

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,	

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Apsis</i> ,	A point in a planet's orbit,	<i>Ap'sidēs.</i>
<i>Automaton</i> ,	A self-moving machine,	<i>Autom'ata.</i>
<i>Basis</i> ,	A foundation or base,	<i>Basēs.</i>
<i>Chrysalis</i> ,	The second state of an insect,	<i>Chrysal'idēs.</i>
<i>Crisis</i> ,	The decisive point,	<i>Crisēs.</i>
<i>Criterion</i> ,	A standard of judging,	<i>Crite'ria.</i>
<i>Diæresis</i> ,	The disjunction of vowels,	<i>Diæ'resēs.</i>
<i>Dogma</i> ,	An opinion propounded,	<i>Dog'mata.</i>
<i>Ellipsis</i> ,	A figure of syntax,	<i>Ellip'sēs.</i>
<i>Emphasis</i> ,	Particular stress upon a word,	<i>Em'phasēs.</i>
<i>Ephemeris</i> ,	A kind of almanac,	<i>Ephemer'idēs.</i>
<i>Ephemeron</i> ,	{ A worm that lives but { one day,	<i>Ephem'era.</i>
<i>Hypothesis</i> ,	A supposition or theory,	<i>Hypoth'esēs.</i>
<i>Metamorphosis</i> ,	A transformation,	<i>Metamor'phosēs.</i>
<i>Miasma</i> ,	A pernicious exhalation,	<i>Mias'mata.</i>
<i>Oasis</i> ,	A fertile spot in a desert,	<i>Oāsēs.</i>
<i>Phasis</i> ,	Form or appearance,	<i>Phasēs.</i>
<i>Phenomenon</i> ,	An appearance,	<i>Phenom'ena.</i>
<i>Thesis</i> ,	A proposition or theme,	<i>Thēsēs.</i>

LATIN.

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Addendum</i> ,	Something to be added,	<i>Adden'da.</i>
<i>Amanuensis</i> ,	A private secretary,	<i>Amanuen'sēs.</i>
<i>Animalcula</i> ,	A minute insect,	<i>Animal'culæ.</i>
<i>Apex</i> ,	A tip or point,	<i>Ap'ices.</i>
<i>Appendix</i> ,	Something added,	<i>Appen'dicēs.</i>
<i>Arcanum</i> ,	A secret,	<i>Arca'na.</i>
<i>Aurora Borealis</i> ,	The northern light,	<i>Auro'ræ Boreal'is.</i>
<i>Axis</i> ,	An axle,	<i>Ax'ēs.</i>
<i>Calx</i> ,	A cinder,	<i>Cal'cēs.</i>
<i>Corrigendum</i> ,	Something to be corrected,	<i>Corrigen'da.</i>
<i>Datum</i> ,	Something given,	<i>Da'ta.</i>
<i>Desideratum</i> ,	A thing wanted,	<i>Desidera'ta.</i>
<i>Effluvium</i> ,	Odor; exhalation,	<i>Efflu'via.</i>
<i>Encomium</i> ,	Praise; commendation,	<i>Encō'mia.</i>
<i>Erratum</i> ,	A mistake,	<i>Erra'ta.</i>
<i>Fascis</i> ,	A bundle of rods,	<i>Fas'ces.</i>
<i>Focus</i> ,	The point where rays meet,	<i>Fō'ci.</i>
<i>Formula</i> ,	A prescribed form,	<i>Formulæ.</i>
<i>Fungus</i> ,	An excrescence,	<i>Fun'gi.</i>

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Genius</i> ,	A spirit,	<i>Genii.</i>
<i>Genus</i> ,	A kind or sort,	<i>Gen'era.</i>
<i>Ignis Fatuus</i> ,	Will-with-the-wisp,	<i>Ignēs fat'ui.</i>
<i>Index</i> ,	A pointer,	<i>Indicēs.</i>
<i>Lamina</i> ,	A thin plate or coat,	<i>Lam'ina.</i>
<i>Magus</i> ,	A wise man,	<i>Magi.</i>
<i>Medium</i> ,	Something intervening,	<i>Mē'dia.</i>
<i>Memorandum</i> ,	Something to be remembered,	<i>Memoran'da.</i>
<i>Minutia</i> ,	A minute particular,	<i>Minu'tia.</i>
<i>Momentum</i> ,	Force of motion,	<i>Momen'ta.</i>
<i>Nebula</i> ,	A cloudy appearance,	<i>Neb'ulæ.</i>
<i>Nucleus</i> ,	A kernel,	<i>Nu'clei.</i>
<i>Radius</i> ,	The semi-diameter of a circle,	<i>Ra'dii.</i>
<i>Radix</i> ,	A root,	<i>Rad'icēs.</i>
<i>Speculum</i> ,	A mirror or looking-glass,	<i>Spec'ula.</i>
<i>Stamen</i> ,	A fine thread in a flower,	<i>Stam'ina.</i>
<i>Stimulus</i> ,	A goad or incitement,	<i>Stim'uli.</i>
<i>Stratum</i> ,	A layer or bed,	<i>Stra'ta.</i>
<i>Vertex</i> ,	The top of anything,	<i>Ver'ticēs.</i>
<i>Viscus</i> ,	An intestine or entrail,	<i>Vis'cera.</i>
<i>Vortex</i> ,	A whirlpool,	<i>Vor'ticēs.</i>

III. LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES, WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY EMPLOYED BY ENGLISH WRITERS.

LATIN WORDS.

<i>Aborig'inēs</i> , the original inhabitants of a country.	<i>Er'go</i> , therefore.
<i>Al'ias</i> , otherwise.	<i>Excerpt'a</i> , extracts.
<i>Al'ibi</i> , elsewhere.	<i>Exu'via</i> , cast skins of animals.
<i>An'glicè</i> ,* in English.	<i>Ex'it</i> , † departure.
<i>Ca'vat</i> , let him be cautious.	<i>Ex-tem'pore</i> , at the time; i. e., without previous writing.
<i>Con'tra</i> , on the other hand.	<i>Facē'tia</i> , witty sayings.
<i>Dēlē</i> , expunge.	<i>F'at</i> , let it be done.
<i>Detri'tus</i> , matter worn off.	<i>F'inis</i> , the end.
<i>Equilib'rium</i> , equality of weight.	<i>Grat'is</i> , for nothing.
	<i>Hiat'us</i> , an opening or gap.

* See the remark at the beginning of Table II.

† A verb, signifying, he (she or it) goes out.

<i>Impetus</i> , tendency to motion.	<i>Pas'sim</i> , everywhere.
<i>Imprimatur</i> , let it be printed.	<i>Quon'dam</i> , formerly; once.
<i>Imprimis</i> , in the first place.	<i>Recipē</i> , See Lat. 47.
<i>Impromptu</i> , with promptness; off hand.	<i>Resur'gam</i> , I shall rise again.
<i>In'terim</i> , in the mean time.	<i>Seriatim</i> , in regular order.
<i>Interregnum</i> , the time between two reigns.	<i>Sim'ile</i> , a comparison.
<i>I'tem</i> , also.	<i>Syllabus</i> , (Gr. σύν, together, and λαβω, to take), a compendium.
<i>Ma'nēs</i> , departed spirits.	<i>Vacuum</i> , an empty space.
<i>Max'imum</i> , the greatest quantity.	<i>Vale!</i> farewell!
<i>Min'imum</i> , the least quantity.	<i>Verbatim</i> , word for word.
<i>Memorabilia</i> , (<i>pl.</i>), memorable events.	<i>Ver'sus</i> , against.
<i>Om'nēs</i> , all.	<i>Veto</i> , I forbid it.
<i>Om'nibus</i> , for all.	<i>Via</i> , by the way of.
<i>Onus</i> , a burden.	<i>Videl'icet</i> , to wit.
	<i>Vice</i> , in the place of.
	<i>Vul'go</i> , commonly.

LATIN PHRASES.

<i>Ab ini'tio</i> ,* from the beginning.	<i>Argumentum ad hominem</i> , an argument particularly applicable to the person to whom it is offered.
<i>An'nus mirabilis</i> , a year of wonders.	<i>Audi alteram partem</i> , hear the other side; i. e., hear both sides.
<i>Ab ovo</i> , from the egg; i. e., from the birth or origin.	<i>Bona fide</i> , in good faith.
<i>Ad captan'dum</i> , for the purpose of taking, i. e., pleasing.	<i>Cacoëthes scriben'di</i> , a ridiculous fondness for writing.
<i>Ad infinitum</i> , to an unlimited extent.	<i>Caput mortuum</i> , the lifeless head.
<i>Ad libitum</i> , at pleasure.	<i>Cæteris par'ibus</i> , other things being the same.
<i>Ad valorem</i> , according to value.	<i>Com'pos mentis</i> , of sound mind.
<i>Alma ma'ter</i> , gentle mother.	<i>Contra bonos mo'res</i> , contrary to good manners.
<i>A'mor pa'triæ</i> , love of country.	<i>Copia verborum</i> , abundance of words.
<i>Absente re'o</i> , the accused person being absent.	
<i>A fortio'ri</i> ,* with stronger reason.	
<i>A priori</i> , beforehand; from previous knowledge. [trial.	
<i>A posterio'ri</i> , afterwards; from	

* T is here sounded like sh.

<i>Cui* bono?</i> for what good? i. e. of what advantage? or, of advantage to whom?	<i>In lim'ine</i> , on the threshold; at the outset.
<i>Cum multis aliis</i> , with many others.	<i>In otio</i> , at ease.
<i>Cum privilegio</i> , with privilege.	<i>In propria perso'na</i> , in his own person.
<i>De facto</i> , in fact.	<i>In statu quo</i> , in the state in which it was.
<i>De jure</i> , by right.	<i>In terro'rem</i> , as a warning.
<i>De gustibus non disputan'dum</i> , about matters of taste it is idle to dispute.	<i>In toto</i> , entirely.
<i>Dei gratia</i> , by the grace of God.	<i>In tran'situ</i> , on the way or passage.
<i>De novo</i> , anew.	<i>Ipse dixit</i> , literally, he himself said so; mere assertion.
<i>Deo volente</i> , God willing.	<i>Ipso facto</i> , by the fact itself.
<i>Desunt cætera</i> , the rest are wanting.	<i>Jure divi'no</i> , by a divine right.
<i>Dram'atis perso'næ</i> , the characters represented in a play.	<i>Jure huma'no</i> , by human law.
<i>Duran'te placito</i> , during pleasure.	<i>Jus gentium</i> , the law of nations.
<i>Ece't ho'mo</i> , behold the man! See N. T. John xix. 5.	<i>Lapsus lin'guæ</i> , a slip of the tongue.
<i>Ex animo</i> , from the mind; i. e. sincerely.	<i>Lex talio'nis</i> , the law of retaliation.
<i>Ex cathedra</i> , from the chair of authority.	<i>Licentia va'tum</i> , poetic license.
<i>Ex concessis</i> , from points conceded.	<i>Locum tenens</i> , literally, holding the place; a substitute.
<i>Exeunt om'nes</i> , they all go out or off.	<i>Lusus natu'ræ</i> , a sport or freak of nature.
<i>Ex officio</i> , by virtue of the office.	<i>Magna char'ta</i> (karta), the great charter.
<i>Ex parte</i> , on one side only.	<i>Malum in se</i> , an evil in itself.
<i>Ex post facto</i> (bad Latin), after the deed.	<i>Memento mo'ri</i> , remember that thou must die.
<i>Fac simile</i> , an exact copy.	<i>Méum et tu'um</i> , mine and thine.
<i>Genius loci</i> , the genius of the place.	<i>Mirabile dictu</i> , strange to tell.
<i>Id genus om'ne</i> , all that class or sort.	<i>Modus operandi</i> , the manner of operating.
<i>In foro pau'peris</i> , as a pauper.	<i>Multum in par'vo</i> , a great deal in a small space.
<i>In foro conscientie</i> , at the bar of conscience.	<i>Ne plus ultra</i> , the greatest extent attainable; literally, nothing beyond.
	<i>Ne quid ni'mis</i> , not too much of one thing.

* Pronounced ky.

† Pronounced ek'se.

<i>Nil desperandum</i> , nothing to be despaired of.	<i>Secundum artem</i> , according to art or professional rule.
<i>No'lens vo'lens</i> , willing or not.	<i>Si'ne die</i> , without fixing the day.
<i>No'li me tan'gere</i> , do not touch me.	<i>Si'ne qua non</i> (<i>literally</i> , without which it cannot be done), an indispensable condition.
<i>Non com'pos mentis</i> , not in right mind.	<i>Sub pœ'na</i> , under fear of penalty.
<i>Non est inventus</i> , it is not found.	<i>Su'i generis</i> (<i>literally</i> , of its own kind), unique.
<i>O'tium cum dignitate</i> , ease with dignity.	<i>Sum'mum bonum</i> , the chief good.
<i>Par nob'ile fra'trum</i> , a noble pair of brothers.	<i>Su'um cui'que</i> (<i>ky'quy</i>), to every one his due.
<i>Pa'ri pas'su</i> , with equal pace.	<i>Tem'pus fu'git</i> , time flies.
<i>Par'ticeps criminis</i> , a partaker of the crime.	<i>To'ties quo'ties</i> ,* as often as.
<i>Per se</i> , by itself.	<i>To'to ca'elo</i> , by the breadth of the sky.
<i>Pos'se comita'tus</i> (bad Latin), the civil force.	<i>Tri'a jun'cta in u'no</i> , three joined in one.
<i>Pri'ma fa'ciē</i> , at first view.	<i>Una vo'ce</i> , with one voice.
<i>Pri'mum mob'ile</i> , the first mover.	<i>U'tile cum dul'ci</i> , the useful with the agreeable.
<i>Pro d'ris et fo'cis</i> , for our altars and homes.	<i>Ut su'pra</i> , as above.
<i>Pro bono publico</i> , for the public good.	<i>Ut in'fra</i> , as below.
<i>Pro et con</i> , for and against.	<i>Va'de me'cum</i> , (<i>literally</i> , come with me), a guide-book.
<i>Pro for'ma</i> , for form's sake.	<i>Ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci</i> , I came, saw, conquered.
<i>Pro ra'ta</i> , in proportion.	<i>Ver'bum sapien'ti</i> , a word is enough to the wise.
<i>Pro tem'pore</i> (<i>abbreviated</i> , <i>pro tem.</i>), for the time.	<i>Vi'ce ver'sa</i> , the order being reversed.
<i>Quan'tum suffi'ciē</i> , as much as is sufficient.	<i>Vi et ar'mis</i> , with force and arms.
<i>Quid pro quo</i> , an equivalent.	<i>Vi'va vo'ce</i> , with the living voice.
<i>Quo'ad hoc</i> , with respect to this.	<i>Vox et pre'terea ni'hil</i> , voice, and nothing else.
<i>Quo an'imo</i> , with what temper or intention.	
<i>Res publica</i> , the common weal.	
<i>Rex et regi'na</i> , the king and queen.	

* In these words *t* is sounded like *sh*.

IV. FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

As French words and phrases are very frequently introduced into English conversation and writing, it is desirable that every person should have some idea of the pronunciation and signification of those, at least, which are most common. The following account of some of the French sounds will perhaps be sufficient for the purposes of this chapter.

a, short,	sounds like <i>a</i> in the English word <i>fat</i> .
â, long,	" <i>a</i> " <i>arm</i> .
e, at the end of monosyllables,	sounds like <i>u</i> in <i>tub</i> ; and is mute at the end of other words.
é, sounds like <i>a</i>	in <i>able</i> .
è, " <i>e</i>	in <i>met</i> .
ê, " <i>e</i>	in <i>there</i> .
i, short, " <i>i</i>	in <i>idiot</i> .
î, long, " <i>ee</i>	in <i>eel</i> .
o, short, " <i>o</i>	in <i>ornithology</i> .
ô, long, " <i>o</i>	in <i>old</i> .
u	no similar sound in English.*
ou, sounds like <i>oo</i>	in <i>cool</i> .
an, " <i>an</i>	in <i>want</i> .
in, " <i>an</i>	in <i>pang</i> .
on, " <i>on</i>	in <i>long</i> .
eur, " <i>ur</i>	in <i>fur</i> .
oi, " <i>wa</i>	in <i>water</i> .
oir, " <i>war</i>	in <i>warfare</i> .
oin, " <i>oo</i>	in <i>cool</i> , and <i>an</i> in <i>pang</i> .
ail, " <i>a</i>	in <i>fat</i> , and <i>li</i> in <i>billiard</i> .
eil, " <i>e</i>	in <i>there</i> , and <i>li</i> in <i>billiard</i> .
euil, " <i>u</i>	in <i>tub</i> , and <i>li</i> in <i>billiard</i> .
gn, " <i>ni</i>	in <i>union</i> .
j, " <i>s</i>	in <i>pleasure</i> .
ch, " <i>sh</i>	in <i>shark</i> .

* Although the sound of the French *u* cannot be represented by English letters, the following rule will enable the pupil to form some idea of it. Place your lips as if about to pronounce *ou* as in *soup*, and bring the extremity of your tongue against your lower teeth. With your organs in this position, you will be likely to produce the sound of the French *u*.

FRENCH WORDS.

N. B.—In the following list of words and phrases, the representation of the French sound, which is given in parenthesis, is figured in accordance with the above table of sounds. A letter having *no mark* over it is to be sounded as that which has no mark in the table; the pupil must not suppose that he is to give it the English sound. The accents are only *marks indicating sound*, according to the above table. When the letter *n* is italicised in the parenthesis, it is to have the English sound of *n*, and not the French nasal sound.

<i>Amateur</i> , (a ma teur), an admirer.	<i>Début</i> , (dé bu), first appearance.
<i>Amour</i> , (a mour), a love affair.	<i>Dénouement</i> , (dé nou man), the unravelling of a plot.
<i>Bagatelle</i> , (ba ga têt), a trifle.	<i>Devoir</i> , (dvoir), duty.
<i>Beau</i> , (bô), a fashionable man.	<i>Dépôt</i> , (dé pô), a store or magazine.
<i>Belle</i> , (bèll), a fashionable woman.	<i>Deshabillé</i> , (dé za bi li é), an undress.
<i>Bijou</i> , (bi jou), a jewel or gem.	<i>Domicile</i> , (do mi sil), abode.
<i>Bonhomme</i> , (bon om î), good nature.	<i>Douceur</i> , (dou seur), a bribe or present.
<i>Boudoir</i> , (bou doir), a private room.	<i>Éclaircissement</i> , (é clèr sisan), explanation.
<i>Bulletin</i> , (bul tin), a daily report.	<i>Éclat</i> , (é clâ), splendor.
<i>Bureau</i> , (bu rô), an office; a writing desk.	<i>Éleve</i> , (élèv), a pupil.
<i>Caisson</i> , (kê son), a chest or case.	<i>Élite</i> , (é lit), the choice part; the flower.
<i>Canaille</i> , (ka nail), the rabble.	<i>Embonpoint</i> , (an bon poin), jolly, plump.
<i>Champêtre</i> , (shan pètr'), rural.	<i>Embouchure</i> , (an bou shur), the mouth of a river.
<i>Château</i> , (shâ tô), a country seat.	<i>Encore</i> , (an cor), again.
<i>Ci-devant</i> , (sid van), formerly.	<i>Ennui</i> , (an nu î), wearisomeness.
<i>Clique</i> , (klik), a party or faction.	<i>Entrée</i> , (an tré: é is long), entrance.
<i>Connoisseur</i> , (kon nê seur), a skilful judge.	<i>Enveloppe</i> , (en vlop), a cover.
<i>Contour</i> , (kon tour), outline of a figure.	<i>Épaulette</i> , (é pô lèt), a shoulder-knot.
<i>Corps</i> , (kor), a body of men.	<i>Estafette</i> , (ès ta fèt), an express.
<i>Cortège</i> , (kor téj), a train of attendants.	<i>Étiquette</i> , (é ti kèt), ceremony.
<i>Coterie</i> , (kot ri), a company.	<i>Façade</i> , (fa sad), front.
<i>Coup</i> , (kou), a stroke or blow.	<i>Fête</i> , (fèt), a feast or festival.
<i>Débris</i> , (dé brî), broken remains.	<i>Fracas</i> , (fra câ), a squabble.
	<i>Gendarmes</i> , (jan darm), soldiers of the police.

<i>Goût</i> , (gou), taste.	<i>Rencontre</i> , (ran kontr'), an unexpected meeting.
<i>Hauteur</i> , (hô teur), haughtiness.	<i>Rendez-vous</i> , (ran dé vou), place of meeting.
<i>Lever</i> , (levé), a morning assembly at court.	<i>Réservoir</i> , (ré zair voir), a reserve of water, &c.
<i>Liqueur</i> , (li keur), a cordial.	<i>Restaurateur</i> , (rès to ra teur), a tavern-keeper.
<i>Manœuvre</i> , (ma neuvr), a trick.	<i>Rouge</i> , (rouj), red paint.
<i>Mêlée</i> , (mê lé), a conflict; a fray.	<i>Ruse</i> , (ruz), a stratagem.
<i>Messieurs</i> , (mè si eû), gentlemen; used as the plural of Mr.	<i>Sans</i> , (san), without.
<i>Mignonette</i> , (mi gno nèt), a sweet smelling flower.	<i>Savant</i> , (sa van), a learned man.
<i>Morceau</i> , (mor sô), a morsel.	<i>Sobriquet</i> , (so bri kè), a nickname.
<i>Naïveté</i> , (na iv té), ingenueness.	<i>Soi-disant</i> , (soi di zan), pretended, self-styled.
<i>Nonchalance</i> , (non sha lans), indifference.	<i>Soirée</i> , (soi ré, é is long), an evening party.
<i>Nonpareil</i> , (non pa reil), matchless.	<i>Souvenir</i> , (souv nir), remembrance.
<i>Ouî</i> , (ou tré), preposterous.	<i>Suite</i> , (su it), [*] retinue, series.
<i>Parole</i> , (pa rol), word of promise.	<i>Surtout</i> , (sur tou), an outer coat.
<i>Parterre</i> , (par tair), a flowerbed.	<i>Tapis</i> , (ta pi), the carpet.
<i>Patois</i> , (pa toi), provincialism.	<i>Tirade</i> , (ti rad), a long train of harsh language.
<i>Penchant</i> , (pan shan), inclination.	<i>Toilette</i> , (toi lèt), a dressing table.
<i>Prairie</i> , (prè ri), meadow land.	<i>Tour</i> , a journey.
<i>Protégé</i> , (pro té jé), one that is patronized. [soned dish.]	<i>Trait</i> , (trè), a feature.
<i>Payoût</i> , (ra gou), a highly sea-sought out; exquisite.	<i>Unique</i> , (u nik), singular.

FRENCH PHRASES.

<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , (aid de kan), assistant to a general.
<i>A la mode</i> , (a la mod), in the fashion.
<i>A propos</i> , (a pro pô), seasonably; by-the-by.
<i>Au fait</i> , (ô fè), to the point or business.
<i>Beau monde</i> , (bô mond), the gay world.
<i>Belles lettres</i> , (bèl lètr), polite literature.
<i>Billet doux</i> , (bi liè dou), a love letter.

- Bon gré, mal gré*, with good or ill will.
Bon mot, (bon mô), a witticism.
Bon ton, high fashion.
Bon vivant, (bon vivan), a high liver.
Carte blanche, (cart blansh : art is short), blank paper.
Chef-d'œuvre, (shè deuvr'), a master-piece.
Chevaux de frise, (shvôd'friz), a sort of spiked fence.
Comme il faut, (kom il fô), as it should be.
Congé d'élire, (kon jé dé lir), permission to elect.
Coup d'état, (kou dé tâ), a stroke of policy.
Coup de grâce, (koud grâss), the finishing stroke.
Coup de main, (koud min), a bold stroke.
Coup d'œil, (kou deuil), a glance of the eye.
Déjeuner à la fourchette, (dé jeu né a la fourshèt), a breakfast with meat, fowls, &c.
De pied en cap, (de pié tan kap), from head to foot.
Dernier ressort, (dair nié 'rsort), a last resort.
Dieu et mon droit, (dieu é mon droi : eu as u in tub), God and my right.
Double entendre, (doubl an tandr'), double meaning.
En masse, (an mas), in a body.
Entre nous, (an tr'nou), between ourselves.
Esprit de corps, (ès pri de kor), the spirit of the corps or body; mutual animation.
Faux pas, (fô pâ), a fault; misconduct.
Feu de joie, (feud joi), a discharge of fire-arms at a rejoicing.
Femme de chambre, (fam de shambr), a chambermaid.
Fête champêtre, (fêt shan pêtr), a feast out of doors.
Haut ton, (hô ton), the highest style or fashion.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, (oni soi ki mal i pans), evil be to him that evil thinks.
Hors de combat, (or de kom bâ), disabled.
Je ne sais quoi, (jeun sé koï), I know not what.
Jet d'eau, (jè dô), a water-spout; a fountain.
Jeu d'esprit, (je dès pri), a witticism.
Jeu de mots, (jeud mô), a play upon words.
Maître d'hôtel, (mêtr' dô tel), a tavern-keeper.
Mauvaise honte, (mô vèz hont), false modesty, bashfulness.
N'importe, (nan port), it is no matter.
Nom de guerre, (nond gair), an assumed name.
Nous verrons, (nou vèrron), we shall see.
On dit, (on di), literally, they say; a flying report.
Petit maître, (pti mêtr'), a fop.
Qui vive, (ki viv), look out.
Ruse de guerre, (ruz de gair), a stratagem of war.

- Sang froid*, (san froi), coolness; indifference.
Tête à tête, (tait a tait), a private conversation.
Tout ensemble, (tout an sambl'), the whole.
Valet de chambre, (valèd chambr'), a gentleman's servant.
Vis à vis, (vi za vi), face to face.
Vive le roi, (viv le roi), long live the king.

ITALIAN PHRASES.

- Che sarà, sarà*, (kè sahrâ', sahrâ'), whatever will be, will be.
Chi tace confessa, (kee ta'tshe confeh'sa), silence is consent.
Cicerone, (tshee tsheh rone), he who accompanies a stranger to view the curiosities of a city, &c.
Con amore, (con ahmo're), with love; with earnestness and zeal.
Erba mala presto cresce, (erba mah'la pres'to cresh'), ill weeds grow apace.
In petto, (in peh'to), within the breast; held in reserve.
Majordomo, (mayordoh'mo), a steward or chief servant.
Mezzo termine, (may'dzo ter'me-neh), a middle course.
Pian piano, si va lontano, (pean' peah'no, se vah' lontah'no), he who goes slowly goes far; little strokes fell great oaks.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato, (se non eh veh'ro, eh ben trovah'to), if it be not true, it is well imagined or feigned.

V. ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. B. or B. A. <i>artium baccalariis</i> , bachelor of arts. | the year of the world; or, <i>artium magister</i> , master of arts. |
| Abp. archbishop. | |
| A. C. <i>ante Christum</i> , before Christ. | Anon. anonymous. |
| Acct. account. | Apr. April. |
| A. D. <i>an'no dom'ini</i> , in the year of our Lord. | Ark. Arkansas. |
| Admr. administrator. | Att'y. Attorney. |
| Ala. Alabama. | A. U. C. <i>an'no ur'bis conditæ</i> , in the year of the city, i. e. Rome. |
| A. M. <i>ante merid'iem</i> , before noon; or, <i>an'no mun'di</i> , in | Bart. baronet. |
| | Bbl. barrel. |

B. C. before Christ.	Fr. French.
B. D. <i>baccalau'reus divinitatis</i> , bachelor of divinity.	F. R. S. fellow of the Royal Society.
Cap. <i>ca'put</i> , chapter or head.	Ga. Georgia.
Capt. captain.	Gal. Galatians.
C. A. S. <i>Connecticutensis Aca-</i> <i>demix Socius</i> , fellow of the Connecticut Academy.	Gall. gallon.
Chron. Chronicles.	Gen. general; Genesis.
Co. company.	Gent. gentleman.
Col. colonel.	Geo. George.
Coll. college.	Gov. governor.
Com. commodore.	Gr. grain.
Cor. Corinthians.	G. R. <i>Georgius Rex</i> , King George.
C. P. Common Pleas.	Heb. Hebrews.
Cr. Creditor.	Hhd. hogshead.
Cts. cents.	H. M. his or her majesty.
Cwt. hundred weight.	H. B. M. his or her Britannie majesty.
D. C. District of Columbia.	Hon. honorable.
D. D. <i>divinitatis doc'tor</i> , doc- tor of divinity.	Hund. hundred.
Dec. December.	Ia. or Ind. Indiana.
Del. Delaware.	Ib. <i>ibi'dem</i> , in the same place.
Deg. degree.	Id. <i>id'dem</i> , the same.
Dept. deputy.	I. e. <i>id est</i> , that is.
Deut. Deuteronomy.	I. H. S. <i>Iesus hom'inum Sol-</i> <i>va'tor</i> , Jesus, the Saviour of men.
Do. or Ditto, the same.	Ill. Illinois.
Dr. doctor, or debtor.	Incog. <i>incog'nito</i> , unknown.
D. V. <i>De'o volente</i> , God wil- ling.	Inst. instant, i. e. present, at hand.
Dwt. pennyweight.	Isa. Isaiah.
Ecc. Ecclesiastes.	Jac. Jacob.
Ed. editor or edition.	Jan. January.
E. g. <i>exempli gratia</i> , for exam- ple.	Jas. James.
Eng. English.	Jno. John.
Ep. epistle.	Jon. Jonathan.
Eph. Ephesians.	Jos. Joseph.
Esq. esquire.	Josh. Joshua.
Ex. Exodus; example.	Jun. <i>jun'ior</i> , younger.
Exr. executor.	K. B. knight of the bath.
Feb. February.	Kt. knight.
Fig. figure.	Ky. Kentucky.
Fla. Florida.	La. Louisiana.
Fol. folio.	Lam. Lamentations.

Lat. latitude.	O. Ohio.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Obj. objection.
Ldp. Lordship.	Obs. obsolete.
Lev. Leviticus.	Obt. obedient.
Lieut. lieutenant.	Oct. October.
LL. D. <i>legum doc'tor</i> , doctor of laws.	O. S. old style.
Lon. longitude.	Oxon. <i>Oxo'nia</i> , Oxford.
L. S. <i>locus sigilli</i> , the place of the seal.	Oz. ounces.
M. <i>milie</i> , a thousand.	Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
Maj. major.	Part. participle.
Mal. Malachi.	Pet. Peter.
Mar. March.	P. M. post-master; or, <i>post</i> <i>merid'iem</i> , after noon.
Mass. or Ms. Massachusetts.	P. M. G. post-master general.
Matt. Matthew.	P. O. post-office.
M. C. member of Congress.	Pres. president.
Md. Maryland.	Prof. professor.
M. D. <i>medicinx doc'tor</i> , doctor of medicine.	Ps. psalm.
Me. Maine.	P. S. <i>post scriptum</i> , (written afterwards), postscript.
Messrs. Messieurs.	Q. or Qu. question.
Mi. Mississippi.	q. d. <i>quasi dictum</i> , as much as to say.
Mich. Michigan.	Q. E. D. <i>quod erat demon-</i> <i>strandum</i> , which was to be demonstrated.
Mo. Missouri.	q. l. <i>quantum libet</i> , as much as you please.
M. P. member of parliament.	q. s. <i>quantum sufficit</i> , as much as is necessary.
Mr. Mister.	q. v. <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
Mrs. Mistress.	Reed. received.
MS. manuscript.	Rep. representative.
MSS. manuscripts.	Rev. reverend; Revelation.
N. B. <i>nota bene</i> , mark well; i. e. take particular notice.	R. I. Rhode Island.
N. C. North Carolina.	R. N. royal navy.
N. E. New England; north east.	Rom. Romans.
Nem. con. <i>nem'ine contradi-</i> <i>cente</i> , no one expressing dis- sent.	Rt. Hon. right honorable.
N. H. New Hampshire.	S. A. South America.
N. J. New Jersey.	S. C. South Carolina.
No. number.	Sec. secretary; second.
Nov. November.	Sen. senior; senator.
N. S. Nova Scotia.	Sept. September.
Numb. Numbers.	Sol. Solomon.
N. Y. New York.	Sq. square.

ss. <i>scilicet</i> , to wit; namely.	Vt. Vermont.
St. street; saint.	W. I. West Indies.
S. T. D. <i>sanc'tæ theol'giæ doc'tor</i> , doctor of theology.	Wm. William.
Tenn. Tennessee.	Wp. worship.
Thess. Thessalonians.	Wt. weight.
Thos. Thomas.	Xmas, Christmas.
Tim. Timothy.	Yd. yard.
Tit. Titus.	Y ^o . ancient mode of writing <i>the</i> .
Tr. translator; treasurer.	Y ^r . your.
U. C. Upper Canada.	& <i>et</i> , and.
Ult. <i>ultimo</i> (<i>men'se</i>), the last (month).	&c. <i>et cetera</i> , and the other things, i. e. and so forth.
U. S. A. United States of America.	4to. quarto.
V. or vid. <i>vide</i> , see.	8vo. octavo.
Va. Virginia.	12mo. duodecimo.
Viz. <i>videlicet</i> , to wit.	18mo. <i>duodeviges'imo</i> , eighteenth.
vs. <i>versus</i> , against.	24to. <i>vices'imo quar'to</i> , twenty-fourth.

VI. WORDS DERIVED CHIEFLY FROM CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.

ÆO'LIAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Æolus, the fabled god of the winds.	AR'GIVE, <i>s.</i> a native of Argos.
ALEXAN'DRIAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Alexandria, a city of Egypt.	ARISTOTE'LIAN, <i>a.</i> relating to the doctrines of Ar'istotle.
ANACREON'TIC, <i>a.</i> resembling the style of Anac'reon, a Grecian poet, who wrote amorous and Bacchanalian odes.	ARMOR'IC, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Brittany, in France.
AO'NIAN, <i>a.</i> belonging to Ao'nia, a district of Greece in which was situated Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.	AT'TIC, <i>a.</i> pertaining to At'tica, a district of Greece, in which Athens was situated.
ARCA'DIAN, <i>a.</i> belonging to Arca'dia, a mountainous part of Greece, where dwelt herdsmen who cultivated pastoral music in a high degree.	AT'TICISM, <i>s.</i> an imitation of the Attic style; an elegant expression.
	AUGE'AN, <i>a.</i> relating to Auge'as, king of Elis in Greece, whose stables, containing vast numbers of cattle, and not having been cleansed for many years, Hercules is fabled to have cleansed in one day, by turning a river through them.

AUGUS'TAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Augustus the Roman emperor.	architecture are called Cyclopean in allusion to the superstitious notion that they were the work of an ancient race of giants.
BODLEY'AN, <i>a.</i> library, a library in Oxford, (Eng.) named after its founder, Sir Thomas Bodley.	DEL'PHIC, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the city of Delphi, in Greece.
CADME'AN, relating to Cadmus, who, it is supposed, brought the letters of the Greek alphabet from Phœnicia, about 1500 years before Christ.	ELYS'IAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Elys'ium, the place represented in the classic mythology as the abode of the blessed in another world.
CAP'ITOLINE, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the temple of Jupiter Capitoli'nus at Rome.	EPICU'REAN, <i>a.</i> relating to Epicu'rus, an ancient philosopher who taught that men should seek pleasure as the supreme good and the object of existence.
CARTE'SIAN, <i>a.</i> relating to the philosophy of Des Cartes.	ER'IN, Ireland.
CASTA'LIAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Casta'lia, a fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.	ERSE, <i>s.</i> the language of the Highlands of Scotland; <i>a.</i> pertaining to the ancient Scotch.
CEL'TIC, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the Cel'tæ, a people who came from Asia and spread themselves over a great part of Europe.	GAE'LIC, <i>s.</i> the language of the Highlands of Scotland.
CHALDA'IC, <i>s.</i> the language of the ancient Chaldæ'ans.	GOR'DIAN, <i>a.</i> intricate, difficult; from Gordius, a Phrygian husbandman, who, on being made king by the oracle of Apollo, tied the yoke of his chariot to the pole, in a knot so intricate, that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended, that whoever should loose this knot should be king of all Asia. Alexander cut it with his sword.
CIMME'RIAN, <i>a.</i> relating to the ancient Cimme'rii, a people living near the Pa'lus Mæo'tis, now called the Sea of Azof. Their country was fabled to be shrouded in darkness and gloom.	GOTH'IC, <i>a.</i> respecting the country or language of the Goths; rude, uncivilized; denoting a style of architecture, whose principal characteristic is the pointed arch.
CIRCE'AN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to Cir'ce, a fabulous magician.	
COPER'NICAN, <i>a.</i> relating to Coper'nicus, the celebrated European astronomer.	
CYCLO'PEAN, <i>a.</i> relating to the Cyclops, fabulous giants who had but one eye, situated in the centre of the forehead. Certain massive remains of	

- GREGO'RIAN, *a.* denoting the style of Pope Gregory XIII.
- HELVE'TIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Switzerland.
- HESPE'RIAN, *a.* pertaining to the Hesperides; or to Hesperia, an ancient name of Italy.
- HORA'TIAN, *a.* imitating Horace.
- HYBLE'AN, pertaining to Hy'bla, a town in Sicily, famous in ancient times for its honey.
- ION'IC *Order*, an order of architecture, invented by the people of Ionia.
- JU'LIAN, *a.* denoting the computation of time by the Julian calendar, so called from Julius Cæsar.
- LACEDÆMO'NIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Lacedæmon or Sparta, a city of Greece:—*s.* a native of Lacedæmon.
- LETHE'AN, *a.* of or pertaining to the fabulous river Lethe; causing oblivion.
- LES'BIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, the residence of Sappho the ancient poetess.
- LYD'IAN, *a.* soft and slow; an epithet given by the Greeks to one of their kinds or modes of music.
- MACCHIAVEL'LIAN, belonging to the political school of Macchiavelli, the celebrated Florentine politician, whose doctrines have been regarded as highly pernicious.
- MOS'LEM, *s.* a Mussulman or Mohammedan believer; the plural of Mussulman is Mussulmans; the syllable *man* is not from the English word *man*.
- NICENE', *a.* of or pertaining to Nice, in Asia Minor.
- NOM'ADES, *s.* persons who are continually changing their place of residence; erratic hordes.
- OLYM'PIAD, *s.* the time which elapsed between the celebrations of the Olympic Games, namely, four complete years; a noted era among the Greeks, who by it computed their time.
- OLYM'PIAN, OLYM'PIC, *a.* of Olympia, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, where famous games dedicated to Jupiter Olympius, were performed.
- PA'RIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Paros, an island of the Grecian archipelago, famous for its marble. In this island, 264 years before Christ, was engraved in capital letters, on marble, a chronicle of the city of Athens. It was presented by the Earl of Arundel to the University of Oxford, and from him takes the name of the Arunde'lian marbles.
- PARMESAN', *a.* of or pertaining to, or made at Parma, in Italy.
- PARNAS'SIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Mount Parnassus, which was sacred to the Muses.
- PELAS'GI, PELAS'GIANS, *s.* a people of Greece, so named from Pelasgus, their founder and first king.
- PELOPONNE'SIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Peloponnesus, in Greece; now the Morea.
- PERSEPOL'TAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Persepolis.
- PIE'RIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to

- Pieria, the fabled birthplace of the Muses.
- PROME'THEAN, *a.* resembling Prometheus, who surpassed all mankind in cunning, and who is fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and given it to man, for which act he was punished by being chained to a rock where a vulture preyed upon his liver which was constantly renewed.
- PROTE'AN, *a.* resembling Proteus, a seagod who could assume various forms.
- PTOLEMA'IC, *a.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Claudius Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher; in which it is supposed the earth is fixed in the centre of the universe.
- PU'NIC, *a.* of or pertaining to Carthage.
- PYR'RHONISM, *s.* skepticism; from Pyr'rho, a Grecian philosopher, who doubted of everything.
- PYTHAGO'REAN, *a.* denoting the discipline of Pythagoras:—*s.* a follower of Pythagoras.
- PYTH'IAN *Games*, games instituted by Apollo, in commemoration of his victory over the serpent Python.
- PY'THONESS, *s.* a witch.
- ROMA'IC, *s.* the modern Greek language; so called in reference to the extension of Roman power over Greece.
- SARACEN'IC, *a.* denoting the architecture of the Saracens, or the modern Gothic; of or pertaining to the Saracens, a celebrated people that came, some centuries ago, from the desert of Arabia:—they were the first disciples of Mohammed.
- SARDON'IC *Grin*, an involuntary show of laughter, occasioned by a convulsive distortion of the muscles of the mouth; so called from the herb *sardonio*, which, it is said, produces it.
- SATURNA'LIAN, *a.* sportive, loose, like the feasts of Saturn.
- STA'GIRITE, *s.* a native of Stagira, a town of Macedonia, famed as the birthplace of Aristotle, who is hence called *the Stagirite*.
- STENTO'RIAN, *a.* exceedingly loud or strong; from Stentor, a Grecian, whose voice, Homer tells us, was as loud as the united voices of fifty men.
- STENTOROPHON'IC, *a.* loudly speaking or sounding:—*stentorophonic tube*, a speaking trumpet.
- STY'GIAN, *a.* pertaining to the Styx, a fabulous river in the infernal regions.
- SYB'ARITE, *s.* an inhabitant of Sybaris, once a powerful city of Calabria, whose inhabitants were proverbially effeminate and luxurious; one of whom, it is said, was unable to sleep, because one of the rose leaves which composed his bed was doubled under him.
- TARTA'REAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Tartarus; the name given, in ancient mythology, to the place of punishment in another world.

- TARPE'IAN ROCK, a name given to the height on which stood the capitol in ancient Rome.
- THE'BAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Thebes; *s.* a native of Thebes.
- TUS'CAN *Order*, an order in architecture, which had its origin in Tuscany.
- TYR'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to the city of Tyre, an ancient city of Phœnicia.

GEOGRAPHICAL DERIVATIVES, &c.

- AF'GHAN, *s.* a native of Afghanistan.
- ALGERINE', *s.* a native of Algiers; *a.* of or pertaining to Algiers.
- AL'PINE, *a.* of or pertaining to, or resembling the Alps.
- AN'GLICAN, *a.* English.
- AN'GLO-DA'NISH, *a.* pertaining to the English Danes.
- AN'GLO-NOR'MAN, *a.* pertaining to the English Normans.
- AN'GLO-SAX'ON, *a.* pertaining to the English Saxons.
- AR'ABS, *s.* tribes inhabiting the whole African coast of the Mediterranean, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the eastern side of Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope, as well as the peninsula of Arabia in Asia.
- AR'ABIC, *a.* of Arabia; *s.* the language of Arabia.
- AR'NAUT, *s.* an Albanian.
- ARRAGONESE', *s.* the natives of Arragon, in Spain. [Asia.]
- ASIAT'IC, *a.* of or pertaining to
- ASSAMESE', *s.* the natives of Assam. [Babylon.]
- BABYLO'NISH, *a.* pertaining to
- BEL'GIC, *a.* of or pertaining to Belgium. [Bengal.]
- BENGALESE', *s.* the natives of
- BRAZIL'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Brazil.
- BRIT'ON, *s.* a native of Britain.
- BURMESE', *a.* of or pertaining to Ava, or the Birman empire; *s.* the natives of Ava.
- BYZAN'TINE, *a.* of or pertaining to Byzantium, now Constantinople.
- CAP'FRE, *s.* a native of Caffraria in Africa.
- CALABRESE', CALA'BRIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Calabria; *s.* a native of Calabria.
- CALEDON'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Scotland; *s.* a native of Scotland.
- CAM'BRIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Wales; *s.* a Welshman.
- CAM'BRO-BRIT'ON, *s.* a Welshman.
- CANA'DIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Canada; *s.* a native of Canada.
- CAN'DIOTE, *a.* of or pertaining to Candia; *s.* a native of Candia.
- CARIBBE'AN, *a.* pertaining to the Caribbee islands.
- CAUCA'SIAN, *a.* pertaining to Mount Caucasus.
- CEPHALO'NIOTE, *a.* of or pertaining to Cephalonia; *s.* a native of Cephalonia.
- CES'TRIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Cheshire.

- CEYLONESE', *s.* the natives of Ceylon; *a.* of or pertaining to Ceylon.
- CHIL'IAN, *a.* pertaining to Chili.
- CHINESE', of or pertaining to China; *s.* the natives of China.
- CISAL'PINE, *a.* an epithet applied to the countries on that side of the Alps next to France.
- COP'TIC, *a.* pertaining to the Copts or ancient Egyptians.
- COR'FUITE, or COR'FIOTE, *s.* a native of Corfu.
- COR'NISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Cornwall.
- COR'TES, *s.* the states, or assembly of the states, of Spain and of Portugal.
- CRE'OLE, *s.* one born in the West Indies of Spanish parents.
- DAMASCE'NE, *a.* of or pertaining to Damascus.
- DANE, *s.* a native of Denmark.
- EGYPT'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Egypt; *s.* a native of Egypt.
- EN'GLISH, *a.* of or pertaining to England.
- ETHIOP, *s.* a native of Ethiopia.
- EUROPE'AN, *a.* of or pertaining to Europe;—*s.* a native of Europe.
- FIN'NISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Finland.
- FLEM'ISH, *a.* pertaining to Flanders.
- FLOR'ENTINE, *a.* of or pertaining to Florence:—*s.* a native of Florence
- FRANK, *s.* any European who is not a Greek, a Jew, or a Turk.
- GAL'LICAN, *a.* French.
- GENEVESE', *a.* of or pertaining to Geneva:—*s.* the natives of Geneva.
- GENOESE', *a.* of or pertaining to Genoa.
- GRE'CIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Greece.
- GREEK, *s.* a native of Greece; *a.* of or pertaining to Greece.
- HANSE, *s.* a company of merchants; applied to certain towns in Germany, confederated for the mutual protection of their commerce.
- HANSEAT'IC, *a.* pertaining to the Hanse Towns.
- HES'SIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany.
- HIBER'NIAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Ireland:—*s.* a native of Ireland.
- HINDOO', *s.* a native of Hindoostan.
- HINDOSTANEE', *a.* of or pertaining to Hindoostan.
- HYD'RIOTE, *a.* pertaining to Hydra, a small island in the Grecian archipelago:—*s.* a native of Hydra.
- ICELAN'DIC, *a.* of or pertaining to Iceland.
- I'RISH, *a.* of or pertaining to Ireland.
- ITAL'IAN, *a.* of or pertaining to Italy:—*s.* a native of Italy.
- JAPANESE', *s.* the natives of Japan.
- JA'VAN, *s.* a native of Java.
- JAVANESE', *s.* the natives of Java.
- LEVAN'TINE, *a.* pertaining to the Levant, a name given to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the countries bordering on it.

MADEGAS'SES, <i>s.</i> natives of Madagascar.	SAX'ON, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Saxony.
MAHARAT'TAS, <i>s.</i> natives of Maharatta.	SCOTCH, SCOT'TISH, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Scotland.
MALTESE', <i>s.</i> the natives of Malta:— <i>a.</i> belonging to Malta. [Man.]	SIAMESE', <i>s.</i> the natives of Siam.
MANK, <i>s.</i> a native of the Isle of Man.	SMYR'NIOTE, <i>s.</i> a native of Smyrna.
MANX, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to the Isle of Man.	SPAN'IARD, <i>s.</i> a native of Spain.
MILANESE', <i>s.</i> the natives of Milan. [the Morea.]	SPAN'ISH, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Spain.
MO'REOTE, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Nepaulese', <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Nepaul.	SU'LIOTE, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Suli:— <i>s.</i> a native of Suli.
NOR'MAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Normandy.	SUMA'TRAN, <i>s.</i> a native of Sumatra.
NORWE'GIAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Norway.	SWEDE, <i>s.</i> a native of Sweden.
NORTHUM'BRIAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Northumberland.	SWISS, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Switzerland.
OT'TOMAN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the Turkish empire.	SYR'IAC, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Syria.
PARIS'IAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Paris.	TAR'TAR, <i>s.</i> a native of Tartary.
PARSEE', <i>s.</i> a fire-worshipper of the East Indies.	THIBE'TIAN, <i>s.</i> a native of Thibet.
PERU'VIAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Peru.	TRANSAL'PINE, <i>a.</i> an epithet applied to the countries on that side of the Alps furthest from France.
PIEDMONTESE', <i>s.</i> the natives of Piedmont.	TRANSATLAN'TIC, <i>a.</i> an epithet applied to the countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean.
POLE, <i>s.</i> a native of Poland.	TRIPOL'ITAN, <i>s.</i> a native of Tripoli:— <i>a.</i> pertaining to Tripoli.
PO'LISH, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Poland.	TUNIS'IAN, TUNISINE', <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Tunis.
POLONESE', <i>a.</i> Polish.	TURK, a native of Turkey.
PORTUGUESE', <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Portugal.	TYROLESE', <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to the Tyrol.
PYRENE'AN, <i>a.</i> pertaining to the Pyrenees, mountains separating France and Spain.	VE'NETIAN, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Venice.
RHE'TIAN, <i>a.</i> an epithet applied to a portion of the Alps, situated between the Grisons country and Milan.	WALDEN'SES, <i>s.</i> the natives of Vaudois in Piedmont.
SAVOY'ARD, <i>s.</i> a native of Savoy.	WELSH, <i>a.</i> of or pertaining to Wales. [koutsk.]
	YAKOUTE', <i>s.</i> a native of Yakoutia.
	ZAN'TIOTE, <i>s.</i> a native of Zante.

PART III.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

WORDS which are strictly *synonymous*, i. e., which are used to convey precisely the same idea, and might be substituted for each other in any possible connection, are almost, if not entirely unknown. But the term *synonymous* is applied, in common usage, to words which represent a given idea under different limitations or modifications, while the words belong to the same part of speech. As the degree of resemblance between the signification of such words may vary indefinitely, a larger or smaller number of words would, on different occasions, be classed together as synonyms, according to the different purposes for which the classification should be made.

In attempting to express ideas, either orally or in writing, it is often difficult to recall the word which most nearly meets the case. Young writers, especially, are much embarrassed in this way; and without some aid, they will not rapidly improve in pertinency and variety of expression. It is the object of the following collection of synonyms to furnish the aid which the difficulty above mentioned renders necessary.* When the student is in doubt respecting the distinction between the significations of words here classed together, he will of course resort, either to a large English dictionary, or to a proper dictionary of synonyms, like that of Crabbe. In consulting the following pages, he may not only have the appropriate word suggested, when the memory alone is at fault, but may become acquainted with new words, and be led to investigate their meaning.

In arranging the words in paragraphs in this Part, the aim has been to place those of a more general or comprehensive signification first, and those more limited afterwards; a transition to words of a distinct class is marked by a semicolon. Words are occasionally introduced which may seem too remote; but if it is borne in mind by the pupil that the words classed together are not to be considered as defining each other, no error will be occasioned by thus extending the classification.

This Part may be used, with great advantage, as the basis of exercises in which the pupil shall be required to discriminate carefully between the significations of words more or less nearly synonymous. These exercises may, of course, be much varied. They will be found admirably adapted to cultivate habits of accuracy in thought and expression.

* This collection did not form a part of Butter's Expositor, but is derived from a work by William Carpenter.