *hear*. A comma not inverted does not affect the sound of the vowel over which it is placed. For information respecting accentual marks, &c., see the Greek grammars.

1. *Acad'emia*, ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\delta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$), a place near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy.

ACAD'EMY, a high school. | ACADEM'IC, belonging to a school or college.

2. *Ach'os*, ($\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$), pain.

ACHE, to suffer pain. | ACH'ING, painful.

3. *Ak'me*, ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\mu\eta$), the summit.

4. *Akou'o*, ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$), to hear.

ACOUS'TICS, the science of | OTACOUS'TIC, (Gr. $\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha$, the sounds. | ears), fitted to aid the hearing.

5. *Ak'ron*, ($\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\nu$), the extremity.

ACROP'OLIS, (187), the height | ACROS'TIC, (208), a kind of or citadel. | poetical composition.

6. *Adel'phos*, ($\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\omicron\varsigma$), a brother.

This word is used in forming botanical terms.

7. *A'er*, ($\acute{\alpha}\eta\rho$), the air.

AE'RIAL, consisting of air. | AEROSTA'TION, (204), aerial navigation.
A'EROLITE, (127), a meteoric stone. | AEROL'OGY, that branch of philosophy which treats of the air.
A'ERONAUT, (145), one who sails in the air.

8. *A'go*, ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$), to lead.

DEM'AGOGUE, (67), a leader of | PED'AGOGUE, (163), a school-master. | the people.

9. *A'gon*, ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\nu$), a contest.

AG'ONY, anguish. | AG'ONIZE, to writhe with pain.

10. *Al'gos*, ($\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$), pain.

CEPH'ALALGY, (45), the head- | ODONTAL'GIA, (153), the tooth-ache. | ache.

11. *Allax'is*, ($\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\zeta\iota\varsigma$), a change.

PAR'ALLAX, an astronomical | PARALLAC'TIC, pertaining to term. | the parallax.

12. *Al'pha*, ($\acute{\alpha}\lambda\phi\alpha$), the first letter in the Greek alphabet.

AL'PHABET, (34), a list of the | ALPHABET'ICAL, pertaining to letters of a language. | the alphabet.

13. *An'emos*, ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$), the wind.

ANEMOM'ETER, (137), a wind- | ANEM'ONE, the wind-flower. gauge.

14. *An'er*, ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$), a man.

AN'DROID, (122), a machine in | ANDROPH'AGUS, (170), a man-human form. | eater.

15. *Anggel'lo*, ($\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega^*$), to bring tidings.

AN'GEL, a spirit; a spiritual | EVAN'GELIST, (89), a preacher messenger. | of the gospel.

* The first *gamma* has the sound of *ng* when the letter is doubled.

16. *An'thos*, ($\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$), a flower.

ANTHOL'OGY, (128), a discourse | HELIAN'THUS, (105), the sun-on flowers. | flower.

17. *Anthrópos*, (ἄνθρωπος), man.

MIS'ANTHROPE, (139), a hater of mankind. | PHILAN'THROPIST, (175), a friend of the human race.

18. *Ar'che*, (ἀρχή), the beginning; government.

AN'ARCHY, want of government. | AR'CHITECT, (Gr. τέκτων, a builder), one skilled in building.
 AR'CHAISM, an ancient phrase. |
 ARCHAN'GEL, the highest angel. |
 ARCHEOL'OGY, (128), a discourse on antiquity. | AR'CHIVES, records.
 AR'CHETYPE, (222), the original or model. | PA'TRIARCH, (Gr. πατήρ, a father), the father and ruler of a family.

19. *Ark'tos*, (ἄρκτος), a bear.

ARC'TIC,* northern. | ANTARC'TIC,† southern.

* Literally, pertaining to the constellation called the Bear.

† Opposite to the north or north pole.

20. *Ar'gos*, (ἀργός), inactive.

LETH'ARGY, (125), drowsiness; stupidity. | LETHAR'GIC, inactive.

21. *Aris'tos*, (ἄριστος), best.

ARISTOC'RACY, (60), the rule or government of the nobility. | AR'ISTOCRAT, one who favors an aristocracy.

22. *Arith'mos*, (ἀριθμός), number.

ARITH'METIC, the science of numbers. | LOG'ARITHM, a mathematical term.

23. *Aro'ma*, (ἄρωμα), spicy flavor.

AROMAT'IC, fragrant; spicy. | AR'OMATIZE, to give a spicy taste.

24. *As'keo*, (ἀσκέω), to exercise; to train.

ASCET'IC, a. self mortifying; austere; retired from the world. | ASCET'IC, s. one who retires from the world and devotes himself to religious discipline.

25. *As'tron*, (ἄστρον), a star.

AS'TERISK, a mark like a star. | AS'TRAL, star-like.
 ASTROL'OGY, divination by the stars. | ASTRON'OMY, (149), the science of the stars.

26. *Ath'los*, (ἄθλος), a combat.

ATHLET'IC, pertaining to active sports; vigorous. | ATH'LETE, a contender for victory.

27. *At'mos*, (ἀτμός), vapor; steam.

AT'MOSPHERE, (Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere), the air, &c., above us. | ATMOSPHER'IC, pertaining to the atmosphere.

28. *Au'los*, (αὐλός), a pipe.

HYDRAU'LIC, (119), transmitting water through pipes. | HYDRAU'LICS, the science of the motion and force of fluids.

29. *Au'tos*, (αὐτός), one's self.

AU'TOCRAT, (60), a despotic ruler. | AUTOM'ATON, a self moving machine.
 AU'TOGRAPH, (99), one's hand writing. | AUTON'OMY, (149), the right of self-government.

30. *Bal'lo*, (βάλλω), to cast or throw.

EM'BLEM,* a representation. | PROB'LEM,† a question proposed.
 HYPER'BOLE,† an exaggeration. |
 PAR'ABLE, a similitude. | SYM'BOL, a sign.

* The Greek word ἐμβλημα signifies anything inserted; hence, mosaic work, or a picture.

† A casting over or beyond.

‡ Something cast or placed before one.

31. *Bapti'zo*, (βαπτίζω), to baptize.

BAP'TISM, a Christian sacrament. | PE'DOBAPTIST, (Gr. παῖς, a child), one who holds to infant baptism.
 BAPTIS'MAL, pertaining to baptism.

32. *Ba'sis*, (βάσις), a foundation.

BASE, s. the foundation; a. mean. | DEBASE', to render mean or vile.

33. *Ba'ros*, (*βάρος*), weight.

BAROM'ETER, (137), an instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. | BAR'YTONE, having a grave deep sound.

34. *Bé'ta*, (*βῆτα*), the second letter of the Greek alphabet. (see 12.)

35. *Bib'los*, (*βιβλος*), a book.

BIBLE, the Holy Scriptures. | BIBLIOG'RAPHY, (99), a history or description of books. | BIB'LICAL, pertaining to the Bible.

36. *Bi'os*, (*βίος*), life.

AMPHIB'IOUS,* having the power of living in two elements. | BIOG'RAPHY, (99), the history of a person's life.

* Literally, having double life.

37. *Bot'ane*, (*βοτάνη*), an herb or plant.

BOT'ANY, the science of vegetables. | BOT'ANIST, one skilled in botany.

38. *Bou'colos*, (*βουκόλος*), a herdsman.

BUCOL'IC, *a.* pastoral. | BUCOL'IC, *s.* a pastoral poem.

39. *Ka'kos*, (*κακός*), bad.

CACHEX'Y, (Gr. *ἕξις*, condition), a deranged state of the body. | CACOPH'ONY, (176), harshness of sound.

40. *Kalup'to*, (*καλύπτω*), to cover; to veil.

APOC'ALYPSE, a revelation. | APOCALYP'TIC, pertaining to a revelation.

41. *Kan'on*, (*κανών*), a rule.

CAN'ON, a rule or law; a catalogue of saints. | CAN'ONIZE, to declare one a saint.

42. *Kai'o*, (*καίω, καύσω*), to burn.

CAUS'TIC, burning; corroding. | CAU'TERY, a burning or searing.

43. *Kar'dia*, (*καρδία*), the heart.

CAR'DIAC, pertaining to the heart. | PERICAR'DIUM, a membrane enclosing the heart.

44. *Ken'tron*, (*κέντρον*), a central point.

CEN'TRE, the middle point. | CENTRIF'UGAL, (197), tending from the centre. | CONCEN'TRATE, to bring together; to bring into a smaller compass. | ECCEN'TRIC, deviating from the centre; irregular; anomalous.

45. *Keph'ale*, (*κεφαλή*), the head.

CEPHAL'IC, pertaining to the head. | HYDROCEPH'ALUS, (119), dropsy of the head.

46. *Ké'ras*, (*κέρας*), a horn.

MONOC'EROS, (141), an animal having but one horn. | RHINOC'EROS, (Gr. *ῥίς*, the nose), an animal having a horn upon the nose.

47. *Cha'os*, (*χάος*), a chasm or abyss.

CHA'OS, confusion; disorder. | CHAOT'IC, without order.

48. *Cha'ris*, (*χάρις, χάριτος*), favor; grace.

CHAR'ITY, kindness; good will. | EU'CHARIST, (89), the Lord's supper.

49. *Cheir*, (*χείρ*), the hand.

CHIROG'RAPHY, (99), handwriting. | CHIRUR'GEON, (83), a surgeon.

50. *Cho'le*, (*χολή*), bile; anger.

CHOL'ERA, a disease. | COL'IC, pain in the bowels. | CHOL'ER, anger; wrath. | MEL'ANCHOLY,* gloom; dejection. | CHOL'ERIC, irascible. |

* Gr. *μέλας*, black; literally, black bile.

51. *Choré'o*, (*χωρέω*), to go.

AN'CHORET, or AN'CHORITE, a society to avoid the temptations of the world; one who retires from

52. *Christos*, (*Χριστός*), the Anointed.

CHRIST, the Messiah. | CHRIST'MAS, a Christian festival.
CHRISTIAN'ITY, the religion of Christ. | CHRISM, consecrated oil.

53. *Chró'ma*, (*χρῶμα*) color.

CHROMAT'ICS, the science of colors. | ACHROMAT'IC, destitute of color.

54. *Chron'os*, (*χρόνος*), time.

CHRON'IC, of long duration. | CHRONOM'ETER, (137), a time-piece.
CHRON'ICLE, a record or history. | ANACH'RONISM, an error in dates.
CHRONOL'OGY, (128), the science of time or eras. | ISOCH'RONOUS, (123), performed in equal times.

55. *Chru'sos*, (*χρυσός*), gold.

CHRYS'ALIS, the caterpillar in its dormant state.* | CHRYS'OLITE, a mineral of a yellowish color.

* The name is derived from the golden color.

56. *Konch'e*, (*κόγχη*), † a shell.

CONCH, a marine shell. | CONCHOL'OGY, (158), the science of shells.
CONCHOID'AL, (122), shaped like a shell.

† *Gamma* here has the sound of *ng*.

57. *Kop'to*, (*κόπτω*), to cut.

APOC'OPATE, to cut off from the end of a word. | SYN'OPATE, to remove letters from the middle of a word.

58. *Kos'mos*, (*κόσμος*), the world.

COSMOG'ONY, (94), an account of the origin or creation of the world. | COSMOP'OLITE, (187), a citizen of the world.

MICROCOSM, (138), a little world. | signed to beautify the complexion.*

COSMET'IC, a preparation de-

* A primary signification of the word *κόσμος*, is—*order*; beautiful arrangement.

59. *Kra'nion*, (*κρανιον*), the skull.

CRA'NIUM, the skull. | CRANIOL'OGY, the science of skulls.
PERICRA'NIUM, (Gr. *περι*, around), the membrane which covers the skull. | CRANIOS'COPY, (197), the examination of the skull.

60. *Kra'tos*, (*κράτος*), might; power.

The terminations *cracy*, *cratic*, &c., are from this word. See 21.

61. *Kri'tes*, (*κριτής*), a judge.

CRIT'IC, a judge in literature or art. | HYPERCRIT'ICAL, critical beyond reason.
CRITE'RIUM, a standard of judgment. | CRI'SIS, the deciding point.

62. *Krup'to*, (*κρύπτω*), to conceal.

APOC'RYPHAL, of doubtful origin. | CRYPTOG'AMY, (91), concealed union.

63. *Kul'los*, (*κύκλος*), a circle.

CY'CLE, a period of time. | CYCLOPE'DIA, ENCYCLOPE'DIA,
CY'CLOID, (122), a curve. | (163), the circle of sciences.

64. *Ku'on*, (*κύων*), a dog.

CYN'ICAL, † surly; austere. | CYN'OSURE, † a constellation.

† The Cynics were philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches and amusements, and laughed at the errors and follies of mankind.

† *Literally*, the dog's tail. That which attracts general notice, is sometimes called, figuratively, a *cynosure*.

65. *Kus'tis*, (*κύστις*), a bladder; a bag.

CYST, a bag; a vesicle. | ENCYST'ED, enclosed in a bag.

66. *Del'a*, (*δέξα*), ten.

DEC'ALOGUE, (128), the ten commandments. | DEC'AGON, (98), a figure having ten angles.

67. *De'mos*, (δημος), the people.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| DEM'AGOGUE, (8), a popular leader. | DEM'OCRAT, one who favors democracy. |
| DEMOCRACY, (60), a popular government. | EPIDEM'IC, (ἐπι, upon), a prevailing disease. |

68. *Despo'tes*, (δεσπότης), a master or lord.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DES'POT, a monarch; a tyrant; an absolute ruler. | DES'POTISM, unlimited monarchy. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

69. *Didas'ko*, (διδάσκω), to teach.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DIDAC'TIC, adapted to teach; preceptive. | DIDAC'TICALLY, in a didactic manner. |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

70. *Dox'a*, (δόξα), an opinion.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| HET'ERODOX, (111), holding erroneous opinions. | PAR'ADOX, a proposition seemingly absurd. |
| OR'THODOX, (160), correct in opinion. | DOXOL'OGY,* (128), an ascription of praise. |

* The word δόξα signifies also, *glory*; *renown*.

71. *Dra'ma*, (δραμα), an action; a drama.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| DRAMAT'IC, pertaining to the drama. | DRAM'ATIST, a writer of plays. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

† From δράω, to do or perform.

72. *Drom'os*, (δρόμος), a race.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| DROM'EDARY, a species of camel. | OR'THODROMY, sailing in a straight course. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

73. *Du'namis*, (δύναμις), power.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| DYNAM'ICS, the science of forces. | DY'NASTY, a race of kings. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|

74. *Dus*, (δυσ), an inseparable particle, denoting *difficulty*, *pain*, &c.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| DYS'ENTERY, (Gr. έντερα, the bowels), a disease of the bowels. | DYSPEP'SY, (Gr. πέψις, digestion), difficulty of digestion. |
| DYS'PHONY, (176), difficulty of speaking. | DYSPNE'A, (Gr. πνέω, to breathe), difficult breathing. |

75. *Oikos*, (οίκος), a house.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DI'OCESÉ,* the jurisdiction of a bishop. | PAR'ISH,† an ecclesiastical district. |
| ECON'OMY,† a system of management; frugality. | PARO'CHIAL, pertaining to a parish. |

* From οἰκίσις, which signifies, primarily, *the management of a household*.

† Sometimes written *economy*. The Greek diphthong *oi* is usually represented in English by *æ* or *e*. Οικονομία is compounded of οἶκος and νόμος, (149), a *regulation* or *rule*; and therefore signifies *the regulation of a house, or family*. *Economy* is the corresponding English word.

‡ From παροίκησις, which signifies *the state of dwelling near*; a *neighborhood*.

76. *Hed'ra*, (ἐδρα), a seat.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| CATHE'DRAL, (Gr. καθέδρα), the see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese. | SAN'HEDRIM, (Gr. συνέδριον), the chief council of the Jews. |
| | TETRAHE'DRON, (213), a solid having four faces or sides. |

77. *Heg'e'sis*, (ἡγήσις), a leading; an explanation.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| EXEGE'SIS, (ἐξήγησις), exposition. | EXEGET'ICAL, pertaining to exegesis. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

78. *E'meo*, (ἐμέω), to vomit.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| EMET'IC, a medicine that causes vomiting. | EM'ETIN, a substance obtained from the ipecacucana. |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|

79. *En'tera*, (έντερα), the bowels.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DYS'ENTERY, (74), a disease of the bowels. | MES'ENTERY, (Gr. μέσος, middle), a membrane supporting the intestines. |
| ENTERITIS, inflammation of the | |

80. *En'tomos*, (έντομος), cut into. See 217.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ENTOMOL'OGY, (128), the science which treats of insects. | ENTOMOL'OGIST, one versed in the science of insects. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|

‡ The words *insectum* in Latin and έντομον in Greek correspond to each other precisely. The former is compounded of *in*, into, and *se'co*, to cut; and the latter of έν and τέμνω, which have the same significations as the Latin words above mentioned. The names were undoubtedly suggested by the form which many insects have, i. e., the appearance of being almost cut in two.

81. *Ep'os*, (ἔπος), a speech; a poem.

EP'IC, containing narration of | OR'THOEPY, (160), correct pro-
an elevated character. | nunciation.

82. *Er'emos*, (ἐρημος), lonely.

ER'EMITE, one who lives in a | HER'MIT, (same signification).
wilderness. |

83. *Er'gon*, (ἔργον), a work.

EN'ERGY, (ἐνέργεια), vigor of | METAL'LURGY, (Gr. μέταλλον, a
operation. | metal), the art of working
LIT'URGY, (Gr. λιτή, prayer), a | metals and obtaining them
formulary of public prayer. | from the ore.

84. *Es'o*, (ἔσω), within.

ESOT'ERY, (little used), mystery. | ESOTER'IC, private; secret.

85. *A'ther*, (αἰθήρ), the air.

E'THER, a light fluid. | ETHE'REAL, immaterial; subtile.

86. *Eth'os*, (ἔθος), a custom.

ETH'ICS, the science of morals; | ETH'ICAL, relating to morals or
moral philosophy. | duty.

87. *Eth'nos*, (ἔθνος), a nation.

ETH'NICAL, relating to the races | ETHNOL'OGY, (128), a classifica-
of mankind. | tion and description of races.

88. *Et'umon*, (ἔτυμον),* the true derivation.

ETYMON, a root or primitive | ETYMOLOGY, the study of deri-
word. | vation and inflection.

* The adjective ἔτιμος signifies true, genuine.

89. *Eu*, (εὖ), well; rightly.

EU'LOGY, (128), praise; pane- | EVAN'GELIST,* (15), a preacher
gyric. | of the gospel.
EU'PHONY, (176), pleasantness | EVAN'GELIZE, to instruct in the
of sound. | gospel.

* The Greek υ had, in certain words, the sound of the English v. The word εὐαγγέλιον signifies, primarily, good tidings.

90. *Gal'ax*, (γάλαξ), milk.

GAL'AXY, the milky way; a splendid assemblage.

91. *Gal'meo*, (γαμέω), to marry.

BIG'AMY, (Lat. 37), the crime | POLYG'AMY, (188), the having
of having two wives at once. | a plurality of wives.

92. *Gast'er*, (γαστήρ), the belly.

GAS'TRIC, belonging to the sto- | GASTRIL'OQUIST, a ventrilo-
mach. | quist, (see Lat. 270).

93. *Ge*, (γῆ), the earth.

GEOGRAPHY, (99), a descrip- | GEOPON'ICS (Gr. πόνος, labor),
tion of the earth's surface. | agriculture.
GEOLOGY, (128), the science of | AP'OGEE, greatest distance from
the structure of the earth. | the earth.
GEOMETRY,† the science of | PER'IGEE, nearest approach to
magnitude. | the earth.

† Primarily, the art of measuring the earth or globe.

94. *Genna'o*, (γεννάω), to produce. *Ge'nea*, (γενεά), birth; origin.

GENEAL'OGY, (128), lineage; an | GEN'ESIS, (Gr. γένεσις), origin;
account of one's descent. | creation.

95. *Glot'ta* or *Glossa*, (γλῶττα or γλῶσσα), the tongue; language.

GLOT'TIS and EPIGLOT'TIS, | POL'YGLOT, (188), in many lan-
parts of the throat, lying near | guages.
the root of the tongue. | GLOSS'ARY, a limited dictionary.

96. *Glu'pho*, (γλύφω), to carve or engrave.

GLYPH, a kind of ornament in | HI'EROGLYPH, (114), a mystical
sculpture. | character or symbol.

97. *Gno'me*, (γνώμη), reason; judgment. *Gno'sis*, (γνώσις), knowledge.

DIAGNO'SIS, judgment respecting the character of a disease. | PHYSIOG'NOMY, (180), the art of discerning the character of the mind from the countenance.
 IG'NORANT, destitute of knowledge. | TRIGNOM'ETRY, (137), the measuring of triangles.
 GNOS'TICS, an ancient sect of philosophers. | a future event may be known.

98. *Go'nia*, (γωνία), an angle or corner.

DIAG'ONAL, passing through the opposite angles. | POL'YGON, (188), a figure having many angles.
 GONIOM'ETER, (137), an instrument for measuring angles. | TRIGNOM'ETRY, (137), the measuring of triangles.

99. *Graph'o*, (γράφω), to write: *Gramma*, (γράμμα), a writing.

AN'AGRAM, a transposition of the letters of a word. | GRAPH'ITE, a substance used for pencils.
 AU'TOGRAPH, (see 29). | PAR'AGRAPH, a distinct part of a composition.
 DI'AGRAM, a delineation; a figure. | PARALLEL'OGRAM, a figure whose opposite sides are parallel.
 EP'IGRAM, a short, pointed poem. | STENOG'RAPHY,* (206), shorthand.
 GRAM'MAR, the science which treats of the laws of language. | TEL'EGRAPH, (Gr. τῆλε, afar), a machine for communicating intelligence by signals.
 GRAPH'IC, well delineated; giving vivid description.

* The termination *graphy*, which is found in a large class of words, denotes a writing or treatise.

100. *Gum'nos*, (γυμνός), naked.

GYMNA'SIUM, † a place for athletic exercises. | GYMNAS'TIC, belonging to a gymnasium.

† In the ancient games the combatants were naked, or nearly so, and hence their exercise was called γυμνασία.

101. *Gw'ne*, (γυνή), † a woman.

GYN'ARCHY, (18), government by a female. | GYNÆOC'RACY, (60), government over which a woman may preside.
 GYNÆ'CIAN, relating to women.

† The word γυνή enters into a number of botanical terms.

102. *Gu'ros*, (γῦρος), a circle.

GYRA'TION, a whirling round. | GY'RAL, whirling.

103. *Hel'domos*, (ἑβδομος), the seventh.

HEB'DOMAD, (obsolete), a week. | HEBDOM'ADAL, weekly.

104. *Hek'aton*, (ἑκατον), a hundred.

HEC'ATOMB, (Gr. βοῶς, an ox), an ancient heathen sacrifice | of a hundred oxen or other animals at once.

105. *Hel'ios*, (ἥλιος), the sun.

APHE'LION, greatest distance from the sun. | HE'LIO-TROPE, (221), a plant that turns to the sun.
 HELI'ACAL, emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it. | PERIHE'LION,* nearest approach of a planet to the sun.

* The word ἥλιος enters into various astronomical terms.

106. *Hellen*, (Ἕλλην), a Greek.

HELLEN'IC, pertaining to Greece. | HEL'LENIST, one skilled in the Greek language.

107. *Hai'ma*, (αἷμα), blood.

HEM'ORRHAGE, (195), a flow of blood. | HEM'ORRHOIDS, bleeding tumors.

108. *He'mera*, (ἡμέρα), a day.

EPHEM'ERAL, lasting but a day. | EPHEM'ERIS, a kind of almanac.

109. *He'mi*, (ἡμι), a prefix signifying half.

HEM'ISPHERE, (Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball), a half sphere. | HEM'ISTICH, (208), half a line in poetry.

110. *Hep'ta*, (ἑπτὰ), seven.

HEP'TAGON, (98), a figure having seven angles. | HEP'TARCHY, (18), a government by seven persons.