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further shown that it has been from the beginning the great disturbing power in the American Union, and has finally plunged the nation into a bloody civil war. Such are the fruits of slavery. "Their vine," then, "is of the vine of Sodom, and of the fields of Gomorrah; their grapes are grapes of gall, their clusters are bitter; their wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps." Let him that has understanding judge whether such a plant of gall and wormwood can be of heavenly origin; and whether, also, with its poisonous shoots overrunning the nation, it can ever have true peace and prosperity. May God, in his infinite goodness, show us a way in which it can be extirpated, root and branch, from this fair Republic!

ARTICLE V.

**ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY, AS ADAPTED TO POPULAR USE:
ITS LEADING FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.**

WITH A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.

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(Continued from page 309.)

MANY have begun to hear with admiration of the wonders of the new philology, and perhaps themselves "see men, as trees, walking" within its sphere of grand and ever-enlarging discovery. Fain would they see more facts as facts, and these both more definitely and widely than they now do. Words they want in large numbers; and if they can have them in a thorough, reliable form, will greet so welcome a contribution with gladness. It has been a great gratification to the author, in the midst of other abounding labors, to undertake to meet, in even the partial manner here employed, so natural and urgent a desire on the part of those scholarly minds that highly appreciate the vast

inward wealth of words themselves, and yet have not the time or materials for any satisfactory explorations of their own among their riches. The list here furnished is designed only to be a specimen list, which might be almost indefinitely multiplied.¹ The purpose has been, to give to the reader as wide and full and varied a view of the lingual riches of our noble mother tongue as could be compassed within the contracted bounds of a single brief Article. In the more than fifteen hundred words here explained, there will be found, by any inquisitive student, to be much material for both investigation and speculation. Curious, indeed, will the affiliations of words be often found to be, and odd their multiform combinations, alike of form and sense. Nothing but the most rigid logic of facts, and the force of manifest verities, could satisfy one who loves truth indescribably more than any novelties however imposing, that the existing relations and correlations of words in each single language, as well as in many combined, are really, in ever-changing forms and aspects, what they actually are. Behold, then, a few words gathered together, among many others, in hours of studious research, for the purpose of finding and enjoying the light that words bear in themselves, and of comprehending them in the inwardly constituted harmony of their mutual relations.

A.

1. Absurdus, Eng. *absurd*, commonly guessed to represent ab, from, and surdus, a deaf person (whose voice, being unregulated by the ear, is abnormal in its action), is probably from the same root as Sk. svri and svar, to sound, and svaras, sound (cf. Lith. surme, a flute), and, like absonus, means dissonant. From the same root is Gr. *σὺριγξ*, a pipe, a musical reed, Eng. *syringe*. Cf. for similar variation of sense, L. pipire, to pipe or peep, and a pipe (as for smoking, etc.).

¹ The following abbreviations occur in this Article: Cf. for Lat. confere, meaning compare; Eng. for English; Fr. for French; Germ. for German; Goth. for Gothic; Gr. for Greek; Ital. for Italian; L. for Latin; M. L. for Middle Latin; Lith. for Lithuanian; Span. for Spanish; Sk. for Sanskrit.

2. *Acies*, a point or barb (Sk. açri-s, the edge of a sword, Gr. ἀκίς and ἀκίη, Germ. ecke), Eng. *edge*. Of similar origin is *acme* (Gr. ἀκμή, a point); as are also the following words, immediately derived from L. *acere* (obs.), to be sour (as being sharp or biting; as Eng. word *bitter* comes from bite), *acid*, *acetic*: as also from L. *acer*, sharp, of same ultimate source (cf. Sk. *akra-s*, brisk, lively, and açu-s, swift, and Gr. ἀκίς, as also ὀξύς, from which Gr. παροξυσμός, lit. sharp irritation, Eng. *paroxysm*, and L. *acus*, a needle), come *acerbity* and *exacerbate*, and *vinegar* (Fr. vinaigre = vinum acre, sharp or sour wine), and *eager* (L. *acer*, Fr. aigre, like Eng. *meagre*, from L. *macer*, Fr. maigre) and *alacrity* (L. *alacer* = ala + *acer*), and *allegro* and *allegretto* (Ital.); while from *acuere*, to sharpen, come *acute*, *acumen*, and *acuminate* (M. L. *acuminare*).

3. *Aequus* (pron. as if ēkus), level, equal (Sk. êka-s, one, Gr. ἕκος, lit. one with itself), *equal*, *equable*, *equation*, *equator*, *equity*, and *iniquity* (L. *iniquus*), *adequate* (ad + *aequus*), *inadequate*, *equanimity* (+ *animus*), *equivalent* (+ *valere*), *equivocate* (+ *vox*).

4. *Aevum*, time, life, age (Sk. êva-s, a course, a way, etc. cf. *ayu-s*, long life, perhaps for orig. *aivas*, and Gr. αἰές and αἰεί, always, and αἰών, a life-time, etc.), *ever* (Germ. ewig); *never* (not ever), *age* (Lat. *aetas* for *aevitas*, Fr. âge), *eternal* (L. *aeternus* for *aeviternus*).

5. *Ager*, a field (Sk. ajra-s, a plain or field, Gr. ἀγρός, Germ. acker), *acre* (M. L. *acra*), *agrarian*, *agriculture* (+ *colere*, to cultivate); *peregrinate* (per + *ager*); *pilgrim* (L. *peregrinus*, Fr. pelerin, Germ. pilger).

6. *Agere*, actum, to lead or drive (Sk. aj, to go, to drive, Gr. ἄγω and ἀγύω), *agent*, *agile*, *act*, *actual* (M. L. *actualis*), *actuate*, *actuary* (M. L. *actuarius*); *ambiguous* (amb, round about); *cogent* (L. *cogere* = con + *agere*); *exigency* (*exigere*), and also *exigesis*, *exact*, and *exaction*; *react*; *transact*; *agitate* (L. *agitare*, intensive form of *agere*); *cogitate* (L. *cogitare* = con + *agitare*); *cash* (Fr. cacher, to hide, from L. *coactare*); *attitude* (Span. *actitud*, Ital. *attitudine*); *castigate* (L. *castigare* = castum + *agere*); *litigate*, (*litem* + *agere*);

mitigate (mitem + agere); *purge* and *purgative* (purum + agere). *Examine* (L. examen, for exagimen, a balance or measure, cf. exigere, to measure carefully, to weigh), also, and *embassy* and *ambassador* (M. L. ambascia, entrusted business, and ambasciator, from ambactus, part. of ambigere, to go about) radicate themselves in the Lat. verb agere.

7. Aio, or ajo, I say (Sk. ah, to speak, Gr. ἤμί; so the Gothic aika is Sk. âha, I have said). This verb, in its present form, represents, as in adagium, also, an *adage*, an earlier form, *agio*, like *major*, in Latin, for an original *magior* (cf. Gr. μεζων for μεγαων). To this same primitive root *ag*, belongs, with *aio*, the word *axamenta* also, or hymns sung by the Salii, derived from a frequentative form *axare*, lit. to say or repeat much; in *aio* or *ajo* (for *agio*), the common root *ag* having had the half-vowel *i* or *y* added to it. *Indigitare*, to call upon the gods, and *indigitamenta*, religious books, containing the names of the gods, belong also to this same root. From *aio* come Eng. *aye* (lit. I say it), *nay* (*aye*, with the negative *ne*), *negation* (*negare* = *ne-ig-are*), *deny* (*denegare*), *abnegate* (M. L. *abnegatio*), *adage* (*adagium*).

8. *Alius*, another (Gr. ἄλλος; cf. L. *ollus*, archaic form of *ille*, and adv. *olim*, old acc. form of *ollus*, as *partim* of *pars*; and *aliquis* also = *alius* + *quis*. Cf. also ἄλλασσω and Eng. *parallax*, and ἀλλήλων, Eng. *parallel*), *alien* (L. *alienus*), *alienate*, *alter* (L. *alter*, comp. form of *alius*), *alternate* (M. L. *alternare*), and *altercate* and *alibi*, a law term (L. *alibi*, an old dat. of locative signification, from *alius*, like *ibi* of *is* and *ubi*, for *quibi*, of *quis*, as in *alicubi*, and as also in *tibi* and *sibi* from *tu* and *sui*, and *mibi*, for *mibhi*, of *ego*). *Other*, also, is but L. *alter*, Fr. *autre*, Span. *otro*. Here, too, belong the following compounds: *solitude* and *solitary* (L. *solus* = *se*, without, and *alius*, another—like *socordia*, laziness, from *secors*, lit. without heart, and *sobrius*, Eng. *sober*, or *se* + *ebrius*—and hence the gen. form, *solius*); *adultery* (= *ad alteram*, sc. *uxorem*).

9. *Alere*, part. *altus*, to nourish (Gr. ἀλδαίνο, ἄλδο, and ἀλδαίνο. Cf. also, L. *olescere*, to grow; from which come *adolescent*, L. *adolescens*; *abolish*, L. *abolere*; *prolific*, L. *pro-*

les), *aliment*, *alimony*, *alumnus*, *altitude* (L. *altus*, grown up, high), *old* (Germ. *alt*, comp. *älter*, etc.), *elder* (both adj. and noun), *alderman* (M. L. *aldermannus*), *exalt*, *allar* (*altus* + *ara*). *Haughty*, and *hauteur*, and *hautboy*, find their place, also, here, (L. *altus*, Fr. *haut*. So in Mid. Lat. " *hauta justitia* " occurs for *alta justitia*).

10. *Angere*, to throttle (Sk. *ahu-s*, pressed tight ; also, *aha-s*, pain ; and *agha-m*, evil ; Gr. *ἄγω*, I press or tighten ; cf. also *ἄχος*, pain, Eng. *ache*, and *ἄχειώ*, I am sad), *anguish* (L. *angor*, Fr. *angoisse*), the physical symbol for the severest mental torment, being that of acute pain in the throat ; *anxious* ; *anger* (so *passion*, from *pati*, to suffer, implies that its subject is a sufferer at the time), *angina*.

11. *Angulus*, an angle, a corner (Sk. *ak*, to bend, and *anka-s*, a hook ; Gr. *ἄγων*, a bend ; and also *ἄγκος* and *ἄγκος*, L. *uncus*, Germ. *haken*, Eng. *hook*), *angle*, to *angle* (Gr. *ἄγκύλος*, crooked, curved), and *ankle*. With *ἄγκος* corresponds also *ἄγκυρα*, L. *anchora*, Eng. *anchor*.

12. *Anima*, breath, the vital principle (Sk. *ana-s*, breath, from *an*, to breathe ; cf. also *anila-s*, wind ; Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *ἄημι*, I blow), *animate* and *inanimate* (cf. L. *animus*, the mind, and Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, for correspondence of sense, with L. *spiritus*, breath, wind, the soul, Eng. *spirit*, from *spirare*, to breathe. Air set in motion, in which effects are seen, but not their cause, is the favorite symbol, in all languages, for bodying forth the idea of the soul), *animal*, *animalcule*, *animosity* (L. *animosus*, lit. full of feeling), *unanimous* (L. *unus* + *animus*), *magnanimity* (*magnus* + etc.).

13. *Annus*, a year (Gr. *ἔνος* and *ἔνος*, a year, and *διεως*, L. *biennis* and *τρεως*, L. *triennis* ; cf. also, Sk. *sana-s*, old, L. *senex*, *senis*, and Lith. *senas*), *annual*, *annals*, *anniversary* (*vertere*, to turn, or return), *biennial* (*bis*, twice), *perennial* (*per* + *annus*), *solemn* (L. *solennis* = *solus* + *annus*, stated, and thence ceremonial, and thence pompous), *superannuated*.

14. *Ante*, before, in space or time (Sk. *anti*, over against, Gr. *ἄντι*), *ante-* and *anti-*, *anterior*, *avaunt* (Fr. *avant* = L. *ab* + *ante*, lit. from before), *advantage* (Fr. *avantage*), *advance* (Fr. *avancer*), *antique* (L. *antiquus*), and *antiquated*, *ancient*

(M. L. antianus, Fr. ancien), *ancestors* (M. L. antecessores, see *cedere*).

15. *Arare*, to plough (Gr. ἀρώ, ἀροτρον, a plough, and ἀρουρα, a ploughed field; Lith. arti, to plough, and arimas, a ploughed field), *arable*, *oar* (Ang. Sax. âre), viewed as a kind of ploughshare in the water. The root *ar*, to plough, appears also in L. armentum, cattle for ploughing, and probably in Germ. arbeit, labor, and in Eng. word *errand* (old High Germ. arunti).

16. *Ars*, *art* (Sk. ar, to reach or arrive at anything; arya-a, hanging or clinging to; Gr. ἄρω, I fit, and ἀρτύω, I arrange, and ἄρθμος, a bond; with which cf., as of same source, ἀρμόζω and ἀρμονία, Eng. *harmony*, and also especially ἀρέσκω, I please, and ἀρετή, virtue, or fitness of conduct). *Art* is, etymologically, the handling of things according to their intellectual fitness, as virtue is, in its Greek terminology (ἀρετή), action according to the fitness of things. Derived from L. ars, are Eng. *art*, *artisan*, and *artist*, and *artifice* (facere); and also *inert* (L. iners) and *inertia*, *artillery* (Fr. artillerie; cf. for sense, *engine* Fr. engine, from L. ingenium), and *arsenal* (Fr. arsenal, lit. a piece of art). From the same root with ars, comes also L. artus, a joint or limb, and from this, Eng. *article* (L. articulus, dim. a little joint) and *articulate*.

17. *Ascia*, an axe (ἄξιμη, prob. from same root with ξέω, ξίω, and ξύλον, cut wood) *axe*, *hatchet* (Fr. hache) *hack* (Germ. hacken), *hew* (Germ. hauen), *hay* (Germ. hau), lit. cut grass, *hedge* and *haw*, as being trimmed (Germ. hag and hecke, Fr. haie), *hatchel* (Germ. hechel).

18. *Astrum*, a star (Sk. târâ, a star, for orig. stârâ and Vedic pl. staras, stars, from Sk. star and stri, to strew; see L. sternere, Gr. ἀστήρ and ἄστρον), *astral*, *asteroid*, *disaster* (Ital. disastro, Fr. desastre), an astrological word; *star* (Germ. stern). L. stella, for sterla, for sterula, is of same origin, from which come *stellar*, *stellated*, *constellation*.

19. *Augere*, *auctum*, to increase (Sk. vaksh, to increase, Gr. αὐξάνω, Gothic, vaksja), *augment*, *auction*, *autumn* (L. auctumnus, lit. increase), *author* (L. auctor, a producer, or cause), *authority* (L. auctoritas), *authorize*, *authentic* (M. L. authen-

ticus), *auxiliary* (L. *auxilium*); here too belongs, probably, L. *augustus*, Eng. *august*.

20. *Auris*, the ear, for orig. *ausis*, cf. *auscultare* (Gr. *οὐς*, cont. from *οὐας*, for prob. older form *οὐσατ* and *αὐσατ*, Gothic *auso*, Lith. *ausis*, Germ. *ohr*), *ear*, *auricle*, *auricular*, *auscultation*, *audience*, *audit*, *auditory*, *obedient* (L. *obedire* = ob + *audire*), *obey* (Fr. *obeir*), *hear* (Germ. *hören*) and *hearken* (Germ. *hörchen*) and *hark*.

21. *Aurum*, gold (Sk. *us*, to burn, to shine. Cf. Sk. *usar*, morning, and *usriṣṭā*, light. With the same ultimate root, strengthened by the prefix of an initial *a*, as in root *aus*, is connected L. *aurora*, morning, for *ausosa*, Eng. *auroral*, cf. Lith. *auszra*, dawn; and also Lat. prop. name *Aurelius* for *Αὔσελιος*, lit. descended from the sun, as represented in *ἥλιος* for *ἄελιος* for *αὐσελιος*). With *aurum* are connected *orange* (M. L. *aurantium* and *arangium*, sc. *pomum*, lit. the golden apple), *treasure* (Gr. *θησαυρός* = *τιθημι* + *αὔρον*. L. *thesaurus*, Fr. *trésor*), *auriferous*, *oriflamb* (= *aurea flamma*).

21. *Avus*, a grandfather, *avunculus*, dim. (lit. a little grandfather) Germ. *onkel*; Fr. *oncle*, Eng. *uncle*.

B.

22. *Βάλλω*, I throw (cf. also *πάλλω*, *παλαίω*, and *παλάσσω*, and L. *pellere*), a *ball* (M. L. *ballum*), *balloon* (Fr. *ballon*, Sp. *balon*, a large ball), a *ball* or dance, and a *ballet* (*βαλλίζειν*, to dance, lit. to throw one's self about, Ital. *ballo*, Fr. *ballet*). *ballot* (Span. *balota*, a little ball used in voting), *bowls* (Gr. *βόλος*), to *bowl* (Span. *bola* and *bolear*; Fr. *boule*), a *boulder*, a *bullet* (Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball), *bulletin* (Span. *boletin*, lit. thrown forth to view, like letters *patent*), *bulkhon* (gold in the *mass*), *bill* and *billet*, viewed as being packed or rolled up into a ball (Fr. *billet*, Ital. *bulletta* and *biglietto*), *billiards*, lit. little balls (Fr. *billard*). From *βάλλω* come, also, as compound derivatives, Eng. *devil* (Gr. *διάβολος*, an accuser, Ital. *diavolo*, Fr. *diable*, Germ. *teufel*), *diabolic*; symbol (Gr. *σύμβολον*, lit. brought together with something else, from *συμβάλλω*); *parabola* and *parable* (Gr. *παρα*

βάλλω, I set side by side, I compare). From *παραβάλλειν*, M. L. *parabolare*, to harangue, come *parole* and, through the Fr. *parler* (for *paroler*), Eng. *parlance* and *parliament* (lit. a place for speaking) and *parlor* (Fr. *parloir*), and *palaver* (Span. *palabra*). The word *emblem* also belongs here (Gr. *ἐμβλημα*, lit. raised work, embossed on swords and shields, from *ἐμβάλλω*); the word *problem*, likewise (Gr. *πρόβλημα*, from *προβάλλω*).

23. **Bancus** (M. L.), a seat, from Sax. *benc*, Eng. *bank*, *bench*, a *Bank*, and *banker* (lit. one standing by a bench; cf. for sense, a *bench* of judges, also word *assize*, from Fr. *asseoir*, to sit by or near), *banquet*, Span. *banqueta*, a stool (lit. tables for feasting provided with *benches*); *mountebank* (lit. mount a bank or bench).

24. **Batuere**, to beat (Gr. *πατάσσω* and *παταγέω*, from which roots come *pat*, *patter*, and *patch*, Germ. *patsch* and *patschen*), *beat* (M. L. *battere*, Fr. *battre*), *batter*, *battery*, *battle* (M. L. *batalia*, Fr. *bataille*), *battlement* (an embrasure and its surroundings, originally), *battalion*, *combat* (Fr. *combattre*, to fight against), *debate* (Fr. *debattre*), *abate* (Fr. *abattre*, to beat from or down).

25. **Binden**, *band*, *gebunden* (Germ.), to bind (Sk. *bandh*, to bind. Cf. also Sk. *bandha-s*, a bond, and *badhû-s*, a wife. In *πένδερος*, a son-in-law, and *πείσμα*, a bond or cable, for *πένσμα* or *πένδμα*, we seem to have the same root in Greek. The Lat. *vincire*, to bind, and Germ. *winden*, to *wind*, probably belong here also), *bind*, *band*, *bandage*, *bond*, *bondage*, *bounds*, *boundary*, *bundle* (Germ. *bund* and *bundel*). Here belong also (besides perhaps the word *bend*) *husband* (lit. *the band of the house*), *ribbon* or *riband*, *pr. ribband*, the true spelling (*rib*, Germ. *rippe*, referring primarily to narrow forms of things), meaning literally a narrow band; *contraband* (Fr. *contrebande*, lit. contrary to law), and a *band* (as of music, being bound together by some formal rules of association). To this same root (*binden*, etc.) belongs Eng. *ban* (M. L. *bannum*, of Lombard origin, an edict against one; Ital. and Span. *bando*), and *abandon* (Fr. *abandonner* = L. *ad bannum donare*, lit. to give or

expose to the ban), *banish* (Fr. bannir, lit. to put under the ban, M. L. banneiare), *bandit* (Ital. bandito, an exile, an outlaw, Span. bandido), *banditti*. *Banner*, also (M. L. bannerium, Span. bandera, Ital. bandiera) is of same source.

26. *Blanchus*, or *blancus* (M. L.), white, pale, or that which has lost its color (Gr. βλάξ, thin, wasted; cf. βληχρός), *blank*, *blanch*, *blanket* (named from its undyed or white color, like *candy*, from *candere*, to be white or glistening), *bleach* (Germ. bleich, very white or pale), and *bleak*. The word *black* also belongs here (denoting literally the fading out of all color).

27. *Beugen* and *biegen*, *bog*, *gebogen* (Germ.), to bend, bow, etc. Here radicate themselves Eng. *bow*, *bough*, and *book* (Germ. buch), lit. something bent or doubled up. Cf. *volume* (Lat. volumen, from *volvere* to roll), lit. a scroll.

28. *Botte*, *butte*, and *bottich* (Germ.), a coop, tub, or barrel (Gr. βούτις, a flask, M. L. butta, cf. Gr. πύβη), *butt*, and *boot* (Fr. bouite and botte, a cask and a boot), *bottle* (Fr. bouteille), *body* (Ang.-Sax. bodig, its etymological sense being like that of the kindred words trunk and chest for the upper part of the body).

29. *Brachium*, the arm, the forearm (Sk. bâhu-s, Zend. bazus, Gr. πῆχυς), *brace*, a support, and *brace*, a couple (lit. two joined together, arm in arm. So the word *couple* itself has come to mean two), *bracket*, *bracelet* (lit. an armlet), *embrace* (lit. to put arms around each other).

30. *Brunus* (M. L.), brown, from which come Eng. *brown* (Germ. braun), *brunette* (Ital. brunetta), *bronze* (Ital. bronzo, Span. bronce, Fr. bronze), *burn* (Germ. brennen, Ital. bruciare), *burnish* (Ital. brunire, Fr. brunir), *brand* (Germ. brand, from brennen, to burn), *brandy* (Germ. brauntwein, lit. wine burnt or distilled).

31. *Burgus* (M. L.), a castle or tower (Gr. πύργος), and also a thickly settled town, viewed as being, without walls, its own adequate defense. Hence come Eng. *borough*, *-burgh*, and *-bury*, *burgher* (M. L. burgarius, Germ. bürger), and from this the vulgar *bugger* (cf. *villain*, from villanus, living in the country), too well justified a scarecrow for those

residing in the outskirts of a great city, *burgess* (M. L. *burgesia*, Fr. *bourgeoisie*). *The Boulevards* in Paris are a corruption for *Bourguard*, or land lying around a city wall. Cf. for sense, L. *pomoerium* = post murum. So, from L. *burgus* (Gr. *πύργος*) come Eng. *harbor* (Germ. *herberge* = *heer* + *bergen*, lit. a place for protecting a number), M. L. *albergium*, *al-* (being the Arabic article *the*) and *harbinger* (lit. one who provides harborage beforehand).

C.

32. *Cadere*, *casum*, to fall (Gr. *κατά*, from above, down, as in *κατέναι*, to go down. Cf. Sk. *çad*, to fall, and to cause to fall, and also, Sk. *pad* and *pat*, to fall, etc.), *case*, *casual*, *casuist* (lit. a putter of cases, i. e. of conscience), *cadence* (part. *cadens*), *chance* (M. L. *cadentia*, Ital. *cadenza*, Germ. *schanze*, Fr. *chance*, cf. Fr. *cher*, deer, and *chérir*, to cherish, from L. *carus* and Fr. *chair*, flesh, from L. *caro*), *accident* (L. *accidere* = *ad* + *cado*), *deciduous* (L. *decidere*), *decay* and *decadence* (Fr. *decaer*, from L. *decadere*), *incident*, *occident* (L. *occidens*, sc. *sol*), *occasion* (Suf. *occasum* of *occidere*).

33. *Caedere*, *caesum* (a causative form of *cadere*, like L. *jacio* of *jaceo*, or, in English, raise of rise and fell of fall), *circumcise* (lit. to cut around), *concise* (lit. certain parts being cut out and the rest put together, like, for sense, *syncope*, Gr. *συν* + *κοπρω*), *decide* (lit. to cut off, i. e. further doubt or delay), and *decisive*, *excise* (lit. cut off, i. e. by way of toll), *incision*, *precise* (lit. cut down in front, or sheer, like an escarpment, is the figure), *fratricide* (+ *frater*), *parricide* (+ *pater* or *parens*), *suicide* (*se* + *caedo*), *cement* (L. *caementum*, for *caedimentum*, rough pieces or chips of stone, originally).

34. *Calare*, to call or call to (Sk. *çru*, Gr. *καλέω*, cf. *κλάγγη*, clang and clangor, and *κλάζω*, I clash. From *καλέω*, come *ἐκκλησία*, lit. a calling together, an assembly, a church, Eng. *ecclesiastical*, and *κληρικός* and Eng. *clerk*, *clergyman*, and *clerical*, the radical idea of the office being etymologically that of one who summons the people together). From

calare and its derivatives come Eng. *call* and *a calling* (cf. sense of word *vocation* and *avocation*, i. e. as from God), *recall*, *challenge* (Fr. do., M. L. *callengia*), *claim* (L. *clamare*, lit. to cry out, in which word is involved the idea of vociferation in the assertion of one's rights), *clamor*, *acclaim*, and *acclamation*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, *calendar* (L. *calendae*, *calends*, or proclamation-days), *intercalary*, *nomenclature* (lit. a calling by name), *celebrated* (L. *celeber*, lit. called together, and so crowded or spoken much of or to, and so famous).

35. *Campus*, a flat place or plain (Gr. *κῆπος*, a garden or plantation. Cf. Sk. *kûpa-s*, an extended space), *camp* and *encampment* (viewed as being in the open field), *campaign*, *champaign*, (Fr. *champ* and *champagne*), *champion* (M. L. *campio*, Germ. *kämpfe* and *kämpfer*), *scamper* (Fr. *escamper*, lit. as *ex + campo*, to run away from camp and, of course, fast), and *scamp* (one who does so run).

36. *Candere* (a strengthened form of *canere*, to be gray), to be very white, to shine (Sk. *kan*, to shine. Cf. *γανῶω* and *γανῶω*, I shine, and also *καίω*, I burn, and *κόπης*, ashes, L. *cinis*, and Germ. *scheinen*, Eng. *shine* and *sheen*), *candle* (L. *candela*), *candelabra* (Lat. *candelabrum*), *chandelier* (Fr. do.), *cannel* (or candle-coal), as burning so freely, *chandler* (Fr. do., lit. a maker or seller of candles, and so of other small wares), *candy* (Ital. *candito*, Fr. *candi*. Cf. *blanket*, from *blancus*, white) *candy* being naturally white. From L. *candere* come also Eng. *candor* (lit. whiteness of character. So, *integrity* is unspottedness), *candid*, *candidate* (originally dressed in white), *kindle* (Ital. *accendere*, Span. *encender*), *incendiary* (L. *incendere*, sup. *incensum*), *incense*, and *incensed*; *incandescent* (L. *incandescere*). *Candia*, the ancient name of Crete (from which comes Fr. *craie*, chalk, and Fr. and Eng. *crayon*) is derived from *candere*, to be white, referring to the chalk cliffs of the island. Cf. *Albion*, as the name of England, from the chalk cliffs at Dover.

37. *Canere*, *cantum*, to sing (Sk. *kan*, to sound, is perhaps correlated with it), *cant* (L. *cantare*, freq. to sing or sound forth much), *cantillate* (L. *cantillare*, dimin. form), *chant* (Fr.

chanter), *enchant* (Fr. enchanter), *chanticleer* (chant + clear), *incantation* (L. incantare, to say or sing, a magic formula), *concinuity* (L. concinnus, from concinere, to accord, lit. in sound), *incentive* (a martial figure, drawn from a trumpeter's blowing of a horn as a call to battle. Cf. *provocative* for sense, from provocare to call forth or challenge to a trial at arms).

38. Canna, a reed (Sk. kandha-s, a reed, Gr. *κάννα*), *cane*, *can* (as being cylindrical in form, etc.), *canal* (L. canalis), *channel* (L. canalis, Fr. chenal), *canon* (Gr. *κάνον*, a straight rod), *canonize*, *canon* (Germ. kanone, Ital. cannone), and probably *canoe* (Fr. canot, Germ. kahn). From canna, a reed (M. L. canella, dim.), comes also the Fr. cannelle (Germ. kaneel), for cinamon-bark (on account of its volute form when dried), and also Eng. *kennel* (Fr. chenil).

39. Capere, to take, seize, hold (cf. Gr. *κῶπη*, a handle, and *κῶπη* and *καπῶνη*, a crib, as a receptacle, and also *κάπτω*, I gulp down. Cf. also Germ. heft, a handle, for whose phonetic accordance, cf. Germ. herz and *καρδία*) *capture*, *captious*, *captive*, *captivate*, *califf* (L. captivus, Fr. chetif, wretched, mean), *capacity* (capax), *capacious*, *capstan* (L. capistrum, a holder), *cable* (Ital. cappio, Fr. and Span. cable, M. L. capulum, that which holds), *accept* (L. accipere), *conceive* and *conception* (L. concipere, Fr. concevoir), *deceive* and *deception* (L. decipere, lit. to take from or away), *dupe* (Fr. duper, L. decipere), *except*, *inception*, *intercept*, *occupy* (L. occupare, to seize, — a military figure), *perceive* and *perception*; *precept* and *preceptor*; *receive*, *reception*, *receipt*, *recipe*, and *receptacle*; *recuperate* and *recover* (L. recuperare, and Fr. recouvrir); *prince* (L. princeps = primum, sc. locum capere), *principle* (Fr. do., Lat. principium), *principal* (L. principalis). From capere comes also *captare*, freq. verb, to catch at eagerly, etc. (with which cf. Gr. *κάπτω*, I snatch, and Germ. schnappen, to snap up, etc.). With *captare* is connected, Fr. *happer*, to snatch at or up, from which come Eng. *hap*, *happen*, *mishap*, *perhaps*, *haphazard*, *happiness* (the casual attainment of which by mankind at large is certified in the word itself). Cf. also, in this connection L. accipiter, Germ. habicht, Eng. *hawk*.

40. Caput, the head. Cf. also, for form, capillus, the hair of the head. (Sk. kapâla-s, the skull, Gr. κεφαλή, the head), *cap* (Ital. cappa, Germ. kappe), lit. a covering for the head; *cap-a-pie* (Fr. = L. ex capite ad pedem), lit. from head to foot, *decapitate*, *chaperon*, and *capote* (French words), *chapel* and *chaplain* (Fr. chapelle and chapelain, from M. L. cappella, lit. a little cap, i. e. of St. Martin, which was held sacred by the kings of France, and kept in a building prepared for it within the palace grounds. The name was ere long given to the building itself, which was regarded as holy); *chaplet* (as being worn on the head); *chapter* (Fr. chapitre, L. capitulum, dim., a small head), *capitulate* (to surrender on terms, with formal *heads*) and *recapitulate* (lit. to repeat the principal heads or points of a discourse); *capillary* (L. capillus, for capitulus, the hair of the head. Cf. for form and sense alike, osculum, a kiss, from os, the mouth. We speak in Eng. of a large or fine head of hair); *capuchin* (Fr. capuce, a hood), lit. a hooded monk; *captain* (Fr. capitaine); *chief* (L. caput, Ital. capo, Fr. chef. This French word has been naturalized also in German as chef and in Spanish as jef, besides other words having the same sense in those languages), *achieve* (Fr. achever, Span. acabar), *mischievous* (lit. wrong-headedness); *precipice* and *precipitous* (L. praeceps = prae + caput, head-first). The words *cattle* and *chattel*, also, belong here (L. capitalia, n. pl. neut. of capitalis, lit. principal things, Norman, chattel). The German correspondent of caput, in sense — haupt (Gothic haubith, Ang. Sax. heafud, Eng. *head*, etc.), is doubtless, as claimed by Kuhn, not derived from the same root with it at all, but from the same source with Sk. (Vedic) ka-kubha, the head.

41. Caro, gen. carnis, flesh, stem, caren (Sk. kravya-m, raw flesh, Gr. κρέας), *carnal*, *carnation* (flesh-color), *carnelian* a stone of *flesh-red* hue), *incarnadine* (flesh-red), *incarnate*, *carnage* (referring not so much to the act or result, as to the sight of horror), *carnival* (L. carni vale, lit. farewell to meat). Here belong, also, L. cruor (Eng. *gore*), which see, and cruentus, bloody, Sk. krâra-s, bloody; Lith. krauja-s. blood.

42. *Caulis*, a stalk or stem (Gr. *καυλός*. Cf. as of same probable origin with *caulis*, the following words in Latin: *collis*, *columna*, *calmen*, *celsus*, and *excellere*, with Gr. *κολωνός* and *κολοφών*, a summit), *cauliflower* (lit. a stalk-flower), *kale* (Germ. *kohl*), *brocoli*, lit. brown or purple *cauliflower* (Fr. *brocoli*, Germ. *broccoli* = braun kohl).

43. *Cavare*, to hollow out (cf. *σκάπτω*, I hollow out, from which Gr. *σκάφη*, a light boat, L. *scapha*, Germ. *schiff*, Eng. *skiff* and *ship*; viewed as being hollowed out, like a *canoe*, from *canna*, a reed, which see; or, a *vessel* (Fr. *vaisseau*, L. *vas*, a vase). With *σκάπτω* is connected, also, Germ. *schaben*, Eng. *shave*, and L. *scabere*, Eng. *scab*; as well as Germ. *schieben*, *schob*, *geschoben*, and Eng. *shove* and *scoop*, and Germ. *schief*, *shelving*, etc., Eng. *skew*). From *cavare* come Eng. *cave*, *cavern*, *excavate*, *cage* (L. *cavea*, M. L. *gab-bia*, Fr. *cage*).

44. *Cedere*, *cessum*, to go to, on, or away (cf. *χάζομαι*, I retire), *cede*, *cession*; *cease* (L. *cessare*, freq. form), *cessation*, *abcess* (L. *abs* +), *accede*, *access* and *accession*, *concede*, *decease* (L. *decedere*, to depart), *exceed*, *incessant*, *intercede* (lit. to go between), *precede*, *precedent*, *proceed*, *process*, and *procession*, *recede*, *recess*, *succeed*, *success*, *ancestors* (Fr. *ancêtres*, for orig. *ancestres*, M. L. *ancessores*, for *antecessores*), *predecessors* (Fr. *predecesseurs* = *prae* + *decedere*).

45. *Centum*, a hundred (Sk. *çatam*, Gr. *ἑκατον* = *ἔν κατον*, one hundred; the Latin being but a nasalized form of this), a *cent*, *century*, *centurion*, *hundred* (cf. for correspondences of form, Sk. *çvan*, a dog, Gr. *κύων*, L. *canis*, and Germ. *hund*). So, *thousand* seems to come from this same root (Germ. *tausend*, Old Germ. *dûsunt* = *dus* or *thus* — for Gothic *taihun*, Sk. *daçan*, Gr. *δέκα*, and *hund*, for *hundert*).

46. *Cernere*, *crevi*, *cretum*, and originally also *certum*, to separate one from another, to discern (Sk. *kri*, to separate, Gr. *κρίνω*, I separate, distinguish, etc., from which come *κρίσις*, a decision, Eng. *crisis*, and *κριτής*, a judge, Eng. *critic* and *critical*, and *κριτήριον*, Eng. *criterion*, and *ὑπόκρισις*, lit. the acting of a part on a stage, under a mask, Eng. *hypocrisy* — like, for sense, L. *persona* = *per*, through, and *sonare*,

to sound, i. e. a mask, Eng. *person*). From *certus*, orig. part. form, come *certain*, *ascertain*, *certify*, and *certificate* (L. *certum* + *facere*), *concert* (L. *con*, together, and *certare*, to strive, a freq. form of *cernere*, sup. *certum*, lit. to decide by a contest) and *disconcert*. From *cernere* come, also, *concern* (M. L. *concernere*), *concrete*, *decree*, *decretal* (L. *decernere*), *discern* and *discreet*, *discriminate*, *excrete*, *excrement*, *secrete*, *secret*, and *secretary*. From the same root come, also, *crime* (Gr. *κρίμα*, L. *crimen*, lit. an accusation) and *criminate*.

47. *Circus*, a ring, a hoop (Sk. *kakra-s*, a wheel, Gr. *κίρκος* and *κρίκος*, a ring), *circus*, *circle* (L. *circulus*, dim.) *circulate*, *circuit* (L. *circuire*), *search* (Fr. *chercher*, It. *cercare*, M. L. *circare*, to go around after) *recherché* (Fr. do.). From *circum*, prep., an orig. acc. of *circus*, we have also the prefix *circum-* as in *circumjacent*.

48. *Clarus*, clear, whether in sound or sight (Gr. *γαλῆρός* and *γαλημός*, and also *ἀγάλλω* and *ἀγλαός*, Germ. *glanz*, Eng. *glance*), *clear*, *clarify*, *claret* (because so clear), *clarion* and *clarionet*, from their clear sound (Fr. *clairon* and *clarinette*), *declare* (L. *declarare*, lit. to make clear), *clairvoyant* (Fr. do., lit. seeing clearly), *eclaircize* (Fr. *eclaircir*, M. L. *exclarare*).

49. *Claudere*, *clausum*, to shut (*κλείω*, I shut, and *κλήξ*, a key, L. *clavis*, Fr. *cléf*, Eng. *clavicle* and *clef*), *clause* (viewed as distinct, by itself), *close*, *closet*, *cloister* (L. *claustrum*, Germ. *kloster*, Fr. *cloître*), *conclude*, *enclose*, *exclude*, *include*, *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*.

50. *Clinare*, obs. to lean on or towards (Gr. *κλίνω*, from which come Eng. *clinic*, Gr. *κλινικός*, belonging to a bed; *climax*, Gr. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, and *climacteric*; and *climate* and *clime*, Gr. *κλίμα*, a slope, a zone). From *clinare* come *client* (L. *cliens*, dependent on), *cliff* (L. *clivus*, Gr. *κλιτύς*), *activity*, *declivity*, *proclivity*, *decline*, *declension*, *incline*, *recline*. To *lean* is probably from same root (Germ. *lehnen*, L. *clinare*).

51. *Contra*, against (an old abl. adj. form of a comp. of *cōn* or *cum*, Sk. *sam*, Gr. *σύν*. Cf., for comp. form, *inter*, *praeter*, and *subter*, from *in*, *prae*, and *sub*; and, for both

form and case, extra, intra, etc. for contera, extera, etc. sc. parte), *contrary*, *contradict* (+ dicere), counter (Fr. contre), *counteract* (+ agere), *encounter*, and *rencounter* (Ital. incontrare, Span. encontrar, and Fr. rencontrer), *counterpart*, *control* (Fr. controlle = contre rolle, or counter role, a check-book for keeping accounts straight). *Country* is probably from contrarius (vid. Fr. contrée, M. L. contrata and contreta, probably cont. from contraria terra or contra-terra). Cf. Germ. gegend, the country, for sense, from gegen, over against, i. e. the eye.

52. Conus, a cone (Sk. çô, to sharpen to a point, with which cf. L. cautes, a sharp rock, cos, a whetstone, and Sk. çana-s, a whetstone, Eng. *hone*, Gr. κώνος, a cone), *cone*, *coin* (Fr. coin, a corner and coin, which was at first made in the form of a wedge, L. cuneus), *corner* (L. cuneus, Fr. encognure).

53. Coquere, coctum, to cook, bake, etc. (Sk. pach, to cook, Gr. πέσσειν for orig. form πέκρειν, a strengthened form of the simple root πεκ. For the correspondence of the labial (p) in pach and root πεκ with the guttural (c) in coquere, cf. Gr. ἵππος for orig. ἵκφος, with L. equus, and so ἔπομαι and sequor, etc.), *cook*, *cookery*, *cooky* (Germ. kuchen, cake), and *cake*, *kitchen* (Germ. küche, M. L. cocina, Fr. cuisine), *culinary* (L. culina and colina, cont. from orig. form coquolina, formed from coquus, like inquilinus, a sojourner, from incola), *kiln* (L. culina, Sax. cylv), *cockney*, a term of reproach (L. coquinus), *precocious* (L. praecoquus).

54. Cor (stem, cord), the heart (Sk. hard, hrid and hridaya, Gr. καρδία and κῆρ), *heart* (Germ. herz, Gothic, hairto), *hearty*, *dishearten*, *cordial*, *accord* (M. L. accordare), *concord*, *concordance*, *discord*, *recórd* and *récord*, *core* (Ital. cuore), *courage* (Fr. courage, from coeur, the heart), *encourage*, *discourage*, *mercy* (L. misericordia, Fr. merci).

55. Corona, a crown (Gr. κορωνός. Cf. also κορύσσω, and L. corusco, and κέρας, and cornu, and καρνόν, and Sk. çarni-s, a horn), *crown*, *coronet* (dim.), *coronal*, *corollary* (L. corolla for coronola, lit. an inference viewed as *crowning* another truth), *coroner* (orig. devoted to affairs of the crown).

56. Crates, wicker-work (Germ. krätze), *crate*, *grate* (Ital. grata, lattice-work), *crash* (Fr. ecraser, to break or bruise), *craze* (lit. to break to pieces). *Crush*, also, seems to be connected with *crash*, like *rash* and *rush* with each other.

57. Creare, to produce or make (Sk. kri and kar. Cf. also Sk. kartri-s, a maker, and L. creator), *create*, *recreate*. From crescere (incept. of creare) come *crescent*, *decrease*, *increase*, *increment*, *accrue* (Fr. accroître, part. accru), *recruit* (Fr. recrôître). With creare cf. also Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and caerimonia (Eng. ceremony), religious rites (in her honor, originally).

58. Cruor, blood. See caro (Sk. root kru lies at the base of this word, as of caro, and possibly of crux—, as found in Sk. kravi-s, and kravya-m, raw or bloody flesh, and Sk. krûra-s, bloody —), *crude* (L. crudus, for cruidus), *cruel* (L. crudelis). *Rudo* (L. rudis) is a weakened form of crudus. Cf. also with L. crudus, raw, old Germ. hrâo, Germ. roh, Eng. raw and rough. The Gr. κρύος, chilliness, shudder, and κρυμός (referring to the natural effects of the sight of blood), perhaps belong here, and with them κρύσταλλος (ice, chilliness), Eng. *crystal* (looking like ice).

59. Crux, a cross (cf. κερκίς, a beam, from κέρκω and κρέκω), *crucial*, *crucify*, *excruciate*, *cross* (Ital. croce, Span. cruz), *crusade* (Fr. croisade), *crossier* (Fr. crosse), *cruise* and *cruiser* (Fr. croiser and croiseur, referring to the constant tacking necessary in sailing). Here place, also, Eng. *crook*, *crotch*, and *crutch* (M. L. croca, Ital. croccia, Germ. krücke) and *crotchet* and *crochet* (Fr. crocher).

60. Cura, care (probably from cavere, to take care, for cavira, or cavra, as the earlier form), *care*, *cure*, *curate*, *accurate* (= dare curam ad), *incurable*, *procure* (i. e. curare, to care, pro, for, beforehand), *secure* (se, without, cura, care), *sure* (Fr. sûr), *assure*, *insure*, *reassure*.

61. Currere, cursum, to run, *current*, *curricule*, *concur* (lit. to run together), *concourse*, *course* and *courser*, *discourse*, *discursive*, *excursion*, *incur* and *incursion*, *intercourse* (lit. a running between), *occur*, *precursor*, *recur*, *succour*. *Courier*,

also, belongs here (Fr. *courir*), and *corsair* (Span. *corsario*, from verb *corsear*, L. *cursare*).

61. *Cutis*, the skin as a covering (*κεύθω*, I cover or hide, from which Eng. *coat*. Cf. Gr. *κύτος* and *σχύτος*. Here belongs Germ. *hüten*, to cover, from which come Germ. *hut*, Eng. *hat*; *hütte*, Eng. *hut*; and *haut*, Eng. *hide*. For correspondence of sense, in Germ. *haut*, a skin, and Gr. *κεύθειν*, to cover, cf. the connection of the verb to hide, in Eng., and a hide), *cuticle*. From *σχύτος* comes L. *scutum*, a shield; from the dimin. of which, *scutula*, comes Germ. *schüssel*, Eng. *scuttle*, an oblong, round, shallow vessel, named from its resemblance, in form, to a shield; as is a harp (*ἄρπη*) from its similitude to a sickle.

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62. *Damnum*, harm, loss (*ζημία*, Cretan *δαμία*. Cf. as from same source, L. *domare*, Gr. *δαμάω*, I subdue), *damn* (L. *damnare*), *condemn* (L. *condemnare*), *indemnify* and *indemnity* (L. *indemnitas*), *damage* (Fr. *dommage*, M. L. *damegium*), *danger* (Fr. *danger*, M. L. *domigerium* and *dangerium*).

63. *Dare*, to give, stem *da* (Sk. *dâ*, stem *do*, Gr. *δίδομι*, from which come Eng. *dose*, Gr. *δόσις*; and *antidote*, Gr. *αντιδοτος*. Cf. also, Sk. *dâtâr*, a giver, Gr. *δοτήρ* and L. *dator*; and Sk. *dânam*, a gift, and L. *donum*), *date* (a given day), *dative*; *abdomen* (hidden from view); *add* (*ad* + *dare*); *condition* (*condere*, lit. to put together), *abscond* and *recondite*; *mandate* (*manus* + *dare*), *command* (Fr. *commander* = L. *con* + *manus* + *dare*), *demand* (*de* + *manus* + *dare*); *commend* and *recommend* (L. *commendare* = *con* + *mandare*), *edit* (lit. to give forth), *perdition* (L. *perdere* = *dare*, to give, per, through, or out), *trade* (L. *tradere*, lit. to give over, from one to another), and *tradition*; *vend* (*venum* + *dare*, to give to sale), *render* and *rent* (Fr. *rendre* and *rente*, L. *reddere*), *dowry* and *dotal*, and *endow* and *endowment* (L. *dos*, *dotis*). From *donare*, a strengthened form of *dare*, come *donate* and *abandon* (Fr. *abandonner* = *ad bannum donare*). *Surrender* is a corrupted Anglicised form of the French reflexive verb, *se rendre*; *rendezvous* is the French "report yourselves" (from *rendre*, etc.).

64. Decem, ten (Sk. daçan, Gr. *déca*), *ten* (Germ. *zehen*), *decimal*, *decimate*, *dime* (Fr. *dîme*, orig. *disme*, L. *decimus*), *dean* (L. *decanus*, the superior of *ten* prebendaries, Span. *dean*, pronounced as a dissyllable, Fr. *doyen*), *thousand* (see L. *centum*).

65. Dens, stem dent, a tooth (Sk. *danta-s*, Gr. *ὀδοῦς*, stem *ὀδοντ*, Lith. *danti-s*, Goth. *tunthus*, Germ. *zahn*, Eng. *tooth*. Cf. also, Sk. *daç*, and *danç*, to bite, Gr. *δάκνω*), *dentist*, *dentifrice* (*fricare*, to rub), *indent*.

66. Dicere, dictum, to say (Sk. *diç*, to show, etc., Gr. *δεικνυμι*), *diction*, *dictionary*, *addict*, *edict*, *index*, *indict* and *indite*, *predict*, *verdict* (*verum* + *dicere*), *interdict* (lit. to say between, or in the way of). From *dicare*, to say much, or strongly, a freq. form of *dicere*, come *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate* and *predicament*, *vindicate* (L. *vindicare* = *venum* + *dicare*, to call or claim as one's own by sale), and *avenge*, *revenge*, and *vengeance* (Fr. *venger*, etc., from L. *vindicare*). The words *judge* (Fr. *juger*, L. *judicare* = *jus* + *dicere*), and *preach* (Fr. *prêcher*, Germ. *predigen*, L. *praedicare*) belong here.

67. Dies, a day (Sk. *div*, to shine, and *divâ*, adv. abl. on a day; cf. for form L. *diu*. Cf. also, Sk. *dyu-s*, day and sky. Here belong L. *deus*, God, Sk. *dêva-s*, Lith. *devas*, and also Gr. *Ζεὺς*, Boeotian *Δεὺς*, gen. *Διός*; Sk. *Dyâu-s*, gen. *Divas*; L. *Jûpiter*, gen. *Jovis*, Oscan, *Djovis*; L. *Diespiter* and *Jupiter* are double forms of the same compound Sk. original *Dyâu-s* + *pitar*, or father of the sky or light. *Juno* for *Jovino*, and *Diana* for *Djana*, as well as *Janus*, all refer to the worship of light by the early Indo-European mind), *dial*, *diary*, *diurnal* (L. *diurnus*), *journal* (L. *diurnus*, Ital. *giorno*, Fr. *jour* and *journal*, belonging to a day, M. L. *journal*), *journey* (Fr. *journée*, a day's toil), *journeyman*, *adjourn* (Fr. *ajourner*, M. L. *adjornare*). Here, also, belong *day* (Germ. *tag*), and *dawn* (Germ. *tagen*). In Sansk. *danh* and *dagh*, mean to shine, as well as *div*; and in Sk. *dava*, fire, for orig. *daghva*, and *div*, for perhaps, orig. *dighv*, the two roots, *dagh* and *div* may meet in one.

68. Dignus, worthy (Sk. *daça-s*, glory. Cf. Gr. *δόξα* and

δοκέω, Eng. *-doxy* and *dogma*. See also δίκαιος, just, Sk. diç, to show; and also L. dicere, and discere, as well as Gr. δάκτυλος and Lat. digitus. L. decere and decus may belong here also), *dignity*, *condign*, *deign* (M. L. dignare, Ital. degnare, Fr. daigner), *disdain* (L. dedignari, Span. desdeñar), *indignity*, *indignant*.

69. Discus, a quoit, a dish (Gr. δίσκος, a round plate), *discus*, *disc*, *dish*, *desk* (Germ. tisch, a table), *dais* (Fr. dais).

70. Domare, to subdue (Sk. dam, to conquer, Gr. δαμάω, Germ. zähmen, Eng. *tame*. See, also, L. damnus.) From domare comes dominus (Sk. damana-s), lit. a subduer, from which come Eng. *dominion*, *domineer*, *domain* (L. dominium. Fr. domaine), *domination*, *predominate*. Here, too, belong *don* (L. dominus, Span. don), and *donna* (L. domina, Span. dona and duena), *dame* (L. domina, Fr. dame), *damsel* (Fr. demoiselle, dimin.), *madam* (Fr. madame, lit. my lady), *dam*.

71. Domus, a house (Sk. dama-s, a house, Gr. δόμος, δῶμα, and δῶ, a house, and δέμω, I build), *domestic*, *domesticate*, *domicile* (domicilium = prob. domus + cella), *dome* (Fr. dôme, orig. dosme, Germ. dom). The word *timber* (Germ. zimmer, materials for building, a building), is connected prob. with δέμω.

72. Ducere, ductum (perhaps Sk. duh, to draw down, may belong here. Goth. tiuhan, from which Fr. touer and Eng. *tow*), *duct*, *ductile*, *duke* (L. dux), lit. a military leader, *doge* (Ital. do.), *abduct*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *conduct*, *conduit*, *deduce*, *deduct*, *educe*, and *educate* (lit. to lead forth from, i. e. the first rude state), *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *product*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *subdue* (L. subducere, to lead under, i. e. the yoke. Cf. for sense, subjugate).

73. Duo (Sk. dvi, masc. nom. dvâu, and neut. dve), *dual*, *duel* (L. duellum), *duet*, *two* (Germ. zwei), *twice*, *twain*, *twinn*, *twine*, *twist* (cf. Germ. zwist, from zwei, two), *between* and *betwixt*, *twilight* (i. e. doubtful light. Cf. for sense, Germ. zweifel, doubt = zwei, two, i. e. ways, and fallen, to fall, and also L. dubius = duae viae), *double* (Gr. διπλοῦς, L. duplus, Germ. doppel), *duplicity* (L. duplex = duo + plicare),

duplicate. So the adverbial numeral *bis*, twice, in Latin, as in Eng. *bisect*, is for orig. *dis* (Gr. $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ for $\delta\acute{\delta}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$). The orig. form *dis* appears less changed in the inseparable Lat. prep. *dis*, as in Eng. *discuss* (lit. to shake in two). Lat. *viginti* is also for orig. *dviginti*, Eng. *twenty* (Germ. *zwanzig*). The archaic form, likewise, of *bellum* was *duellum* (lit. a strife between two), from which come *bellicose*, *belligerent* (+ *gerere*), *rebel*. Lat. *bonus* was, too, originally *duonus*, from whence come Eng. *bonny*, *boon*, *bounty* (Fr. *bonté*), *embonpoint* (Fr. *do.*, lit. in good point), *bonfire* (lit. a good fire. Cf. Fr. *feu de joie*, and Germ. *freudenfeuer*), *benefice*, and *benefit* (*bene* + *facere*), *benediction* and *benison* (L. *benedicere*, Fr. *bénir* and *bénison*), *benign*, *benignant* (L. *benignus*), *benevolent*. From *bellus*, fair, handsome, for *benulus*, a dimin. form of *bonus* (cf. for change of vowel, *vester*, your, from *vos*, you), come *belle*, *embellish*, *belles lettres* (lit. fine writing), *beau* (Fr. *beau*), and *beauty*.

74. $\Delta\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, I dip (a strengthened form of $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega$, I go into), *dip*, *dipper*, *dive*, *dove* (Germ. *tauben*, to dive), lit. the diving bird (its other name, pigeon, L. *pipio(n)*, is given from its *piping* sound). From Germ. *tauben* come also prob. Eng. *tope* and *toper* (lit. one constantly dipping into liquor), Germ. *tauchen*, to duck, may also belong here, Eng. *duck*.

E.

75. *Ex*, prep. forth from, out of (Gr. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ orig. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\iota\varsigma$), *extra* (L. *do.* Cf. for form, *contra*, *intra*, etc.), *exterior*, *extreme*, *external*, *extraneous*, *estranged* and *strange* (L. *extraneus*, Span. *estrangero*), *extraordinary* (+ *ordo*, order), *extravagant* (+ *vagari*, to wander), *extrinsic* (L. *extrinsecus*), *exotic* ($\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$).

F.

76. *Facere*, *factum*, to make (Sk. *bhāvayâ*, causative form of *bhû*, to be, i. e. to make to be. Cf. L. *fi*, *fui*, and Gr. $\phi\acute{\iota}\omega$, as correlates of *bhû*. Here, perhaps, belongs Gothic *bagvan*, Germ. *bauen*, to build, and *baum*, a tree, Eng. *beam*), *face* (L. *facies*, lit. that which makes the chief impression),

features (Ital. *fattura*, L. *factura*), *façade* (Fr. *do.*), *facile*, *faculty* (power to do), *fact* (a thing done), *faction* (a party engaged in the doing of a given thing), *fashion* (L. *factio*, Fr. *façon*, the common way of doing things), *factory*, *manufacture* (+ *manus*, the hand), *facetious* (lit. *doing* a clever thing), *feat* (L. *factum*, Fr. *fait*), something done, i.e. marvellously, *defeat* (Fr. *defaite*, from *defaire*, to undo), *affair* (Fr. *affaire*), *edify* (L. *edificare*, lit. to build, as a house), *satisfy* (L. *satisfacere*), *counterfeit* (Fr. *contrefaire* = L. *contra facere*), *forfeit* (Fr. *forfaire* = L. *foras* + *facere*), *surfeit* (Fr. *surfaire* = L. *super* + *facere*), *traffic* (Fr. *trafiquer* = L. *trans* + *facere*, as L. *tradere*, Eng. *trade* = L. *trans* + *dare*). Several common derivatives, from L. prepositional compounds, also belong here, as *affect* and *affectation*, *benefaction*, *confectionary*, *deficient*, *effect*, *efficacious*, and *efficient*, *infect*, *perfect*, *prefect*, *proficient*, *refectory*, *suffice*, *superficial*, and also the following, more immediately through the French, *deface*, *efface*, *surface*. *Profit* is L. *profectus* and Ital. *profitto*, Fr. *profit*.

77. *Fallere*, *falsum* (Sk. *sphal* and *sphul*, to waver, to fall, Gr. *σφάλλω*. Cf. also *σφάλμα*, a fall, a fault, *σφαλερός*, slippery, and *ἀσφαλής*, safe, a priv.), *false*, *fault*, *fall* (Germ. *fallen*), to *fell* (Germ. *fällen*), *faller* (Span. *faltar*), *fallacy*.

78. *Fari*, to speak (Sk. *bhâ* and *bhâs*, to shine, Gr. *φαίω*, *φαός*, etc., and *bhash* and *bhan*, to speak, Gr. *φημί* and *φάσκω*. In L. *declaro*, I declare = *de* + *clarus*, clear, the style of connection between *φημί*, I say, and *φαίω*, I shine, is well illustrated). From *φημί* comes Eng. *emphasis* and *prophet*; from *fari* come *fate*, *fame*, *famous* and *infamous* and *defame*, *fable*, *fabulous*, *affable*, *ineffable*, *infant* (L. *in-fans*, one that cannot speak. Cf. Gr. *νήπιος*, *nefarious* (not to be described), *multifarious*, *preface* and *prefatory* (L. *prefatio*, etc.). Here, also, belongs *fane* (lit. a dedicated place), and *profane* (lit. before or outside of the temple, i.e. unconsecrated, or unhallowed). From *fateri*, a strengthened form of *fari* (like *βατέω*, of stem *βά* in *βαίω*) comes *confess* (L. *confiteri*).

79. *Fendere*, obs. to ward off (cf. Gr. *δεινώ*, to strike,

wound, or dash down. Cf. for similarity of correspondence, *relino* and *tendo*), *fend*, *fender*, *fence*, *defend* and *defense*, *offend* and *offense*, *infest* (L. *infestus* for *infensitus*).

80. *Feo*, obs. I bring forth (Gr. *φύω*, I produce, from which *physical*, *physics*, *metaphysics*, and *physic*, as being the use of *natural* helps; Sk. *bhû*, to be. Cf. L. *fui* and *fin*), *feminine* and *female* (L. *femina*, lit. one who brings forth). From *foetus* come *foetal* and *effete* (lit. having just brought forth), *fecundity* (L. *fecundus*), *felicity* and *infelicity* (L. *felix*, lit. producing much).

81. *Ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*, for *tlatum*, to bear, bring, yield (Sk. *bhar*, Persian *ber*, Gr. *φέρω*, from which Eng. *metaphor*; and Germ. *bären*, from which Eng. *bear*, *bier*, Germ. *bahre*), *fertile*, *fortitude* (L. *fortis*, like, for form, toga from *tego*), and *forte* (*piano forte* means, lit. soft — Lat. *planus*, Ital. *piano* — and strong *forte*), *fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *comfort* (M. L. *confortare*, lit. to strengthen thoroughly), *effort*, *force* (Fr. *force*, Ital. *forza*), *enforce*, *reinforce*, *perforce*, *fortune*, and *fortuitous*, from *fors*, chance. From compound Latin forms come *confer*, *deser*, *differ*, *infer*, *offer*, *prefer*, *proffer*, *refer*, *suffer*, *transfer*. From supine *latum*, for *tlatum* (of same root with *tuli*, *tolerare*, and Gr. *τλάω* and *τλητός*), come *collate* and *collation*, *dilate*, *elate*, *illative*, *oblate*, *prelate*, *translate*, and *delay* (L. *dilatatio*, Fr. *délai*). From same root, also, with L. *ferre* are L. *far*, corn and *farina*, Eng. *farina*.

82. *Fides*, *faith* (*πειθω*, I persuade, obey, trust, short stem *πιδ*), *faith*, *fidelity*, *fiduciary*, *confide*, *diffident*, *infidel*, *perfidy*. *Affidavit* (M. L. *affidare*, to bind one's self), and *defy* (Fr. *defier*, M. L. *diffidare*, lit. to forfeit one's word) belong, also, here. From same root comes L. *foedus* (cf. perf. *πέποιδα* of *πειθω*), from which are *federal* and *confederate*.

83. *Figere*, *fixum*, to fix (Gr. *σφίγγω*, I bind together, from which *σφινκτήρ*, the *sphincter* muscle, and *Σφίγγξ*, the *sphinx*, lit. the throttler; see riddle. Cf. for correspondence of form, *fallere* and *σφάλλω*, and *fides* and *σφίδη*), *fix*, *affix*, *infix*, *prefix*, *suffix*, *transfix*. Here belongs Eng. *fit* (noun), L. *fixus*, Ital. *fitto*, like *atto*, from L. *actus*, lit. pierced or struck down; and perhaps also *hit* (L. *fixus*, Span. *hito*, fixed, a mark, etc.;

Span. *h* is the Lat. *f*.) From *figere* comes L. *figura*, Eng. *figure*, *prefigure*, and *transfigure*. *Fingere*, *fictum*, is a strengthened form of *figere* (as *fundere* in present tense is of *fudi* perf. tense), and means, as such, to form or fashion earnestly. While its general sense is much like that of *facere*, how different is the sense of its derivatives. From *ingere* come *feign* (Fr. *feindre*) and *feint*, *fiction*, *fictitious*, *figment*, *effigy* (L. *effigies*). *Finis*, the end, is also for *signis*, from *ingere*, and from it come *final*, *finish*, *finite* and *infinite*, *affinity*, *confines*, *define*, *definite* and *indefinite*, *refine*, *fine*, *finance*, and *financier* (lit. one skilful in making ends meet).

84. *Findere*, *fidi*, *fissum* (Sk. *bhid*, Gr. *φείδομαι* sc. *ἐμαυτόν*, lit. I separate myself from; Germ. *beissen*, *biss*, etc., from which *bite*, *bit*, *bitters*), *fissile*, *fissure*, *fibre* (L. *fibris* for *fidibris*), *fillet* (Fr. *filet*, L. *filum* for *fidilum*), *filament*, *file* (the tool, and also a row), lit. something threaded, and *profile* (Ital. *profilo*, Span. *perfil*).

85. *Flagrare* (Sk. *bhrāj*, to shine; cf. *bharga-s*, *splendor*; Gr. *φλέγω*, I burn, I flame. Of same root are L. *fulgere* and *fulmen* for *fulgimen*, and L. *flamen*, a priest; Eng. *refulgent* and *fulminate*), *flagrant*, *conflagration*, *deflagrate*, *flame* (L. *flamma* for *flagma*; cf. Gr. *φλέγμα*, a flame, Eng. *phlegm*, lit. an inflammation), *inflammation*, *flambeau*, *flamingo* (named from its redness).

86. *Fligere*, to strike (*πλήσσω*, root *πλωγ*. Cf. L. *plangere* and, through Fr. *complandre*, Eng. *complaint* and *plaint*, and also L. *plectere*, to beat or punish, and *plectrum*. See, also, *plaga*), *afflict*, *conflict*, *inflict*, *profligate* (L. *profligare*, to strike or dash to the ground), *flagellate*, and *flail* (L. *flagellum*, Germ. *flegel*), and *flog*.

87. *Fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow (Sk. *plu*, to flow, L. *pluere*, to rain. Cf. also L. *flere*, to weep, and Gr. *φλύω*, *φλύζω*, and *φλέω*, and also *βλύω*, I spout or bubble, and L. *bullā*, a bubble, and *bullare*, to boil, Eng. *boil* and *bubble*), *fluent*, *fluid*, *flow*, *flood* (L. *fluctus*, Germ. *fluth*), *float* (L. *fluitare*), *fluctuate*, *fleet* and *flotilla* (M. L. *flotta*, Fr. *flotte*), *flux*, *fluxions*, *affluent*, *confluent*, *conflux*, *effluence*, *efflux*, *influence*, *refluent*, *reflux*, *superfluous*.

88. Foris, door (Sk. dvâr and dvâra-m, Gr. *Σύρα*, Germ. thür and thüre, Lith. durys, doors), *door*, *foreign* (Ital. foraneo, Fr. forain), *forest* (Ital. foresta, from fore and fuora, out of doors, L. foras), *forum* and *forensic* (L. forum, a large, open field, where elections were held, etc.). *Forage* also (Ital. foraggio) probably belongs here, (as being found without).

87. Frangere, fractum, to break (Sk. bhanj, Gr. *ρήγνυμι* for *Frήγνυμι*; Germ. brechen, brach gebrochen, from which Eng. words break, brake, and breach), *fragment*, *fracture*, *fraction*, *fructious* (disposed to break things), *fragile* and *frail* (L. fragilis, Fr. frêle, orig. fresle), *infraction*, *refrangible*, *refract*, *fringe* (M. L. frangia, Fr. frange).

88. Frigere, to be cold (Gr. *φρίσσω* for *φρικτω*. Cf. also *ρυγέω* and L. rigere, Eng. rigid), *frigid*, *fresh* (L. frigidus, Ital. fresco, Germ. frisch, Fr. frais), the etymological idea being that of coolness; *freshet*, *freshman*, *refresh*, *fresco* (as being painted on fresh plaster), *refrigerator*, *freeze*, *froze*, and *frost* (Germ. frieren, fror, gefroren); *frisk* (i. e. to act fresh).

89. Frons, stem front, the forehead (Sk. bhru-s, Gr. *ὄφρυς*, o euphonic), *front*, *frontlet*, *frontispiece*, *frontier* (M. L. frontaria), *affront* (Ital. affrontare, Fr. affronter), *confront*, *effrontery*, *frown* (Fr. refrogner), *brow* (Germ. braune, as in augenbraune, eye-brows).

90. Fundere, fusum, to pour forth. (Cf. at least Gr. *χέω*, *χεύσω*, stem *χv*; Sk. juhomi, perhaps. From *χέω*, the Gr. correspondent of fundere in sense, if not in identity of origin, comes Eng. *chemistry*, which should be spelled chymistry, Gr. *χυμική*, sc. *τέχνη*, lit. the pouring or mixing art; cf. also Gr. *χημεία*, Fr. chimie, and Germ. chymie, also Eng. alchemy —, al- being the Arabic article the. With *χυτός*, adj., poured forth, belongs L. gutta, a drop. The Germ. giessen, also, goes with Gr. *χέω*, *χύσω*, and its Eng. derivatives *gush*, Germ. gusz; *gust*; *ghost*, Germ. geist, like, for sense, L. spiritus, Eng. *spirit*, from spirare, to blow; *gas*, Germ. gase, with which cf. also gäschen, to foam up, and *yeast*). From fundere come *to found* (lit. to pour forth, i. e. liquid

metal), and *foundery*, *confound* (lit. to pour things together), *confuse* and *confusion*, *diffuse*, *effusion*, *profuse*, *refuse* (noun), *suffuse*, and also *futile* (L. *futilis*, lit. poured, or pouring, away).

91. *Fundus*, the bottom of anything (Sk. *budhna-s*, the ground, Gr. *πύθμην* and *πύδαξ*, the bottom of a vessel, Germ. *boden*, Eng. *bottom*), to *found* (i. e. establish), *foundation*, *fundament*, *fundamental*, *profound*, and *profundity* (L. *profundus*, Fr. *profond*), *fund* (lit. a sound money basis).

G.

92. *Gelu*, cold, frost (Sk. *jala-s* and *jalita-s*, cold), *gelid*, *glacier* (L. *glacies*), *glass* (L. *glacies*, Fr. *glace*, both ice and glass, Germ. *glas*. Cf. for sense, Gr. *κρύσταλλος* ice and a crystal), *glaze* and *glazier*, *congeal* (L. *congellare*), *chill* and *cold* (Germ. *kalt*). For phonetic connection of *chill* with Germ. *kalt*, cf. also Eng. *child* and Germ. *kind*.

93. *Gamba*, a leg (cf. Sk. *gâ* and *gam*, to go, with which it may be connected, Germ. *gehen* and Eng. *go*. From Germ. *gehen*, come also Eng. *gangway*, *gang*, and *gate*, Germ. *gasse*). From *gamba* come Eng. *gambol* (Fr. *gambiller*, lit. to frisk with the legs); *jamb* (Fr. *jambe*), *ham* (Span. *jamón*, *j* being pronounced as *h* in Spanish; Germ. *hamme*), *hammer* (Germ. *hammer*, the leg, a hammer. So, in Gr. *σφύρα*, a hammer, compared with *σφυρόν*, the lower part of the leg, we have the same idea; and how exact is the resemblance in nature!)

94. *Gerere*, *gestum*, to bear; *germ* (L. *germen*. Cf. Lith. *zelnen*, a germ, from *zelu*, to grow), *germinate*, *gem* (L. *gemma*, an assimilated form of *germa*, the bud or eye of a plant), *gesture*, *gesticulate*, *congeries*, *congestion*, *digest*, *ingest*, *suggest* (cf. for style of form and sense, *succour*, L. *succurrere*, lit. to run under; *support*, and also Eng. *understand*), *vicegerent*. Here belong, also, *exaggerate* (L. *exaggerare* = *ex* + *agger*, which is but *ad* + *gerere*), *augury* (L. *augurium* = *avis* + *gerere*, taken from the flight of birds), *inaugurate*.

95. *Gignere*, *genitum*, stem, *gen*, reduplicate, to beget, to bear (Sk. *jan*, to beget; cf. *janitrî*, a father; and Gr. *γενναία*,

I beget, and γίγνομαι, stem γεν, redup. I become. Cf. also, γυνή, a woman, lit. a bearer, Sk. janī; Lat. cunnus; and also Eng. *quean* and *queen*), *genius* (lit. inborn talent), *ingenious* *ingenuous* (the heathen experience of the ancients was, that whatever fine dispositions any possessed, were born in them, and were matters of blood, rather than of personal virtue and effort), *genial* (by nature, the implication is again), *pregnant* (L. praegnans, lit. producing beforehand, cf. Gr. γεννάω), *progeny* and *progenitor* (L. progenies, etc.). From L. ingenium comes, also, *engine* (Fr. engin), referring, like *artillery*, from art to the idea of the mechanical talent displayed. From gen. root of gignere comes *genus* (Sk. janu-s, Gr. γένος, Germ. kind, and Eng. *kin*, *kindred*, *kind*, both noun and adj., *akin*, *manikin*, and *child*), and from L. genus come Eng. *genus*, *genuine* (L. genuinus, lit. innate, natural), *generic*, *general*, *generous* (L. generosus, lit. of noble birth, and, by implication, of noble mind), *generate*, *degenerate*, *regenerate*, *gender* (L. genus, Fr. gendre). L. gens is, also, but a contraction of genus (cf. Sk. jāti, a family), from which are Eng. *gentile* (of another nation, to a Jew, than a Jew), *gentle*, and *gentleman*, and *genteel* (L. gentilis, lit. belonging to a family of character). So, in Fr., gentle and genteel are expressed by such words as *bien né*, well born, *de bonne famille*, of good family, *de bon genre*, of a good genus or kind.

96. Granum, grain, seed (Sk. gras, to devour, Gr. γράω and γράϊνω, I devour, and γράστυς, Eng. *grass*. Cf. L. gramen, grass, and Eng. *graminivorous*), *grain*, *granulated*, *in-grain*, *granary*, *granite* (as being full of grains), *pomegranate* (L. pomum granatum, an apple full of grains), *garnet* (Span. granate, Ital. granato, Fr. grenat), *grenade* (Fr. do.).

97. Gratus, pleasing, agreeable (Sk. haryāmi, I love or desire, Gr. χαίρω, I rejoice, for χαπῶ, stem χαρ, and χαπρός and χαπίς), *grateful*, *gratify*, *grace* (L. gratia, Fr. grace), *gracious*, *disgrace* (lit. out of favor), *gratis* (L. do., for gratiis, lit. just for mere thanks), *ingrate*, *ingratitude*, *gratuitous* (L. gratuitus, done for mere thanks), *gratulate*, *congratulate*. Here, too, belong *agree* (Ital. aggradare, Span. agradar, Fr. agréer, M. L. aggreare), *agreeable* (Fr. agréable, Span. agradable, Ital. aggradevole).

H.

98. Habere, habitum, to have, hold, or keep (habere is probably allied with capere, to take, seize, hold; cf. Goth. hafjan, to take up, and habau, to have, as their similars, both for sense and origin; cf. Gr. κάπτω and κάπη, etc.), *have* (Germ. haben), *behave* (i. e. one's self, like Gr. ἔχειν, in the sense of to be; lit. to have one's self), *habit* (a cloak, as having it on) and *habit* (a custom, as having it permanently in one's life; cf. *custom* and *costume*, from L. consuetudo, stem consuetudin. So *industry* is from L. induo, I wear), *able* (L. habilis, Fr. habile, M. L. abilis), *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*, *rehabilitate*. From this same root come *debit* and *debt*, (from debere = dehibere, lit. to have from another, and so to owe to him), *devoirs* (Fr. devoir, to owe, part. dû), and *due* and *duty*; *debility* (L. debilis for dehabilis), *opprobrium* (L. do. = ob + probrum, for prohibrum), *avoirdupois* (Fr. do., lit. to have, avoir, some weight, du pois).

99. Haerere, haesum, to have, hold, or stick fast to (Sk. hri and har, to seize, to acquire; Gr. αἰρέω, I grasp, from which comes αἵρεσις, from which Eng. heresy, lit. a separate individual choice or course; cf. ἄργέω and also χεῖρ, and old L. hir, the hand, and L. herus, a master, of same probable origin), *adhere*, *adhesive*, *cohere*, *inherent*, *hesitate* (lit. to stick much).

100. Heben, hob, gehoben (Germ.) to throw, to lift up on high; *heave*, *heft*, *heaven* (as being heaved or lifted above one. The L. coelum, Eng. *celestial*, Gr. κοῖλος, refers to the sky as a concave vault), *hoof* (Germ. huf), as being raised in walking, and *hop*,

101. Hora, a limited period of each day (ᾠρα; cf. ὄρος, a limit, and ὀρίζω, I separate from, as a boundary, Eng. *horizon*; cf. Sk. vâra, time), *hour* (Fr. heure; cf. Fr. bonheur, happiness, lit. a good hour, and malheur — and also Germ. uhr, a watch¹), *horologe* (L. horologium) and *horoscope* (+ Gr. σκοπέω).

¹ The word for watch is in French montre, from montrer, to show (L. monstr-

102. Hortus, a garden, lit. an enclosure (Sk. garhan, Gr. *χόπος*, with which cf. L. *cors* and *cohors*, a *court* and a *cohort*, which were numbered originally by being packed within a given enclosure so as to fill it), *court* (Fr. *cour*), *courtier*, *courtly*, *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courtesan*; and also *garden* (Germ. *garten*) and *yard* (cf. for correspondence between Germ. *garten* and *yard*, also Germ. *gestern* and *yesterday*) and *horticulture* (L. *hortus* + *colo*).

I, J.

103. In, into, (orig. endo and indu, Sk. *antar*, within, Gr. *ἐνδον*, *ἐνί*, *eis*, for *ἐντς* and *ἐντός*, within), *in*, *into*, *within*. From *intra* (cf. *contra*, *extra*, etc., for form), an abl. form of orig. adj. *internus*, come *interior* (L. do.) and *intimate* (L. *intimus*, Sk. *antara-s* and *antama-s*), *intestine*, *internal*, *enter* (L. *intro*, *intrare*; cf. with the ending -tro, -trare of this verb, Sk. *tar* and *tri*, to pass on or to).

104. Ire, itum, to go (Sk. *i*, to go, Gr. *εἶμι*, stem *i* reduplicated), *itinerant* (L. *iter*, a journey), *reiterate*, *ambition* (lit. going around, as a candidate), *circuit* (circum +), *coition*, *exit*, *initial* and *initiate*, *obituary* (L. *obitus*, a departure), *perish* and *peril* (L. *perire*, lit. to go through, as in a circle, and L. *periculum*, dim.), *praetor* (L. do. = *prae* + *itor*) *preterite* (L. *praeteritus*, lit. passed by), *sudden* (Fr. *soudain*, L. *subitaneus*), *transit*. From *ambire*, to go around or about, comes L. *ambulare* (cf. L. *postulare* from *poscere*, and *ustulare* from *urere*), and from this come *amble*, *ambulatory* and *perambulate*, and *ambulance* (because the horses that draw it walk). From L. *ambulare* comes Fr. *aller*, and from this *alley* (cf. for sense, *gangway*, from Germ. *gehen*, to go). Several Latin suffixes, with their English correspondents, radicate also in the Latin stem *i* of *ire*, to go: as *es*, *itis* — as L. *comes*, a companion (= L. *cum* + *ire*), Eng. *count* (= *comes belli*); -*itio*(n) — as in *editio*, Eng.

trare); in Italian, *oriulo* and *orologio*, cont. from L. *horologium*; in Spanish, *loj*, from same word. In English, *watch* represents a time-piece, acting as a sentinel of the passing hours.

edition; -iter — as in L. breviter, Eng. *briefly*; and itus — as in divinitus, etc.

105. Jacere, jeci, jactum, to cast or throw (Sk. yâpayâmi, caus. form of ya, to go, I let go, or send; cf. also *ἵκτω*, I send forth, *ἵαλλω*, I throw, as well as *ἵημι*, I send, stem *ἵ*, Sk. ya, reduplicated). Here belong Eng. *abject* (lit. cast away), *adjective*, *conjecture*, *dejected*, *eject*, *inject*, *interjection*, *object* and *objéct*, *próject* and *projéct* and *projectile*, *reject*, *subject*, *ejaculate*, *javelin* (L. jaculum Fr. javeline), *jet* (Fr. jeter, L. jactare, freq. form of jacere).

106. Jocus, a jest, a joke (perhaps for djocus, and so correlate with Sk. div, to play, Lith. jukas, a jest), *joke*, *jocose*, *jocund*, *jocular*, *juggle* (L. joculari, Germ. gaukeln), *jeu d'esprit* (an anglicized French phrase), *jewel* (M. L. jocale, Fr. joyau, Germ. juwel).

107. Jubere, jussum, for jubsum, to ordain (probably a modified form of Sk. yu, to bind, oblige, etc.), *just* (L. justus), *unjust*, *injure* (L. injuria = in jus, contrary to right, which in the word jus is viewed as statutory in its nature; as in their very etymology law, right, fate, are all viewed as matters of formal appointment), *justice*, *justiciary*, *jury*, *juridical*, *jurisdiction*, *jurisconsult*, and also *abjure*, *adjure*, *conjure*, *perjure*, *judge*, (L. judex = jus + dicere), and *judgment* and *ajudicate*, *objurgation* (L. objurgare = ob + jurgo = jus + ago, like purgo = purum + ago).

108. Jungere, junctum, to join (Sk. yuj, yunj, and yunaj, to bind together, Gr. ζεύγνυμι, I join, simple stem ζυγ, as in ζύγον and ζυγώω), *junction*, *join* (Fr. joindre, part. joint), *joiner* and *joint*, *adjoin*, *adjunct*, *conjoin*, *conjunction*, *disjoin*, *enjoin*, *injunction*, *rejoinder*, *subjoin*, *subjunctive*. From jurgum, of which jungere is but a strengthened form, come *conjugal*, *conjugate* (L. conjux), *yoke* (Sk. yugam, equal, Gr. ζύγον, L. jugum, Germ. joch, Lith. jungas), *yeoman*. Here belongs also L. juxta, near by, and Eng. *just* (adv.), *adjust* (M. L. adjuxtare, Fr. ajuster).

K.

109. *Καίω, καύσω*, I burn, *caustic, encaustic, ink* (L. *encaustum*, lit. burned in, Fr. *encre*), *inkling, holocaust* (+ Gr. *ἔλος*, the whole).

110. *Kneifen* and *kneipen* (Germ.), to press, squeeze, or force, *knife* (Germ. *kneif*, Fr. *canif*), *nib, nip*, (Germ. *nippen*), *nibble, sniff*.

111. *Κοῖλος*, hollow (cf. Sk. *kal*, to be hollow, to resound). From same root with *κοῖλος* is L. *coelum*, heaven (lit. the concave overhead), Eng. *celestial*, and L. *caelare*, to engrave or hollow out with art, Eng. *ceiling*, (Span. *cielo*). The Germ. *hohl*, hollow, is of the same radication with Gr. *κοῖλος* and L. *coelum*, from which come Eng. *hollow, hole, hell* (Germ. *hölle*, a pit), or, "the pit." *Holland* is also the hollow land; cf. word *Netherlands*.

112. *Κώμη*, a village (as being inhabited; probably connected with *κείμει*, I am quiet or at ease, and *κοιμάω*, I put to sleep; cf. also *κωμούμαι*, I fall to sleep. For correspondence in analytic sense, cf. L. *vicus*, a village, with its etymological *homotopism οἰκία*). From *κώμη* comes probably *κῶμος*, a village festivity or merrymaking, from which is *κωμῶδία*, a *comedy* (lit. a village song). Here, too, belongs Germ. *heim* (Ang. Sax. *ham*), Eng. *home* and *hamlet* (viewed etymologically as places of repose).

L.

113. *Lacere*, to draw, entice, or allure (Gr. *ἔλκω*, For transposition of form, cf. *rapere* and *ἀρπάζω*, as well as *forma* and *μορφή*), *allective, delicious* (L. *deliciae*), *delectable* (L. *delectare*), *delicate, elicit*, and perhaps *solicit* and *solicitous* (so, in such a case, being the inseparable prep. *se*, apart).

114. *Latus*, broad, for (p)*latus* (Sk. *pratha-s*, breadth, Gr. *πλατύς* and Lith. *platus*, broad, Germ. *platt*, from which come Eng. *plate, platitude, plat, platform, flat, blade*, Germ. *blatt*, a leaf, as being flat, *bladder*; cf. also Gr. *πλάξ*, anything broad, Fr. *planche*, Eng. *plank*, and Gr. *πλακοῦς*, L. *placenta*, Eng. *placenta*), *latitude, oblate* (not from L. *offerre*,

sup. oblatum, but ob + latus). For correspondence of latus and πλατύς, cf. L. lavare, to wash, and Sk. plavaya. Of same origin with πλατύς is πλατανός, the *plane-tree* and *plantain*, and also πλάσσω, I model or form, Eng. *plastic*, and έμπλαστρον, a *plaster*, as being daubed or spread over, from έμπλάσσω, I daub over.

115. Laxus, wide, loose, open; and laxare, to open, unloose, slacken; Eng. *lax*, *laxity*, *relax*, *lease* (L. laxare, Fr. laisser), *release*, *let* (Germ. lassen), *lash* (Fr. laisse), viewed as hanging loose, *leisure* (Fr. loisir, from laxus; cf. loi and roi, from lex and rex).

116. Legere, lectum (Gr. λέγω). Both words agree in the same fundamental sense, viz. to pick out or up. The Gr. λέγω often means I say, and the L. lego, I read (the figure in each case being that of picking up with the eye or voice the letters and sounds of words), *legend* (lit. something worthy to be read), *legible*, *lecture*, *lesson* (L. lectio, Fr. leçon), *collect*, *elect*, *eligible*, *elite* (Fr. élé.), *recollect*, *select*, *diligent* (L. diligere = dis + legere, lit. to choose a thing apart or by itself; cf. for sense *study*, from studium, zeal), and *delight* (L. diligere, as above); *elegant*, (lit. picked out from others. For change of conjugation, cf. *educate*, from educere, to lead out or away from); *intelligent* (= L. intus + legere, lit. to pick up from among, or, to *comprehend*, which also means lit. to hold together in one's hand); *negligent* (= nec + legere, lit. not to pick up, or to be inattentive); *religion* (L. religio, lit. reading over and over again, or pondering, i. e. the things of the gods; cf. for sense *superstitio*, lit. the standing over a thing inquiringly); *legion* (lit. a selected band), *college* (L. collegium, an assembly). From legere comes, also, legare, as an intensive form of it, meaning to choose, appoint, or send out, i. e. as deputy or ambassador; and from legare come *legation*, *legatee*, *legacy*, *allegation*, and *allege* (Fr. alleguer), *colleague* (collega), *litter* (L. lectica, lit. something for picking up and carrying one, Fr. litière). From legare, to appoint, come L. lex, law, and its derivatives *legal*, *legitimate*, *legislate*, *law*, and *loyal* (Fr. loi, cf. Fr. roi, a king, Eng. royal, from rex), *disloyalty*, *alloy* (Fr.

aloi, lit. mixed according to law or standard requirement, i. e. ad legem; cf. for sense, *ordnance*, lit. guns made according to governmental requirements). With *legere* must also be connected L. *locus*, a place (lit. a spot selected or taken); cf. Gr. λέγω and λόγος, a place for lying in wait, and L. *modus* with *metiri*, and *socius* with *sequi*. From *locus* come *locate*, *locality*, *locomotion*, *collocate*, and *dislocate*; *lodge* (L. *locare*, i. e. se, one's self, Fr. *loger*; cf. Fr. *juger*, Eng. *judge*, from L. *judicare*, and Fr. *venger* from L. *vindicare*), *dislodge*; *lieu* (Fr. do., L. *locus*; cf. Fr. *feu*, fire, and L. *focus* and Fr. *peu*, L. *paucus*), and *lieutenant* (Fr. *lieu* + *tenant*, part. of *tenir*, to hold); *loan* (L. *locare*, Fr. *louer*); *couch* (Fr. *coucher*, L. *collocare*, sc. se, one's self. For analytic sense, cf. L. phrase, *componere membra*, to lie down), *accouchment* (Fr. do.), *lucre*, and *lucrative* (L. *lucrum*, gain, from L. *locare*, to loan, i. e. with usury), *allow* (Fr. *allouer*). From λέγω, the Gr. correspondent of *legere*, and λόγος its derivative, come *logic*, *analogue* and *analogy*, *apologue* and *apology*, *dialogue*, *prologue*, *geology*, *syllogism*, *theology*, *teleology*, etc., etc.

117. *Levare*, to lift up, and *levis*, light (Sk. *laghu-s*, light, Lith. *lengvas*, easy, Gr. ἐλαχός, ε being euphonic), *lever*, *leaven* (Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise), *levee* (Fr. do.), *lift*, *levity*, *alleviate* (M. L. *alleviare*, from L. *levis*, light), *relieve* (Fr. *relever* and *relief*), *bas-relief*, *elevate* (L. *elevare*), *aloft*, *aloof*, *loft*, and *lofty* (Germ. *luft*, *luften*, etc.). Here, too, belong *sublime* (L. *sublimis*, contracted from *sublevamis*), the *Levant* (Fr. se *levant*, part. of se *lever*, sc. le soleil; cf. *oriens*, sc. *sol*, Eng. *orient*), and the adj. *light* (Germ. *leicht*, Gr. ἐλαχός, etc.).

118. *Libet* and *lutet*, it is pleasing (Sk. *lubbh*, to desire, and *lubbha-s*, desirous, Gr. λιβτρομαι, I am eager for, Goth. *liub*), *libidinous* (L. *libido*), *love* (Germ. *lieben*), and *lief* (Germ. *lieb*). Cf. also, Gr. λάω, I wish, and λῶστος (Germ. *lust*, desire, and Eng. *lust*, base desire). To this same class of roots belongs L. *liber*, free (for *liberus*, archaic *loebesus*, Gr. ἐλεύθερος, ε being euphonic, lit. having one's own way). From *liber* come *liberty*, *liberate*, *liberal*, *libertine* (lit. freeing

one's self from all restraint; cf. Liber, as a name for Bacchus), *livery* (Fr. livrée, from livrer, to deliver or give freely, because given to servants without charge to them), *deliver* (Fr. délivrer, Span. librar). The L. liberi, children (Gr. ἐλεύθεροι), means lit. free persons, i. e. neither slaves nor citizens, but free.

119. Ligare, to bind (Sk. lag, to cleave to, and ling, to embrace; cf. also, laj, to clothe or cover. Here belongs Ang. Sax. laecan, to take, to lay hold of, Eng. *leech*; cf. also with Sk. liag and lag, Gr. λόγος, a pliant rod, Lith. liguas, pliant, and Gr. λυγίζω, I bend, or twist, etc.), *ligature*, *ligament*, *allegation*, *ally* and *alliance* (Fr. lier and allier, from L. ligare and alligare), *lien* (Fr. do., L. ligamentum), *allegiance* (M. L. allegiantia), *oblige* (L. obligare), *rely* (Fr. lier and relier, L. religare, to bind one's self back to or upon), *liege* (Fr. lige). Here belong, also, *league* (Fr. ligue) and *colleague*.

120. Linere, levi, and livi, litum, to daub, anoint, smear (Sk. limpâmi, I anoint, stem, lip; Lith. limpu, I anoint, infin. lipti, to glue, or stick; Gr. ἀλείφω, I daub, cf. λίπας, fat, oil), *liniment*, *letter* (L. litera, for linitera, from being made in wax by the stylus), *literary*, *literature*, *belles lettres* (lit. fine letters or writings), *alliterative*, *obliterate*.

121. Lingere, to lick, to lick up; cf. L. ligurire (Sk. lih, for ligh, and rih, to lick, Gr. λείγω, I lick, and λυγμάω, I am dainty), *lick* (Ital. leccare, Germ. lecken, Fr. lecher), *relish* (lit. to lick up again), *lingual* (L. lingua, the tongue), *linguist*, *language* (Fr. langue and langage).

122. Linquere, lictum, to leave, stem, lic (Sk. ric; cf. for correspondence of form, L. rumpere, ruptum, with Sk. rup and lump, to break; Gr. λείπω, stem λιπ; Germ. erlauben and glauben, for ge-lauben, to believe), *leave*, *believe* (lit. to leave with or to another), *relinquish*, *relic*, *delinquent*, *derelict*. So *live* (Germ. leben) and *life* (Germ. leib) are probably of the same origin with *leave*. Cf. also, Germ. bleiben, to remain, for beleiben.

123. Linum, flax, linen (Gr. λίνον and λίνεος), *linen*, *linseed*, *lint*, *line* and *outline*, *lineage*, *linear*, *lineal*, *lineament* (L. lineamentum), *lining*, *delineate*

124. Longus, long, for (d)longus (Sk. dīrgha-s, Gr. δολιχός), *long*, *longitude*, *longevity* (+ aevum), *elongate*, *oblong*, *prolong*, *lounge* (Fr. longer, to move idly about), *loin* and *surlain* (Fr. longe and surlonge). *Loiter* is doubtless also from L. longus (Fr. loin), representing such a Latin word as longitare, to make long about anything. Of same root with L. longus, is Gr. λαγγάζω (in Aeschylus, λογγάζω), I slacken, and λαγγών, a loiterer, from which come Eng. *lag*, and perhaps *slack* (Germ. schlackern), and also *lank* (Germ. lang; long), and *languor*, *languid*, and *languish* (L. languere).

125. Luere, to wash, to lave (Sk. plu, Gr. λούω, I wash, λῦδρον, a stream, and λουτρόν, a bath; cf. pluere and fluere, as of same radication), *alluvial* (L. alluvio), *diluvial*, and *deluge* (L. diluvies, Fr. deluge); *pollute* (L. pollutus, for pro-lutus, washed off or away, like polliceri, for proliceri, referring to the filth itself removed), and *lustration* (L. lustrum, a purification, — the idea of purification being in all nations connected with either fire or water).

126. Lux, light (Sk. lauka-s, brightness, Lith. laukas, white, and Gr. λευκός, bright, and λύχνος, a lamp), *lucid*, *pellucid* (L. pellucidus = perlucidus), *translucent*, *lucifer* (+ fero), *lucubrations* (L. lucubrare, lit. to compose by lamp-light), *luminary*, *luminous*, and *illuminate* (L. lumen, for lucimen), *sublunary*, *lunatic*, and *loon* (luna, for lucina), *light* (L. lux, Germ. licht; cf. Gr. νύξ, L. nox, Germ. nacht, and Eng. night, for correspondence of form). Here, too, belong *illustrious* (L. illustris = in luce), *illustrate*, and *lustre* (Fr. lustre). Here radicate, also, Gr. λείσσω, for orig. λευκίω, Germ. lügen, Eng. *look*; cf. also λάω, I see, and λαμπάς, Eng. *lamp*.

M.

127. Machinari, to make or contrive (Sk. mah, to prepare, and magh, to practise, Gr. μηχανάομαι), *machination*, *machine* (L. machina), *mechanic*, *make* (Germ. machen), *mason* (Fr. maçon).

128. Magnus, great (Sk. mahat, for maghat, great, Gr. μέγας, with sup. of which, μέγιστος, cf. Germ. meist and Eng.

most; and with *μεγάλη*, fem. form of *μέγας*, cf. Germ. *Michel*, Eng. *mickle*. Cf. also with *magnus* and *μέγας* L. *mactus*, increased, etc., and *maturus*, for *macturus*, Eng. *mature*. The various root forms of the different correlate words here adduced, and of others like them, are, on a rising scale for strength, *mak*, *mag*, and *magh* (for which also, *mah*), *magnate*, *magnitude*, *magnify*, *magistrate*, *magisterial* (L. *magister*), *majesty* (L. *majestas*), *master* and *mister* (L. *magister*, Span. *maestro* and *maestre*, Fr. *maître*, Germ. *meister*). From *major* (comp. for *magior*) come *major*, *mayor* (Span. *mayor*, greater), and from sup. *maximus*, Eng. *maxim* (lit. very great or important truths).

129. *Malus*, evil (Sk. *mala-s*, filth; cf. Sk. *malina-s*, dirty, black, *malishta-s*, very foul, and *malâkâ*, a bad woman), *malice*, *malignant* (cf. *benignant*, from L. *bonus*), *malady* (Fr. *maladie*), *malaria*, *malefactor*, *malevolent*, *malcontent*, *malfeasance* (Fr. *faire*, from L. *facere*, part. *faisant*), *malapropos* (Fr. *do.* = L. *male ad propositum*).

130. *Manus*, the hand (prob. connected with Sk. *mâ*, to measure, referring to the hand, as the mode of man's trying things, and operating his will upon them; cf. Gr. *μάχη*, the hand, *εὐμαρής*, easy of hand, and also *μανιάκης*, an armlet; cf. also L. *immanis*, huge, i. e. beyond the measure of the hand), *manual*, *manacle* (cf. *fetters* and *feet* for form of connection), *manage* (+ L. *agere*), *maniple* (L. *manipulus*, like *discipulus*, from *discere*) and *manipulate*, *manifest* (for *festus*, obs. by itself, see Gr. *φάω*, I shine, and *φαιστός*, clear), *emancipate* (= e manu capere), *manumit* (= e manu mittere), *maintain* (Fr. *maintenir* = L. *in manu tenere*), *legerdemain* (Fr. *do.*, for *legerté de*, etc. *Leger*, adj., is the L. *alacer*, Ital. *allegro*), *amanuensis*, *manoeuvre* (Fr. *do.*, = L. *manus* + *opera*), *manufacture* (+ L. *facere*), *manuscript* (+ *scribere*), to *manure* (Norman *mainoverer*, to *manure* = Fr. *manoeuvrer*, referring to the labor of doing it. The noun *manure* is derived from the verb), *mandate* (L. *mandare* = *in manu dare*), *demand* (= *de* + *mandare*), *remand* and *commend* (L. *commendare*) and *recommend*.

131. *Mater*, a mother (Sk. *mâtâ*, for orig. *mâtar*, lit. a

bringer forth. Gr. *μητήρ*; cf. also *μαία*, good mother, Lith. *moti*), *maternal*, *matriculate*, *matron* (cf. *patron* from *pater*), *matrimony*, *mother* (Germ. *mutter*), *matter* (L. *materies*; cf. Sk. *mâtrâ*, a substance), *material*, *matrix*, *mare* (L. *mater*, Fr. *mère*; cf. *dam*, also applied to animals, for style of formation, L. *domina*, Fr. *dame*; and with it, in respect to special appropriation, also *pup* and *puppy*, from *pupus* a young child).

132. *Matta*, a mat made of rushes; *mat*, *matrass* (Germ. *matratze*, M. L. *almatricium*, al- being the Arabic article, as in *almanack*, *algebra*, etc., Fr. *matelas*), *mead* and *meadow* (viewed as a sort of natural matting of grass).

133. *Merere*, *meritum*, to deserve, earn, to serve for pay (a military use of it) (cf. Gr. *μείρομαι*, *μέρος*, and *μειρίζω*), *merit*, *demerit*, *meretricious* (L. *meretrix*, lit. a female who puts herself on hire). From *merere* comes *merces*, a reward, and *mercari*, to trade, and Eng. *mercantile*, *mercenary*, *amerce*, *commerce*, *merchant* (Fr. *marchand*), *market* and, contracted, *mart* (Fr. *marché*, Germ. *markt*).

134. *Metiri*, *mensus*, to measure (Sk. *mâ*, to measure; Gr. *μετρέω*, from which Eng. *metre*, Gr. *μέτρον* and Sk. *mâtrâ*, measure, and *geometry*, and also *barometer*, *thermometer*, etc.), *mete* and *metes*, *measure*, *mensuration*, *dimension*, *immense*, *menstruum* and *menstruate* (L. *mensis*, a month, Sk. *mâs* and *mâsa-s*, Gr. *μήν*, stem *μήνς*, as appears by Ionic form *μείς*, compared with L. *mensis* and Lith. *menesis*). The word *moon* is of this same origin, Gr. *μήνη*, Germ. *monat* and *mond*; it is etymologically the *measurer* of the month, which is, itself, the *measure* made; cf. Lith. *metas*, time. From *metiri* comes L. *modus* (like *toga* from *tegere*, and *vortex* from *vertere*), and from this, Eng. *mode*, *modish*, *modest*, *modify*, *moderate*, *modulate*, *modern* (lit. of the present mode), *model* and *mould* (M. L. *modela*, Fr. *moule*), *commode*, *conmodious* and *commodity*, *accommodate*, *incommode*. L. *mos*, a custom, is a contraction of *modus* (cf. L. *præcox* for *præcoquus*), from which are *moral*, *moralize*, *demoralize*, and *immoral*. With L. *metiri*, *mensus*, corresponds also Germ. *messen*, to measure, and *masz*, Eng. *mass* (as an

indefinite measure, and *mess* (as definite); cf. Fr. *mets* and Lith. *mera*, a measure. With Sk. *mâ*, and Gr. *με* in *μετρέω*, are connected also, perhaps, Gr. *μιμέομαι*, Eng. *mimic* and *pantomime*, and also L. *imitari* and *imago*, Eng. *imitate* and *image*.

135. *Mirus*, wonderful, and *mirari*, to admire (Sk. *smi*, to smile, Gr. *μειδιάω*, I laugh), *admire*, *miracle*, *mirage* (Fr.), *mirror* (Fr. *miroir*), *marvel* (L. *mirabile*, Fr. *merveille*).

136. *Miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix (Sk. *miçra*, to mingle, Gr. *μίγνυμι*, *μίξω*, Lith. *miszti*), *mix* (Germ. *mischen*), *mingle* (Germ. *mengen*), *among* and *mongrel*, *commingle* and *inter-mingle*, *miscellaneous* (L. *miscellaneus*), *mule* and *mulatto* (as being of mixed stock, L. *mulus*, for *misculus*).

136. *Mittere*, *missum*, to send (cf. *μῆδλημι*, and, in Herodotus, *μετιέω*, I let loose, I throw; with which cf. *inetus*, fear, a possible derivative), *missive*, *missile*, *mission*, *missionary*, *message* (Fr. *do.*; Span. *mensaje*), *messenger* (Fr. *messenger*), *mass* and *missal* (Germ. *messe*; Fr. *messe*; M. L. *missa* — from the words of dismissal formerly used at its close, viz.: “*ite, missa est concio*”), *admit*, *inadmissible*, *amiss*, *commit*, *committee*, *demit*, *demise*, *dismiss*, *emit*, *emissary*, *intermit*, *omit*, *permit*, *premise*, *premiss*, *pretermit*, *promise* (lit. to send one's word forwards). *Polliceri*, to promise; for *proliceri* means to offer beforehand. *Versprechen*, in German, to promise, means to speak one's word away), *remit*, *remiss*, *submit*, *surmise*, *transmit*.

137. *Molere*, to grind in a mill (Gr. *μύλλω*, I crush, and *μύλη*, a mill, Germ. *mahlen*, Gothic, *malan*, Lith. *melu*), *mill*, *molar*, *meal* (Germ. *mahl*), *mellow* (Germ. *mehlig*, mealy, and mellow).

138. *Moles*, a huge, heavy mass: *mole*, *demolish*, *molest* (L. *molestus*, troublesome), *emolument* (L. *emoliri*, to work out or forth. The same idea of *forth* is also in the words *effort* and *exertion*), *amulet* (L. *amoliri*, to remove from). Here belongs L. *multus*, orig. *moltus* and *molitus*. Cf. *stultus*, cont. from *stolidus*. From *multus* come *multiply* (+ L. *plicare*), and *multitude*, and *much* (Span. *mucho*).

139. *Mollis*, soft (Gr. *μάλακος*, cf. *μῶλως*, dull, and *μαλλός*,

wool, as being soft, and *μαλάσσω*, I soften, from which Eng. *melt*, Germ. *schmelzen* and *smelt*, and also *malt*, Germ. *malz*, which is barley steeped in water), *mollify*, *emolient*, and *mulch*.

140. *Monere*, to remind, warn, or teach (Sk. *man*, to think; Germ. *mahnen*, to remind and *meinen*, to *mean*; L. *memini*, *reminiscor*, *memoria*. *Minerva* and *mens*, stem *ment*, the *mind*, with which compare Sk. *mati*, the mind, and also Sk. *mana-s*, Gr. *μένος*, Lith. *menas*; and Gr. *μνᾶμαι* and *μυμήσκω* and *μανθάνω*, and also Germ. *mensch* and *mann* and *man*, Eng. *man*), *monition*, *monitory*, *monument*, *admonish*. From *monere* comes also L. *monstrare*, to point out, show ect., and from this, *monster* (L. *monstrum*, lit. an evil omen from the gods), *monstrosity*, *demonstrate*, *remonstrate*.

141. *Movere*, *motum*, to move, remove (Sk. *mê*. to change place, Gr. *ἀμείβω*, Doric *ἀμεῦω*. Cf. L. *meare*, to go on, by, etc.), *move*, *motion*, *mobile*, *moment*, *momentum* and *momentous* (L. *momentum* for *movimentum*), *motive* (Fr. *motif*), *commotion*, *emotion*, *remove*, *remote*. From *movere* comes *mutare* (for *movitare*), and from this, *mutable*, *commute*, *permutation*, *transmute* and *mutual* (L. *mutuus*, cf. Gr. *μοῖτος*, Sicil. dialect, borrowed from Latin).

142. *Munis*, grateful, obliging (Sk. *mâ*, to tie or bind. Cf. for sense, Eng. obliging; Gr. *ἀμείνων*, better. Cf. L. *amoenus*), *immunity*, *municipal* (= *munia* + *capere*), *munificent* (+ *facere*. to do), *common* (*communis*), *commonwealth*, *community*, *communion*, *communicate*.

143. *Mus*, a mouse (Sk. *mûsha-s* and *mushika-s*, a mouse, lit. a stealing animal, from *mush*, to steal; Gr. *μῦς*, Germ. *maus*), mouse, pl. mice; *muscle* (L. *musculus*, dimin. ; lit. a little mouse, i. e. in motion; Germ. *muskel*, the flesh of animals).

144. *Mutire*, to mutter or mumble (Gr. *μύζω*, I mutter, or make a sound with the lips closed), *mute*, *mutter*, *mouth* (Germ. *mund*), *muzzle* (Fr. *museau*), *amuse* (Fr. *muser*), referring to the abstract air of one humming to himself, while he thinks), *amuse* (Fr. *amuser*). To the common root of all this class of words, which are indeed quite onomatopoeic in their nature, belong also *mumble* (Germ. *mummeln*), *hum* and *mumps* (viewed as shutting up the mouth).

N.

145. *Navis*, a ship (Sk. *nâu-s*, Gr. *ναῦς*), *navy*, *navigate* (+ *agere*), *nautilus*, *nautical* (L. *nauta*), *nausea* (L. *do*).

146. *Nocere*, to harm or hurt (Sk. *naç*, to perish, and causative *nâçâyami*, I injure, destroy, etc.), *noxious*, *innocent*, *innocuous*, *noise* (L. *noxa*, Fr. *noise*), *nuisance* (Fr. *nuire* and *nuisance*), *annoy* (Ital. *annojare*), *ennuie* (Fr. *ennuyer*, to annoy).

147. *Noscere*, *notum*, orig. *gnoscere*, root *gno*, to know (Sk. *jnâ*, *jânâmi*, I know; Gr. *γινώσκω*, root *γνο*; and *νοῦς* and *νοῦς*, the mind; Germ. *können*, to be able, lit. to know how, Eng. *can* and *cunning*), *know*, *notion*, *noble* (L. *nobilis*, for *noscibilis*, lit. worthy to be known), *ignoble* (= in + (g)*nobilis*), *ignorant* (= in + (g)*norans*; cf. Gr. *γνωρίζω*), *cognizant* and *connoisseur* (Fr. *connaître*, from M. L. *cognoscitare*), *recognize*. From *notare*, a freq. form of *noscere*, come *note*, *notable*, *notorious*, *notice*, *annotation*, *denote*, *notify*. From L. *nomen*, a name, from same root (Sk. *naman*, Gr. *ὄνομα*, from which comes *anonymous*), come *name* (Germ. *name*), *namely* (Germ. *nämlich*), *noun* (Fr. *nom*), *pronoun* (cf. for sense, Germ. *fürwort*, or *for-word*), *nominal*, *pronominal*, *nominate*, *denominate*, *nomenclature* (+ L. *calare*, to call), *renown* (Fr. *renommé*, lit. mentioned over and over again), *ignominy* (L. *ignominia* = in + (g)*nomen*). Of same ultimate root with (g)*noscere* is L. *narrare* (Old L. *gnarigare*) Eng. *narrate*.

148. *Novus*, new (Sk. *nava-s*, Gr. *νέος* for *νέφος*, Lith. *navas* and *naujas*), *new* (Fr. *neu*), *novel*, *novelle*, *novitiate*, *innovate*, *renovate*; *anew* (cf. for form L. *denuo*, for *de novo*), *renew*, *news*. From L. *nuncius* (for orig. *novencius*, like *nundinus*, for *novendinus*, from *novem*) come *nuncio*, *announce*, *denounce*, and *pronounce*.

O.

149. *Oikía*, house; from which *economy* (Gr. *οἰκονομία*), *oecumenial* (*οἰκουμένη*), *diocese* (Gr. *διοίκησις*), *parish* (Gr. *παροικία*, Fr. *paroisse*, Germ. *pfarrei*), *parochial*, *parson* (Germ. *pfarrer*, Ital. *parroco*).

150. "Ὅλος, the whole (Oscan *sollus*, Sk. *sarva-s*), *whole*, *hail* (lit. be well, Germ. *heilen*), *heal* and *health* (Germ. *heil*), *holy* (Germ. *heilig*), *catholic* (καθολικός, universal), *catholicicon*.

151. *Oriri*, *ortus*, to rise (Sk. *ar* and *ri*, to lift up one's self; Gr. ὄρνυμι, ὀρίνω, and ὀρούω), *orient* and *oriental* (see *levare*), *origin*, *originate*, *original*, *aborigines*, *abortion* (L. *aboriri*, lit. to set, as the stars do, to fail), *east* (Germ. *ost*, L. *ortus*), *Easter* (Germ. *Ostern*), the festival of Christ's resurrection. *Austria* (lit. the eastern land, i.e. east of *Neustria*, the western division of *Gaul* at that time).

152. *Os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *orare*, to pray, beseech, etc. (Sk. *asja*, from *as*, to breathe, Gr. ὄσσα, a voice, report, etc.), *oral*, *oracle*, *oration*, *orison* (L. *oratio*, Fr. *oraison*), *adore*, *inexorable*, *peroration*, *omen* and *ominous* (omen being for *osmen*, the archaic form; cf. for sense, *monstrum*), *abominate* (L. *abominari*, lit. to deprecate as an evil omen).

P.

153. *Pacisci*, *pactus*, to arrange, settle, fix (Sk. *paç*, to bind, and *paçayâmi*, I bind; Gr. πήγνυμι, stem *παγ*. *Pangere*, *pactum* is a nasalized form of same root. With part. *pactus* of *pacisci*, cf. *πηκτός* and Sk. *paçita-s* and *pankta-s*, for form. With *pangere* is connected also Germ. *fangen*, Eng. *fangs* and *fingers*, Goth. *fahan*). From *pacisci* comes L. *pax*, peace (peace anciently being viewed as, in the very mind itself, a covenant), Eng. *peace*, *pacify*, *pacific*, *pay* (L. *pacare*, to pacify. Span. *pagar*, Fr. *payer*). To the same etymological source with *pacisci*, *pax*, *pangere*, and *pignus* belongs also L. *pecu*, a flock (Sk. *paçu-s*, and L. *pecus*, a sheep). From *pecus* is Eng. *pecuniary* (flocks and herds were the first generally recognized form of convertible property. The image of a sheep or ox was also stamped on the first specimens of coin). *Peculiar* (L. *peculium*, lit. property in cattle, and afterwards personal and then private property) and *peculate* (L. *peculari*, to steal public funds). With *pecus* is correlate Germ. *vieh*, cattle, wealth, Goth.

faihu, Ang. Sax. feoh, Old Eng. feh, Eng. *fee*; cf. also. *feoff* and *feud*.

154. Pandere, passum, to spread out (cf. Gr. *πετάννυμι*, stem *πετ*, and Sk. *pat*), *expand*, *expanse*, *pass* (Fr. *passer*), *passage*, *passenger*, *passably*, *passport*, *compass* (Ital. *compasso* and *compassare*), *trespass* (+ Fr. *trés*, L. *trans*, over), *surpass* (+ Fr. *sur*, L. *super*), *pace* (L. *passus*, Fr. *pas*).

155. Par, equal (prob. correlate with Gr. *παρά*, Epic *παρ*, alongside of; cf. Eng. *parallel* and *parable*, from Gr. *παρά* and *ἀλλήλων* and *βάλλω*, in each of which *παρά* expresses the very idea of equality), *par*, *parity*, *pair*, *impar* (L. *impar*, unequal), *disparage* (M. L. *disparagere*), *peer* (Fr. *pair*), *peerless*, *compeer*, *nonpareil*, or, none such, (M. L. *pariculus*, Fr. *pareil*). From Gr. *παρά* come, besides *parallel* and *parable*, as above, also *paradox* (*παράδοξος*, contrary to expectation), *paradigm* (*παράδειγμα*, a sample or copy), *paraglyph* (*παραγραφή*, a marginal note), *paralysis* (*παράλυσις*, a loosening apart), *parapet* (*παραπέτασμα*, a covering or screen), *parasite* (*παράσιτος*, one who eats at the same table), *paraphrase* (*παραφράζω*, I speak by the side of another). So the French words, *parapluie*, *paravent*, and *parasol*, Eng. *parasol*, different names for an umbrella (lit. a little shade, *diminu.* of L. *umbra*), as used for the different purposes of warding off the rain, the wind, and the sun, are derived from the same source. There is, however, an objectionable mixture here of Greek and Latin elements in the same compound. From *παρά*, also, and *βάλλω* come, not only the obvious derivatives *parabola* and *parable* (Gr. *παραβολή*), but also *palaver* (M. L. *parabola*, Span. *palabra*, Portuguese *palavra*), *parley*, *parlance*, and *parliament* (M. L. *parabolare*, Fr. *parler*), and *parole* (Fr. *parole*) and *parlor* (Fr. *parloir*).

156. Parere, partum, to bring forth or about (Sk. *bhar*, to bear, Germ. *bären*, Eng. *'bear*. Cf. Gr. *φέρω* and L. *fero*). *parent*, *parturition*. From *aperire* (= L. *ab* + *parere*) come *aperient*, *aperture*, *April* (L. *Aprilis*, the month for *opening* or ploughing the ground), *apricot* (L. *apricus*, sunny: the apricot demands much sun), *open* (L. *aperire*, Fr. *ouvrir*), *overt* and *overture* (Fr. *ouvert*, part. of *ouvrir*), *cover* and

covert (L. *coöperire*, Fr. *couvrir*, part. *couvert*), *cope*, (L. *coöperire*, Ital. *coprir*).

157. *Pars*, a part, stem part (Sk. *prî* and *par*, to press through or out, lit. cut out or off; L. *per*, through, prep. is correlate with Sk. *prî*, also, as well as L. *porta*, a gate, and Gr. *περάω*, I go through. Cf. Sk. *param*, beyond, and L. *perendie* = *per*, beyond or after, *unam diem*, one day, day after to-morrow), *part*, *partner*, *party*, *partial*, *partition*, *particle* (L. *particula*, diminutive, a little part), *particular*, *participate* (+ *capere*); *apart*, *apartment*, *depart* (Fr. *partir*), *department*, *impart*, *partake* (= part + take), *parcel* (Fr. *parcèle*, L. *particula*).

158. *Pater*, a father (Sk. *pitâ*, stem *pitar*, from *pâ*, to nourish, Gr. *πατήρ*. Cf. for origin, L. *pascere*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. *πατέομαι*, Eng. *pasture* and *pastor*), *paternal*, *patriarch*, *patrician*, *patron*, *patrimony*, *patrial* (L. *patria*, one's father-land, as in Germ. *vaterland*), *patriot*, and *father* (Germ. *vater*).

159. *Πειράομαι*, I try (of same probable origin with *περάω*, I go through), *pirate* (*πειρατής*, lit. an adventurer), *experience* (L. *experiri*, to make trial of a thing), *experiment*, *expert* ("practice makes perfect"), *empiric* (Gr. *ἐμπείρικος*).

160. *Pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive, to drive away (*πάλλω*; cf. *πάλη*, wresting, and *παλματίας*, an earthquake. Here, also, belongs, perhaps, *παλάμη*, the hand, L. *palma*, Eng. *palm* and *palmate*, shaped like the hand. Cf. L. *palpare*. See *βάλλω*), *compel*, *expel*, *impel* and *impulse*, *propel*, *repel* and *repulsive*, *pulse* and *pulsation*; *appeal* (L. *appellare*, freq. form) *appellative*, *repeal*; *push* (Fr. *pousser*, L. *pulsare*).

161. *Pellis* (Gr. *πέλλα*, a hide or leather; cf. *ἄπελος* and *ἐρυσίπελας*, *erysipelas*, redness of skin), *peel* (Germ. *pelle* and *pelzen*, to peel), *pelt* and *peltry* (Germ. *pelz*), *pelisse* (Fr. *do.*; cf. also, Fr. *pelerine*), *felt* (Germ. *fell* and *filz*), *filter* (Ital. *filtrare*, to filter, from *feltro*, felt, first used for the purpose); cf. with *pellis*, L. *pulvinar*, Eng. *pillow*

162. *Pendēre*, to hang, to hang down (cf. as possibly correlate, Gr. *πέτομαι*, I fly, or hang in the air), *pendulum*, *pendent*, *dependent* and *independent*, *pensive*, *appendage* and *ap-*

pendix, compendious, impend, prepense, propensity, suspend, suspense, and suspenders. The L. penis, from which peniculus, diminutive, a little tail, Eng. *pencil*, comes, is not, as might be thought at first, a derivation of pendere, but is of another root (see Vedic pasa-s, membrum virile, Gr. πέος and πόσθη). With pendēre, to hang corresponds pen lēre, pensum, to weigh, as a causative form, as jacēre, to cast down, does with jacēre, to lie. From pendēre, to weigh, come *pound* (L. pondus), as being *weighed* by rule, or standard; *pence* (L. pensum), as having weight; *compensate* and *recompense, dispense, dispensation, and dispensatory, expend, expense* and *spend*. Here, also, belong *ponder* (L. ponderare, to weigh), *ponderous*, and *preponderate*.

163. Pes, stem ped, the foot (Sk. pāda-s, from pad, to go; Gr. ποός, stem ποδ, from which Eng. *tripod* and *antipodes*; Lith. padas, the sole; Germ. fusz, Eng. *foot, fetlock, and fetter*), *pediment, pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedigree*; *biped, quadruped, expeditious* (lit. out of the way of the feet), *impede* (lit. in the way of, etc.), *speed* (L. expedire, Ital. spedire).

164. Petere, petitum, to seek, to go after, to, or against (Sk. pat, to fly, Gr. πέτομαι, cf. Gr. πτερόν, a wing, and Sk. patram), *petition, appetite, compete, competent, impetuosity* (L. impetus), *repeat*. From the same orig. root with petere is penna, Old Lat. pesna for petna, Eng. *pen* (orig. a feather, like Germ. feder, a pen) and *pennate*.

165. Pinsere, pinsum, and pistum, to beat, pound, bruise (Sk. pish, to bruise, Gr. πρίσσω), *pinch* and *pincers* (Fr. pincer), *piston* and *pistol* (referring to the pushing-out force of the powder. The Fr. word for gun is fusil, L. fundere, fustum, a pourer forth), *pistil, pestle* (L. pistrilla, a little pounding mill).

166. Pipire, to pip or chirp (Gr. πιπιρίζω, I chirp, onomatopoeic), *peep* (Fr. piper), *pip, pipe, fife* (Germ. pfeifen), *pigeon* (L. pipio-n, Ital. piccione, Fr. pigeon).

167. Plicare, to fold or double up (Sk. prich, to join together, Gr. πλέκω, I twist; from πλόκος, a derivative of which, comes L. floccus, Eng. *flock* and *lock*. Plectere is a strength-

ened form of the same root ; from which comes Eng. *plait* ; cf. L. *amplecti* and also *flectere*), *ply* (Fr. *plier*), *pliant*, *pliable*, *apply*¹ and *application* (Fr. *appliquer*) ; *complex*, *complexion*, *complicate*, *complicity*, *accomplice* and *accomplish* (Fr. *accomplir*), *duplex*, *duplicate*, and *duplicity* ; *explicate* and *explicit* ; *implicate*, *implicit* and *imply* ; *reply* and *replication* ; *simple* (L. *simplex* = *singulus* + *plicare*), *double*, *triple*, *supple* (lit. doubling under), *suppliant*, *supplicate* ; *play* (referring to the ever-doubling movements of those engaged in sport or in enacting a drama) and *display* (Span. *desplugar*, Fr. *deployer*) ; *deploy* (Fr. *deployer*), *employ* (Fr. *employer*, Span. *emplear*, L. *implicare*), *exploit* (Fr. *exploiter*, M. L. *explectare*, from earlier form *explicitare*).

168. *Plere*, to fill (Sk. *prí* and *pûr*, to fill ; *piparmi* and *prinarmi*, I fill up, cf. *prâna-s*, full ; Lith. *pilnas*, full, Gr. *πίμπλημι*, I fill, stem *πλε*. Cf. *πλέως* and *πλήρης*, full, L. *plenus*, and Gr. *πλούτος*, riches), *plenary*, *plenipotentiary* (+ *potentia*), *complete*, *complement*, *deplete*, *implement*, *replete*, *supplement*. Lat. *plebes* (the common people), Eng. *plebeian*, belongs here. Here, too, we must place L. *plus*, more (Sk. *puru-s* — Vedic, *pulus*, much, many, and Sk. *pula-s*, Gr. *πολύς*), *plural*, *surplus*. From *populus* (= *plus* reduplicated), come *popular*, *populous*, *population*, *people* (Fr. *peuple*), *public* (L. *publicus* for *populicus*), *republic*, *publish*, *publican* (in England, a hotel-keeper ; in the scriptures, a tax-gatherer), *populate* and *depopulate*.

169. *Ponere*, *posui*, *positum* (for *posnere*, stem *pos* nasalized ; Sk. *pas*, to make firm or sure), *position*, *positive*, *post*, *posture*, *post-office* (where the mail is placed), *opposite*, *opposition*, *compound*, *compose*, *deponent*, *depose*, *deposit*, *depôt* and *depository*, *expound* and *expose*, *dispose* and *disposition*, *impound* and *impost*, *opponent*, *opposite*, *preposition*, *propose*, *purpose*, *repose*, *repository*, *suppose* and *supposititious*.

170. *Potare*, to drink (Sk. *pâ* and *pí*, to drink ; *pibâmi*, I drink ; cf. L. *bibere*, to drink, and Eng. *bib*, *bibber*, and *bibulous*, Gr. *πίνω*, Aeol. *πώνω*, fut. *πόσω*, stem *πο* and *πότης*, a

¹ The figure in this word is that of a rower drawing in his arms as he toils.

drinker. Cf. Lith. *pota*, tipping), *potation*, *potion*, *potlage*, (M. L. *potagium*, Fr. *potage*).

171. *Potis*, able (Sk. *pati-s*, a master, lord, or husband. Cf. L. suffix *-pte*, as in *supte*, and also *-pse*, as in *ipse* = *i(s) + pse*. Gr. *πόσις* and also *δέσποινα* and *δεσπότης*, Eng. *despot*, Lith. *pati-s*, a husband). From *potis* with *esse*, to be, comes *posse*, and from *posse*, part. *potens*, come *potent*, *impotent*, *potentate* (M. L. *potentatus*), *possible*, *power* (Fr. *pouvoir*). From *potis*, with *sedere*, or *possidere*, lit. to sit by, be master of, come *possess*, *prepossess*, and *dispossess*.

172. *Precari*, to pray to or for (Sk. *prachh*, to ask. Cf. *ῥησσεσθαι*), *pray* (Fr. *prier*), *precarious* (lit. needing to be prayed for), *precatory*, *deprecate*, *imprecate*.

173. *Prae*, prep. before, for *prai*; and also *pro*, orig. *prod-*, Sk. *prati* (Sk. *pra*, before, Lith. *pra* and *pro*. The original adjective form *pris*, of which *prior* and *primus* are derivatives, is lost. Traces of it appear in the Gr. *πρίν*, before, and also in L. *priscus*, ancient, and *pristinus*, primitive. With the sup. *primus*, cf. Sk. *prathama-s*, and Lith. *pirmas*), *prior*, *prime*, *primary*, *primate*, *primer*, *premier* (Fr. *premier*, for L. *primus*), *prince* (L. *princeps* = *primum*, sc. *locum*, *capiens*) and also *principal* and *principle* (L. *principium*).

174. *Premere*, *pressum*, to press (cf. Gr. *πρίω* and *πρίω*, I grind between the teeth, and *πρήθω*, I drive out by blowing), *press*, *compress*, *depress*, *express* (lit. to squeeze out, as the juice of grapes. Cf. for sense, Germ. *ausdrücken*), *impress*, *oppress*, *repress*, *suppress*; *print* (L. *imprimere*, Fr. *empreinde*, part. *empreint*) and *imprint*, *imprimatur* (lit. let it be printed; like *exequatur*, let it be executed).

175. *Prehendere*, *prehensum*, and *sycopated* *prendere*, to seize or lay hold of (Gr. *ῥανδάνω*, stem *ῥανδ*; Goth. *hinthan*, to seize, which agrees closely with the Latin; Eng. and Germ. *hand*; cf. also, Goth. *bigitan*, Ang. Sax. *gitan*, which corresponds more with the Gr., Eng. *get*), *prehensile*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *comprehensive*, a *prize* (Fr. *prendre*, part. *pris* and *prise*), *prison* (Fr. *do.*), *apprize* (Fr. *apprendre*, part. *appris*), *apprentice* (Fr. *apprenti*), *comprise*, *surprise*.

176. Prope, near to, nigh (from same root as pro, before; Cf. Sk. prati, Gr. πρὸς, old form προτί, Aeol. προπί, just by). The comp. and sup. forms, derived from it, are propior, proximus. Proprius, one's own (lit. near by one; cf. for sense, possidere, which see, under potis) is from prope. From these words come Eng. *proprietor*, *propriety*, *property*, *proper* (L. proprius, Fr. propre), *appropriate*, *propitious*, *propitiate*, *propinquity* (L. propinquus), *approach* (L. appropinquare, Fr. approcher), *proximity*, *approximate* (L. proximus), *prozy*, *reproach* (Fr. reprocher, lit. to come back, near to. See Fr. proche, near to).

177. Puer, a boy (Gr. παῖς, from which, or its derivatives, come *pedagogue* = παιδίον + ἄγω, lit. to lead a child; *encyclopaedia* = παιδεία ἐν κύκλῳ; *page*, a boy, Gr. παιδίον, Fr. page; *pedobaptism*, etc. In the Spartan dialect, παῖς occurs as ποῖρ. In old inscriptions it appears as por, as in Marcipor; like our English way of making surnames, as in Thomason, Jamieson, etc). From puer come *puerile*, *puerperal* (puer + parere), *puberty* (L. puber), *pupa* (L. pupus and pupa cont. from puberus, etc.), *puppet*, *pup*, and *puppy* (as being young), *pupil* (L. pupillus), *bub* and *booby* (Germ. bube), and *babe*, *pusilanimous* (L. do., lit. having the mind of a little boy).

178. Pungere, punctum, to prick or puncture, Gr. πείκη, the fir, viewed as being sharp-pointed; from which root come *pike* (Fr. pique), *pique* (Fr. piquer), *picket* (Fr. piquet), *peek* and *pick* (Germ. picken), *pickle* (cf. for form, *tickle* from tick, and *tackle* from tack), L. picea, Eng. *pitch*-pine, also, belongs here, and L. picare, to pitch, (and L. picra, bitter medicine, Gr. πικρός, bitter, as *bitter* in Eng. comes from verb bite). From pungere comes *pungent*, *poignant* (Fr. poindre, part. poignant), *poniard* (Fr. poignard), *compunction*, *punctuate*, *punctual*, *punctilious*, *point* (L. punctum, Fr. point), *appoint* (M. L. appunctare and appointare), *disappoint*.

179. Purus, clean, undefiled (Sk. pô, to purify; Gr. πῦρ, fire, Germ. feuer, Eng. fire), *pure*, *purify*, *purge* (L. purgare = purum + agere), *purgatory*, *expurgated*, *impurity*, *spurious* (L. spurius = se, insep. prep. without, and purus, pure. Cf. *serious* = se + ridere, and *sober* = se + ebrius).

180. Putare, to clear up, arrange, reckon, etc. (Sk. budh and bundh, to know, Gr. πυνθάνομαι, stem πυνθ, I search into, or out), *compute, depute, dispute, impute, reputation, count* (Fr. compter, L. computare), *account* (formerly written *ac-compt*).

181. Quaerere (for quaesere), quaesitum, to seek (Sk. chesht, to go about), *query, question, acquisition, conquer* (Fr. conquerir = cum armis quaerere), *exquisite* (lit. sought out from among other things. Cf. for sense, *egregious* = e grege), *inquire, inquest, inquisitive, perquisite, require, request, requisition, prerequisite, curious* (L. curiosus. Cf. for form, cujus, with its nominative from quis).

182. Quatuor four (Sk. chatur and chatvâra-s; Lith. ket-uri; Gr. τέσσαρες, Archaic πέσσαρες and πίσυρες, with which cf. Celtic petor. For the interchangeableness of gutturals and labials, as in quatuor and τέσσαρες, for πέσσαρες, now apparently quite unrelated, cf. also Gr. πέντε, five, and L. quinque, and also Gr. πῶς and πότε, Ionic κῶς and κότε, Sk. kati and kadâ. See also Gr. ἵππος, Aeol. ἱκκος (L. equus), *quart* (L. quartus), *quadrant, quadrature, quadruped* (+ pes, pedis), *quadruple* (+ plicare, to fold), *square* (L. quadrare, Ital. squad-rare, Fr. equarrir and carrer), *squadron* (L. quadratus, Ital. squadrone).