

111. *Heteros*, (ἕτερος), other; another.

HET'ERODOX, (70), heretical; HETEROGE'NEOUS, (94), of differing erroneous sentiments. | HETEROG'E'NEOUS, (94), of different nature or kind.

112. *Hex*, (ἕξ), six.

HEX'AGON, (98), a figure having six angles. | HEXAM'ETER, (137), having six metrical feet.

113. *Hip'pos*, (ἵππος), a horse.

HIPPOT'AMUS, (189), the river horse. | HIP'PODROME, (71), *anciently*, a circus.

114. *H'eros*, (ἱερός), sacred.

HIERARCHY, (18), ecclesiastical government. | HIEROGLYPH'IC, (96), a sacred character or symbol.

115. *Hom'ilos*, (ὄμιλος), an assembly or company.

HOM'ILY, a discourse pronounced to an audience. | HOMILET'IC, pertaining to pulpit discourse.

116. *Hom'os*, (ὁμός), united; like.

HOMOGE'NEOUS, (94), of the same kind or nature. | HOMOL'O'GOUS, (128), proportionate to each other.

117. *Ho'ra*, (ὥρα), an hour.

HO'RAL, relating to an hour. | HOROL'O'GY, the art of making time-pieces.

118. *Hori'zo* (ὁρίζω), to fix a limit.

HORI'ZON, the limit which bounds the sight. | HORIZON'TAL, parallel to the horizon.

119. *Hu'dor*, (ὕδωρ), water.

HY'DRA, a water serpent. | HYDRAUL'IC, (28), relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HY'DROGEN, (94), one of the elements of water. | HYDROSTAT'IC, (204), relating to the weight and equilibrium of fluids.

HYDROPHO'BIA, (Gr. φόβος, fear), dread of water. | DROP'SY, (Gr. ὕδρωψ), a disease.

120. *Ich'thus*, (ἰχθῦς), a fish.

ICH'THYOL'O'GY, the science of fishes. | ICH'THYOLITE, (127), fossil fish.

121. *Id'ios*, (ἴδιος), belonging to one; peculiar.

ID'IOM, peculiarity of expression or phraseology. | IDIOSYN'CRASY, (Gr. σύγκρασις, constitution), peculiar liability to some form of disease.

ID'IOT,* a fool.

* The Greek word ἰδιώτης signifies a private individual; it was used also to signify a very ignorant person.

122. *Idos*, (εἶδος), appearance; figure.

CY'CLOID, † (63), a geometrical curve. | SPHEROID', a solid resembling a sphere.

† Literally, the likeness or resemblance of a circle. The termination *oid* is found in a number of words not here given, and has the same signification, viz.: resemblance.

123. *I'sos*, (ἴσος), equal.

ISOCH'RONOUS, (54), performed in equal times, (as the vibration of a pendulum). | ISOS'CELES, (Gr. σκέλος, the leg), having two legs or sides which are equal.

124. *La'os*, (λαός), the people.

LA'ITY, the people, as distinguished from the clergy. | LAY, not clerical. [gyman.] | LAY'MAN, one who is not a cleric.

125. *Le'the*, (λήθη), forgetfulness; oblivion.

LETHE'AN, inducing forgetfulness. | LETH'ARGY, (20), morbid drowsiness.

126. *Lex'is*, (λέξις), a word or expression.

LEX'ICON, a dictionary, (*An-glicè*, a word-book). | LEXICOG'RAPHY, (99), the compilation of a dictionary.

127. *Lithos*, (λίθος), a stone.

LITHOGRAPHY, (99), writing | CHRYSOLEITE,* (55), a precious
or drawing on stone. | stone.

* The termination *lite*, from λίθος, is found in many names of minerals.

128. *Logos*, (λόγος), a speech, account, or description.

ANALOGY, correspondence.		LOGIC, the art of reasoning.
APOLOGY, an excuse; a plea.		LOGOMACHY, (130), a war of
CATALOGUE, (Gr. κατάλογος), a		words.
list.		PHILOLOGY, † (175), the science
DIALOGUE, a conversation.		of language.

† The termination or suffix *logy*, which is found in a large number of words, is from λόγος, and denotes *art, science, description, account, &c.*

129. *Lusis*, (λύσις), a loosing or dissolving.

ANALYSIS, the separation of a		PARALYSIS, palsy.
compound into its constituent		PARALYTIC, affected with palsy.
parts.		

130. *Machomai*, (μάχομαι), to fight.

MONOMACHY, (141), single		NAUMACHY, (145), a sea-fight.
combat.		

131. *Manteia*, (μαντεία), soothsaying; divination.

The suffix *mancy*, as in *necromancy*, is from this word. *Necromancy*, (Gr. νεκρός, dead), signifies *the revealing of future events by pretended communication with the dead.*

132. *Martur*, (μάρτυρ), a witness; a martyr.

MARTYR, one who is put to		MARTYRDOM, the death of a
death for adherence to any		martyr. [martyr.
cause.		PROTO-MARTYR, (192), the first

133. *Mathema*, (μάθημα), knowledge; that which is learned.

MATHEMATICS, the science of		CHRESTOMATHY, (Gr. χρηστέος,
quantity. [knowledge.		easily used), a series of easy
POLYMATHY, (188), various		lessons.

134. *Mechanō*, (μηχανάω), to contrive or invent.

MECHANISM, the construction		MECHANICS, the science which
of a machine, engine, or in-		treats of forces, the laws of
strument.		motion, &c.

135. *Melos*, (μέλος), a song.

MELODY, an agreeable succes-		MELODIOUS, musical; agree-
sion of sounds.		able to the ear.

136. *Metēros*, (μετέωρος), floating in the air.

METEOR, a shooting star.		which treats of the atmosphere
METEOROLGY, that science		and its phenomena.

137. *Metron*, (μέτρον), a measure.

METRE, arrangement of poetical		SYMMETRY, due proportion of
feet.		parts.
METRICAL, pertaining to metre.		THERMOMETER, (Gr. θερμη,
DIAMETER, measure through		heat), an instrument for mea-
anything.		suring heat.

NOTE.—The suffixes *meter* and *metry*, in such words as *barometer, geometry, &c.*, are derived from μέτρον. Many words having these suffixes will be found in this book, and a reference to this paragraph usually accompanies them.

138. *Mikros*, (μικρός), small.

MICROCOSM, (58), a little world;		MICROSCOPE, (200), a glass for
(<i>man</i> is often so called).		viewing minute objects.

139. *Misos*, (μισος), hatred.

MISANTHROPY, (17), hatred of		MISOGAMIST, (91), a hater of
mankind.		marriage.

140. *Mneme*, (μνήμη), memory.

MNEMONICS, the art of memory.		act of oblivion; a general
AMNESTY, (Gr. ἀμνηστία), an		pardon.

141. *Monos*, (μόνος), sole; only.

MONAD, an indivisible thing.		MONACHISM, the condition of
MONK, (Gr. μοναχός), a religious		monks; a monastic life.
recluse.		

MON'ASTERY, a house of religious retirement. | MONOP'OLIZE, (186), to become the only dealer in any commodity; to engross the whole.
 MONAS'TIC, pertaining to the life of a monk. | MONOSYL'LABLE,* a word of one syllable.
 MON'ARCH, (18), a sole ruler; a king. | MONOT'ONY, sameness of sound; want of variety.
 MON'OGRAM, (99), a character combining several letters.

* The prefix *mono* or *mon*, which is found in a number of words, is from *μόνος*.

142. *Mor'phe*, (*μορφή*), form; shape.

AMORPH'OUS, of irregular shape. | METAMORPH'OSE, to transform.

143. *Mu'thos*, (*μῦθος*), a fable.

MYTH'IC, fabulous. | of fables respecting heathen deities.
 MYTHOL'OGY, (128), the system

144. *Nar'ke*, (*νάρκη*), numbness; stupor.

NARCO'SIS, stupefaction. | NARCOT'IC, causing stupor.

145. *Naus*, (*ναῦς*), a ship.

NAU'SEA, *properly*, sea-sickness; disposition to vomit. | NAUT'ICAL, pertaining to navigation.
 NAU'SEOUS, sickening; disgusting; loathsome. | NAU'TILUS, the shell-fish which sails.

146. *Ne'os*, (*νέος*), new.

NEOL'OGY, (128), a new system of doctrines. | NE'OPHYTE, (Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant or shoot), a novice.

147. *Ne'sos*, (*νήσος*), an island.

PELOPONNE'SUS, the island of Pelops, now called the Morea. | POLYNE'SIA, (188), a part of the Pacific Ocean, containing many islands.

148. *Neu'ron*, (*νεῦρον*), a cord; a nerve.

NEUROLOG'Y, (128), a description of the nerves, (a department of anatomy). | NEURAL'GIA, (10), a diseased state of the nerves.
 ENER'VATE, to weaken.

149. *No'mos*, (*νόμος*), a law or rule.

ANOM'ALY, a deviation from the general course or law. | DEUTERON'OMY, (Gr. *δεύτερος*, second), the second book of the law.
 ANTINO'MIAN, against law; undervaluing good works. | ECON'OMY,* see 75.

* The suffix *nomy*, which is found in many words, as in *astronomy*, (25), is from *νόμος*.

150. *No'sos*, (*νόσος*), disease.

NOSOL'OGY, the description of diseases. | NOSOL'OGIST, one who classifies and describes diseases.

151. *O'de*, (*ὄδῃ*), an ode; a song.

ODE, a short poem or song. | PROS'ODY, the study of versification.
 MEL'ODY, (135), sweetness of sound. | PSAL'MODY, † the singing of sacred songs.
 PAL'INODE, (Gr. *πάλιν*, back again), a recantation. | RHAP'SODY, an unconnected effusion.
 PAR'ODY, a humorous imitation.

† The Greek word *ψάλλω* signifies *to play on a stringed instrument*.

152. *O'dos*, (*ὁδός*), a road or way.

EX'ODUS, † a departure. | PE'RIOD, || a circuit.
 METH'OD, § arrangement; manner. | SYN'OD, ¶ an ecclesiastical convention.

† *Particularly*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

§ Compounded of *μέτα*, according to, and *ὁδός*; signifying, therefore, the following of a way or mode.

|| From *περί*, around, about, and *ὁδός*.

¶ From *σύν*, together, and *ὁδός*; and signifies a journeying or coming to meet one another.

153. *Od'ous*, (*ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*), a tooth.

ODONTAL'GIA or ODONTAL'GY, ODONTAL'GIC, pertaining to the (10), toothache. |

154. For the suffix *oid*, see 122.

155. *Oli'gos*, (*ὀλιγός*), few; small.

OLIGARCHY, (18), a government in which a few persons hold the supreme power.

156. *On'oma*, (*ὄνομα*), a name.

ANON'YMOUS, without name.		SYNON'YMOUS, conveying the same idea.
METON'YMY, a change of names.		SYN'ONYM, a word conveying the same idea as another.
PARON'YMOUS, resembling another word.		

157. *Op'tomai*, (*ὄπτομαι*), to see.

OP'TICS, the science of light and vision.		OPHTHAL'MIA, (Gr. <i>ὀφθαλμῶς</i> , the eye), a disease of the eyes.
OP'TICAL, pertaining to sight.		SYNOPSIS, a general view.

158. *Ora'ma*, (*ὄραμα*), a sight; a spectacle.

DIORA'MA, (Gr. <i>διὰ</i> , through), an optical machine.		PANORA'MA, (164), a complete or entire view.

159. *Or'nis*, (*ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*), a bird.

ORNITHOL'OGY, (128), the science of birds.		ORNITH'OLITE, (127), a petrified bird.

160. *Or'thos*, (*ὀρθός*), erect; right.

OR'THODOX, (70), correct in opinion or belief.		OR'THOEPIST, one skilled in pronunciation.
OR'THOEPY, (81), correct pronunciation.		ORTHOGRAPHY, (99), correct spelling.

161. *Os'teon*, (*ὀστέον*), a bone.

OSTEOL'OGY, (128), that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.		PERIOS'TEUM, a vascular membrane investing the bones of animals.

162. *Ox'us*, (*ὀξύς*), sharp; acid.

OXAL'IC, (Gr. <i>ὀξύς</i> , sorrel), pertaining to sorrel.		OX'YD, a substance combined with oxygen.
OX'YGEN, (94), the gas which generates acids.		PAR'OXYSM, an exacerbation or temporary violence of disease.

163. *Paide'a*, (*παιδεία**), education.

PED'AGOGUE, (8), a teacher of children.		PEDANT'IC, ostentatious of learning.
PED'ANT, one who makes a vain display of learning.		CYCLOPE'DIA, ENCYCLOPE'DIA, see 63.

* From *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child.

164. *Pan*, (*πᾶν*, *παντός*), every; all.

PANACE'A, a universal medicine.		PANTHE'ON, (216), a temple dedicated to all the gods.
PANEGYR'IC, † a public eulogy.		PAN'TOMIME, (Gr. <i>μιμος</i> , a mimic), an imitation of all kinds of action, &c., without speaking. [instrument.]
PAN'OPLY, (Gr. <i>ὄπλον</i> , a weapon), complete armor.		
PANORA'MA, see 158.		
PAN'THEISM, (216), the doctrine that the universe is God.		PAN'TOGRAPH, (99), a copying

† Compounded of *πᾶν* and *ἀγορά*, an assembly.

165. *Pa'thos*, (*πάθος*), suffering; affection; emotion.

ANTIP'ATHY, aversion.		PATHOL'OGY, the science of diseases.
AP'ATHY, want of feeling.		SYM'PATHY, fellow-feeling.
PATHET'IC, exciting emotion.		

166. *Pen'te*, (*πέντε*), five.

PEN'TAGON, (98), a figure having five angles.		PEN'TATEUCH, (<i>τεῦχος</i> , a book), the five books of Moses.

167. *Pep'to*, (*πέπτω*), to boil; to concoct.

DYSPEP'SY, (74), difficulty of digestion.		PEP'TIC, promoting digestion.

168. *Pe'lalon*, (*πέταλον*), a leaf.

PE'TAL, a flower-leaf.		MONOPET'ALOUS, (141), having only one petal.
PET'ALLED, having petals.		

169. *Pe'tra*, (*πέτρα*), † a rock.

PET'RIFY, to convert into stone.		PETRO'LEUM, rock oil.

† *Peter*, (*Πέτρος*), the name given to one of the apostles, is from *πέτρα*. See Matt. xvi. 18.

170. *Pha'go*, (φάγω), to eat.

ESOPH'AGUS, or ŒSOPH'AGUS,* | SARCOPH'AGUS,† (196), a stone
the gullet. | coffin.

* Compounded of οἶω, (οἶσω), to carry, and φάγω, and signifying, literally, that which carries or conducts the food to the stomach.

† The word is derived from the name of a calcareous stone anciently used by the Greeks, (λίθος σαρκοφάγος), which rapidly decomposed bodies deposited in it.

171. *Phai'no*, (φαίνω), to appear; to show.

DIAPH'ANOUS, transparent.	PHASE, or PHA'SIS, (pl. PHASES), an appearance, as of the moon.
EM'PHASIS, † special stress upon some word or sentence.	
EPIPH'ANY, § the manifestation.	PHENOM'ENON, (pl. PHENOM'ENA), an appearance; a change; an event.
PHAN'TASM, PHAN'TOM, a fancied appearance.	

† Literally, the making anything distinct or manifest.

‡ The manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

172. *Phar'makon*, (φάρμακον), a drug; a medicine.

PHAR'MACY, the art of preparing medicine.	PHARMACOPŒ'IA, (Gr. ποίεω, to make), a dispensatory; a book describing the preparation of the several kinds of medicine.
PHARMACEUT'IC, pertaining to the art of pharmacy.	

173. *Phé'mi*, (φημί), to say or tell.

BLASPHEME', to speak impiously.	PROP'HET, (Gr. προφήτης), one who foretells. [phecy.
PROP'HESY, to foretell.	
	PROP'HET'IC, containing pro-

174. *Phé'ro*, (φέρω), to bear or carry.

DIAPHORET'IC, causing perspiration.	PERIPH'ERY,** circumference.
MET'APHOR, ¶ a short similitude.	
	PHOS'PHORUS, †† a luminous substance.

|| Literally, carrying through; i. e., causing moisture to pass through the pores of the skin.

¶ From μεταφέρω, which signifies to transfer.

** The words *periphery* and *circumference* are formed of corresponding words in the Latin and Greek. The former has a more limited signification than the latter.

†† Compounded of φῶς, light, and φέρω, and signifying, literally, *light-bearing*.

175. *Phí'los*, (φίλος), a friend or lover.

PHILADEL'PHIA,* (6), the name of a city.	PHILOLOGIST, (128), a student of language.
PHILAN'THROPY, (17), love for mankind.	
	PHILOS'OPHY, † (202), the study of general laws.

* Literally, brotherly love; the Greek word is φιλαδέλφια.

† Literally, love of wisdom.

176. *Phó'ne*, (φωνή), a sound.

PHONOL'OGY, the science which treats of the sounds uttered in human speech. [sound.	SYM'PHONY, properly, a harmony of sounds; an instrumental passage in music, designed to relieve the vocalist.
EUPHON'IC, (89), agreeable in	

177. *Phos*, (φῶς), light.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, faint luminousness.* See 174.	PHOTOM'ETER, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light
PHOS'PHATE, a chemical salt.	

178. *Phra'zo*, (φράζω), to say or relate.

PHRASE, an expression or short sentence.	PAR'APHRASE, a fuller expression of the meaning of an author.
PER'IPHRASE, (Gr. περι, around), circumlocution.	
	PERIPHRAS'TIC, circumlocutory.

179. *Phren*, (φρήν), the mind.

PHRENOL'OGY, (128), the science of the mind as connected with the brain.	PHREN'SY, madness; delirium.

180. *Phu'sis*, (φύσις), † nature.

PHYSICS, § the study or science of nature.	PHYSIOL'OGY, the science of the properties and functions of animals and plants.
PHYSICAL, pertaining to nature.	

† The Latin verb *nas'cor* and the Greek verb φῶω have nearly the same signification, viz.: *to come into being*. The former gives rise to the substantive *natura*, and the latter to the substantive φύσις.

‡ *Metaphysics* signifies, literally, *after or next to physics*. It is the science which treats of the relations between abstract ideas.

181. *Peira'o*, (πειράω), to try.

EMPIRICAL, derived from ex-EMPIRIC, one who makes experiment. | experiments; a quack.

182. *Pláne*, (πλάνη), a wandering.

PLAN'ET, a wandering or moving star. | PLAN'ETARY, pertaining to the planets.

183. *Plás'so*, (πλάσσω), to mould or shape.

PLAS'TIC, giving shape. | CAT'APLASM,* a poultice.

* The word πλάσσω signifies, primarily, to smear with any soft mixture, as wet clay.

184. *Pné'o*, (πνέω), to blow; to breathe: *Pneu'ma*, (πνεῦμα), a breath; a blast.

DYSPNŒ'A, (74), difficulty of breathing. | PNEUMAT'ICS, the science which treats of the air. [lungs.
PNEUMAT'IC, pertaining to air. | PNEUMON'IC, pertaining to the

185. *Pó'lemos*, (πόλεμος), war.

POLEM'IC, a. controversial. | POLEM'IC, s. a disputant.

186. *Pó'leo*, (πωλέω), to sell.

BIBLIOP'OLIST, (35), a book-seller. | MONOP'OLY, (141), exclusive sale.

187. *Pó'lis*, (πόλις), a city.

METROP'OLIS, (Gr. μητήρ, a mother), the chief city. | POL'ITY, † civil constitution.
POL'ITIC, prudent; sagacious.
POLICE', the government of a city or town. | POL'ITICS, the science of government.

† *Pol'icy* is sometimes used to denote a course of political measures.

188. *Pó'lus*, (πολύς), much; many.

POLYANTH'OS, (16), a plant which produces many flowers. | POL'YGON, (98), a figure having many angles.

POL'YPUS, (190), an insect having many feet. | POL'YTHEISM, (216), the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

NOTE.—The signification of the prefix *poly* will be seen from the above examples, and it is therefore unnecessary to adduce more.

189. *Pó'amos*, (ποταμός), a river. See 113.

190. *Pous*, (πούς, ποδός), a foot.

AN'TIPODE, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe, | and whose feet are directly opposite to ours.

191. *Prás'so*, (πράσσω), to do; *Prak'tos*, (πρακτός), done: *Prag'ma*, (πράγμα), a deed.

PRAC'TICE, frequent performance. | PRAGMAT'ICAL, officious; meddling.

PRAC'TICABLE, that may be done. | PRAX'IS, a form to teach practice.

192. *Pró'tos*, (πρῶτος), first.

PRO'TOCOL,* a record or registry. | PRO'TOTYPE, (222), an original or model.
PROTHON'OTARY, † a register or clerk. | PROTOX'YD, the first oxyd.

* Compounded of πρῶτος and κόλλα, glue. The word was originally used to denote the upper part of a leaf or writing, and was probably derived from the practice of gluing or pasting pieces of paper or parchment together, as in forming a long sheet for an extended document; the *protocol* was, therefore, the first of the pasted sheets.

† Literally, the chief register or clerk.

193. *Psu'che*, (ψυχή), the soul.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, the transmigration of souls. | PSYCHOL'OGY, (128), a discourse on the human soul.

194. *Pur*, (πῦρ), fire.

EMPYR'EAL, formed of pure fire or light. | PYRE, a funeral pile. [smoke. PYROTECH'NICS, (212), the art of making fire-works.

PYROLIG'NEOUS, † produced from wood and fire.

195. *Rhe'o*, (ρέω), to flow.

CATARRH', a defluxion of mucus. | DIARRHE'A, purging or flux.
HEM'ORRHAGE, (107), a flow of blood. | RHEU'MATISM, ‡ a painful disease of the limbs.

‡ So called because the ancients supposed it to arise from a defluxion of humors.

196. *Sarx*, (σάρξ, σαρκός), flesh.

SAR'CASM,* a satirical remark; | HYPERSARCO'SIS, the growth of
a taunt. | fungous or proud flesh.

* Literally, a cutting or tearing of the flesh.

197. *Skep'tomai*, (σέπτομαι), to examine or consider.

SKEP'TIC, one who doubts. | SKEP'TICISM, a state or habit of
SKEP'TICAL, doubting. | doubting.

198. *Schisma*, (σχίσμα), a splitting; a division.

SCHISM, division or separation | SCHISMAT'IC, promoting schism.
in a church. |

199. *Scho'le*, (σχολή), leisure.

SCHOOL, a place of instruction. | SCHOLAS'TIC, pertaining to a
SCHOL'AR, one who learns; a | school, or to the schools.
person of learning. | SCHO'LIAS'T, a commentator.

200. *Sko'peo*, (σκοπέω), to observe; to watch.

EPIS'CO PAL, governed by | STETH'ESCOPE, (Gr. στῆθος, the
bishops.† | breast), a surgical instrument.‡
EPIS'CO PATE, a bishopric. | TEL'ESCOPE, (Gr. τῆλε, afar),
SCOPE, † design; view; suffi- | a glass for viewing distant
cient space. | objects.

† The Greek word, corresponding to our word *bishop*, is ἐπίσκοπος, which signifies, in general, an overseer.

‡ Literally, the object looked at or aimed at; also, space in which to look about.

§ The instrument is pressed against the chest or stomach, and the ear of the surgeon is then applied to it, for the purpose of distinguishing the internal disease by the sounds communicated.

NOTE.—The suffixes *scope*, *scopy*, *scopic*, are found in many terms of science and art.

201. *Si'tos*, (σίτος), food.

PAR'ASITE, || a flatterer; a hanger | PARASIT'ICAL, fawning for bread
on | or favors.

|| Literally, one who feeds beside, or at the table of another. A parasitic plant is one which grows on the stem or branch of another plant, as the mistletoe.

202. *So'phia*, (σοφία), wisdom.

PHILOS'OPHY, (175), literally, | SOPH'ISTRY, fallacious reason-
the love of wisdom. | ing.
SOPH'ISM, a specious but falla- | UNSOPHIS'TICATED, not in-
cious argument. | structed in evil; pure.

203. *Spa'o*, (σπάω), to draw.

EPISPAS'TIC, drawing, as a blis- | SPASM, an involuntary contrac-
ter. | tion of the muscles; a con-
SPASMOD'IC, consisting in spasm. | vulsion.

204. *Sta'sis*, (στάσις), a standing or position; a placing.

APOS'TASY, a departure from | HYDROSTAT'IC, (119), pertain-
original profession. | ing to the pressure of fluids.
EC'STASY,* excessive joy or | SYS'TEM, (σύστημα), † regular
delight. | method.

* Literally, a sudden removal from the ordinary condition; a distraction in consequence of joy.

† A standing together; consistency.

205. *Stel'lo*, (στέλλω), to send.

APOS'TLE, (ἀπό, from), one sent | EPIS'TLE, a writing or letter
or commissioned. | sent.

206. *Sten'os*, (στενός), narrow.

STENOGR'APHY, (99), the art | STENOGR'APHER, a short-hand
of writing in *short-hand*, i. e. | writer. [hand.
in a narrow compass. | STENOGRAPH'IC, written in short-

207. *Ster'cos*, (στερεός), standing firm.

STEREOM'ETRY, (137), the art | STER'EOTYPE, (222), to make
of measuring solid bodies. | fixed metallic types, or plates
of fixed types.

208. *Sti'chos*, (στίχος), a line; a row.

ACROS'TIC, † (5), a kind of | DIS'TICH, a couple of poetic
poem. | lines.

† Compounded of ἄκρον, an extremity, and στίχος, and signifying a poem in which the first letters of the lines form a name, when taken in order.

209. *Strophē*, (στροφή), a turning round.

APOS'TROPHE, a turning aside from the course of a speech, to address some absent person, as if present. | CATAS'TROPHE, a turn or issue of a course of events; generally used to denote a disastrous issue.

210. *Taphos*, (τάφος), a tomb.

CEN'OTAPH, (Gr. κενός, empty), a tomb or monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere. | EP'ITAPH, (ἐπι, upon), an inscription on a tomb; a record in honor of the dead.

211. *Taxis*, (τάξις), arrangement; *Taktos*, (τακτός), arranged.

SYN'TAX, the construction of sentences according to established usage. | TAC'TICS, the art of directing military and naval movements.

212. *Tech'ne*, (τέχνη), art; skill.

TECH'NICAL, pertaining to an art or profession. | TECHNO'L'OGY, (128), a treatise on the arts.

213. *Tes'sares*, (τέσσαρες, τέτρα), four.

TET'RACHORD, a series of four sounds. | TES'SELATED, formed in little squares.

214. *Thea'omai*, (θεάομαι), to behold.

THE'ATRE, a place of exhibition; a conspicuous place of action. | THEAT'RICAL, resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

215. *The'sis*, (θέσις), a putting or placing; *The'ma*, (θέμα), something placed.

ANATH'EMA, excommunication with curses. | ANTITH'ESIS, an opposition of words or sentiments.

EP'ITHET,* an adjective. | HYPOTH'ESIS,† a supposition.

* Literally, something placed upon; a descriptive word applied to anything in representing it.

† A placing under; which is the literal signification of the word *supposition*. See Lat. 399. A position assumed as the *basis* of an argument.

PAREN'THESIS,* a clause or sentence within another. | SYNTHET'ICAL, proceeding by THEME, a topic. [synthesis.]
SYN'THESIS, a putting together; a combining. | THE'SIS, a position; a proposition advanced.

* Compounded of the prepositions *παρά* and *ἐν*, signifying *in* or *beside*, and *θεῖς*.

216. *The'os*, (θεός), God.

A'THEISM, the disbelief of the existence of a God. | THEOC'RACY, (60), government by the immediate direction of God.
THE'ISM, the belief of the existence of a God. [one God.] | THEOLOGY, (128), the science of God and divine things.
MON'OTHEISM, the doctrine of

217. *Tōme*, (τομή), the act of cutting.

ANAT'OMY,† the art of dissecting. | EPIT'OME,§ a compendium or summary.
AT'OM,‡ an indivisible particle. | TOME,|| a volume.

† Literally, a cutting up.

‡ The *A* in this word is the *A* privative or negative. *Atom* therefore signifies, a thing which cannot be cut or divided.

§ The Greek word *ἐπιτομή* signifies a *lopping* or *curtailing*.

|| Literally, a section, or part cut off; a portion of a work.

218. *Tōnos*, (τόνος), tension; tone.

AT'ONY, relaxation; want of vigor. | TONE, tension; vigor; sound; a musical interval.
DET'ONATE, to explode. | TON'IC, increasing tension or vigor; giving tone to the system.
INTONA'TION, manner of sounding.

219. *Tōpos*, (τόπος), a place.

TOP'IC, a subject of discourse. | TOPOG'RAPHY, (99), the description of a particular place.
TOP'ICAL, local.

220. *Treis*, (τρεῖς), three. See Lat. (549).

221. *Trop'os*, (τρόπος), a turning.

TROPE, a figurative turning of a word from its ordinary signification. | TROP'IC, the point at which the sun appears to turn again towards the equator.

222. *Túpos*, (τύπος), a shape, figure, or model.

TYPE, an emblem; a model or form of a letter, used in printing.
 TYPICAL, symbolical.

TYP'IFY, to represent by figure or symbol.
 TYPOG'RAPHY, (99), the art or operation of printing.

223. *Xúlon*, (ξύλον), wood.

XYLOG'RAPHY, (99), the art of engraving on wood.

224. *Zóon*, (ζῷον), an animal.

ZOOL'OGY, (128), the science or description of animals.
 * ZOON'OMY, (149), the science which treats of animal life.

ZO'OPHYTE, (φυτόν, a plant), a body partaking of the properties both of an animal and a vegetable.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

I. CORRESPONDING DERIVATIVES.

The first column contains the word derived from the Greek, the second that derived from the Latin, and the third the corresponding word or phrase of English or Saxon origin.

N. B.—This table may be studied with advantage; but the pupil must not suppose that the corresponding words in the three columns are *synonymous*. In a few cases they are nearly so. Some of the words in the third column may be remotely derived from the Latin.

Amnesty,	oblivion,	forgetfulness.
Amorphous,	informal,	shapeless.
Analogy,	correspondence,	likeness.
Anatomy,	dissection,	a cutting up.
Anomalous,	irregular,	lawless.
Apathetic,	insensible,	unfeeling.
Apology,	excuse,	plea.
Apostle,	missionary,	messenger.
Bishop,	supervisor,	overseer.
Catalogue,	inventory,	list.
Cataract,	cascade,	waterfall.
Chronical,	enduring,	lasting.

Chrysalis,	aurelia,	grub.
Democracy,	republic,	commonwealth.
Diaphanous,	transparent,	clear.
Dialogue,	conversation,	talk.
Didactic,	preceptive,	teaching.
Doxology,	glorification,	praise.
Dynasty,	dominion,	power.
Epitome,	abstract,	abridgment.
Elliptical,	oval,	egg-shaped.
Esophagus,	gullet,	throat.
Eucharist,	sacrament,	Lord's supper.
Eulogize,	commend,	praise.
Gnomon,	index,	pointer.
Graphite,	plumbago,	black-lead.
Lexicon,	dictionary,	word-book.
Metamorphose,	transform,	change.
Monarchical,	regal,	kingly.
Parable,	similitude,	likeness.
Pathetic,	affecting,	feeling.
Phenomenon,	appearance,	sight.
Physical,	medicinal,	healing.
Prophecy,	predict,	foretell.
Rhetoric,	oratory,	speaking.
Sphere,	globe,	ball.
Sympathy,	compassion,	fellow-feeling.
Tautology,	repetition,	a saying again.
Tetragon,	quadrangle,	a square.
Theology,	divinity,	godliness.
Tone,	sound,	noise.

II. PLURALS OF GREEK AND LATIN NOUNS WHICH ARE USED AS ENGLISH WORDS.

N. B. The pupil must not forget that in Latin and Greek words, a syllable must be given to every vowel and diphthong. He must pronounce *Apsides*, for instance, in *three* syllables. In the following table, the letter *e* with a horizontal mark over it is to be sounded as *e* in *me*.

GREEK.		Plural.
Singular.	{ The solution of any } compound,	<i>Anál'ysēs.</i>
<i>Analysis,</i>		<i>Antith'esēs.</i>
<i>Antithesis,</i>	Opposition or contrast,	<i>Aph'idēs.</i>
<i>Aphis,</i>	A minute insect on plants,	