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.

BY BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, LL.D., CLINTON, N.Y.

(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. 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 abonus, means dissonant. From the same root is Gr. σύργα, 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.).

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1 The following abbreviations occur in this Article: Cf. for Lat. confer., 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. acri-s, the edge of a sword, Gr. ἀκις and ᾱρχις, Germ. ecke), Eng. edge. Of similar origin is acme (Gr. ἀκμή, a point); as are also the following words, immediately derived from L. acer (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. ἀκρός, as also ὀξύς, from which Gr. παραξυσμός, lit. sharp irritation, Eng. paroxysm, and L. acus. a needle), come acerbity and exacerbate, and vinegar (Fr. vinaigre = vinum acer, 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 acuren, to sharpen, come acute, acumen, and acuminare (M. L. acuminare).

3. Aequus (pron. as if ēkus), level, equal (Sk. ēka-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. iva-s, a course, a way, etc. of. ayu-s, long life, perhaps for orig. aivas, and Gr. ailés and ailei, always, and aiów, 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. ἀγω and ἀγονω), 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. ab, to speak, Gr. ἄμω; so the Gothic aika is Sk. áha, 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. μεγάον for μεγαν). To this same primitive root ag, belongs, with aio, the word examenta 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. Indigilare, to call upon the gods, and indigilamenta, religious books, containing the names of the gods, belong also to this same root. From aio come Eng. aye (lit. I say it), way (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 illa, and adv. olim, old acc. form of illus, as partim of pars; and aliquid also = alius + quis. Cf. also ἄλλασσω and Eng. parallel, and ἄλληλον, Eng. parallel), alien (L. alienus), alienate, alter (L. alter, comp. form of alius), alternate (M. L. alternare), and alternare and alibi, a law term (L. alibi, an old dat. of locative signification, from alius, like ibi of is and ubi, for 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. ἄλλασσω, ἄλησω, and ἄλλασσω. Cf. also, L. olescere, to grow; from which come adolescent, L. adolescens; abolish, L. abolere; prolific, L. pro-
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les), aliment, alimony, annumus, altitude (L. altus, grown up, high), old (Germ. alt, comp. älter, etc.), elder (both adj. and noun), alderman (M. L. aldermannus), exalt, altar (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. ἀγχω, I press or tighten; cf. also ἄχω, pain, Eng. ache, and ἀχεώ, 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 -pato, 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. ἀγκον, a bend; and also ἀγκος and ἀγκος, L. uncus, Germ. haken, Eng. hook), angle, to angle (Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved), and ankle. With ἀγκος corresponds also ἀγκυρα, L. anchora, Eng. anchor.

12. Anima, breath, the vital principle (Sk. ana-s, breath, from an, to breathe; cf. also anila-s, wind; Gr. ἀνεμος, wind, and ἀνεμος, I blow), animate and inanimate (cf. L. animus, the mind, and Gr. ἀνεμος, 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. ἄνως and ἄνως, a year, and διενος, L. biennis and τριενος, 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. ἄνως, ante- and anti-, anterior, avant (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. ἀρῶ, ἀρῶν, a plough, and ἀρώπα, a ploughed field; Lith. arti, to plough, and arimas, a ploughed field), arable, oar (Ang. Sax. āre), 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; ary-a, hanging or clinging to; Gr. ἀρα, I fit, and ἀρτός, I arrange, and ἄρτος, a bond; with which cf., as of same source, ἀρμός and ἀρμονία, Eng. harmony, and also especially ἀρέω, I please, and ἀρεί, virtue, or fitness of conduct). Art is, etymologically, the handling of things according to their intellectual fitness, as virtue is, in its Greek terminology (ἀρεί), 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. Asoia, an axe (ἄξοιν, prob. from same root with ἄξω, ἀξε, and ἄξος, cut wood) axe, hatchet (Fr. hache) back (Germ. hacken), how (Germ. hauen), hay (Germ. han), lit. cut grass, hedge and haw, as being trimmed (Germ. hag and hecke, Fr. baie), hatchel (Germ. hechel).

18. Astrum, a star (Sk. tārā, a star, for orig. stārā and Vedic pl. stāras, stars, from Sk. star and stri, to strew; see L. sternere, Gr. ἀστρυῖ and ἀστρῶν), astral, asteroid, disaster (Ital. disastro, Fr. désastre), an astronomical word; star (Germ. stern). L. stella, for sterla, for sterula, is of same origin, from which come stellar, stellated, constellation.

19. Augere, auotum, to increase (Sk. vaksh, to increase, Gr. ἀυξάνε, Gothic, vahsja), augment, aution, aumus (L. auctumus, lit. increase), author (L. auctor, a producer, or cause), auctoritity (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. ἀυδ., cont. from οὖκ, for prob. older form ὀδοε and ὀδοετ, 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 usriyâ, 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. ausra, dawn; and also Lat. prop. name Aurelius for Αὐρέλιος, lit. descended from the sun, as represented in ἂνωκ for ἀνωκ for αὐρέλιος). With aurum are connected orange (M. L. aurantium and arangium, sc. pomum, lit. the golden apple), treasure (Gr. ἱφθαυρός = ἱφθαρ + αὐρώ. L. thesaurus, Fr. trésor), auriferous, oríflam (== aurea flamma).

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

B.

22. Bάλλω, I throw (cf. also πάλλω, παλαίω, and παλασ-σω, and L. pellere), a ball (M. L. ballum), balloon (Fr. bal- lon, Sp. balon, a large ball), a ball or dance, and a ballet (βαλ-λίζω, to dance, lit. to throw one’s self about, Ital. ballo, Fr. ballet). ballot (Span. balota, a little ball used in voting), bo- lus (Gr. βόλος), to bowl (Span. bola and bolear; Fr. boule), a bowlder, a bullet (Fr. boulet, dim. of boule, a ball), bulletin (Span. boletin, lit. thrown forth to view, like letters patent), bullion (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. διάβο-λος, an accuser, Ital. diavolo, Fr. diable, Germ. teufel), diab- olic; symbol (Gr. σύμβολον, lit. brought together with some- thing else, from συμβάλλω); parabola and parable (Gr. παρα-
βὰλλω, I set side by side, I compare). From παραβάλλω, M. L. parabolare, to harangue, come parole and, through the Fr. parler (for paroler), Eng. parolance and parliament (lit. a place for speaking) and parlor (Fr. parloir), and palaver (Span. palabra). The word emblem also belongs here (Gr. ἐμβάλλω, lit. raised work, embossed on swords and shields, from ἐμβάλλω); the word problem, likewise (Gr. πρόβαλλω, from προβάλλω).

23. Bancus (M. L.), a seat, from Sax. bence, 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. Bataere, to beat (Gr. πατάσσω and παταγεώ, from which roots come pat, patter, and patch, Germ. patasch 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. com- battre, 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 πένθερος, a son-in-law, and πέρπα, a bond or cable, for πέρπα or πέρπα, we seem to have the same root in Greek. The Lat. vincere, to bind, and Germ. winden, to wind, probably belong here also), bind, band, bondage, bounds, boundary, bundle (Germ. band 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. bannearium, Span. bandera, Ital. bandiera) is of same source.

26. Blanchus, or blancus (M. L.), white, pale, or that which has lost its color (Gr. βλάχος, thin, wasted; cf. βλαστείν), 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. βοτή, a flask, M. L. butta, cf. Gr. ποίλαν), butt and boot (Fr. boute 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. βαχβ, Zend. bazus, Gr. χηρός), 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. brunit), brand (Germ. brand, from brennen, to burn), brandy (Germ. brauntwein, lit. wine burnt or distilled).

31. Burgus (M. L.), a castle or tower (Gr. τούρας), 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 villainus, 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 Bourgward, or land lying around a city wall. Cf. for sense, L. pomerium = post murum. So, from L. burgus (Gr. πόρος) 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 κατέβαι, to go down. Cf. Sk. ḍad, 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), didious (L. decidere), decay and decadence (Fr. decéer, 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), **circuncise** (lit. to cut around), concise (lit. certain parts being cut out and the rest put together, like, for sense, syncope, Gr. συν + κοπτω), 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. ḍru, Gr. καλέω, cf. κλάγγη, clang and clangor, and κλαίω, I clash. From καλέω, come εἰκαλησία, 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, declare, exclaim, proclaim, celebrate (L. calendae, calends, or proclamation-days), intercalary, nomenclature, celebrated (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. kūpa-s, an extended space), camp and encampment (viewed as being in the open field), campaign, champignons (Fr. champ and champagne), champion (M. L. campio, Germ. kämpe 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. γαστρον and γαστρων, I shine, and also καιω, I burn, and κωνς, 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 blanca, white) candy being naturally white. From L. candere come also Eng. candor (lit. whiteness of character. So, integrity is unsottedness), candid, candidate (originally dressed in white), kindle (Ital. accendere, Span. encender), incendiary (L. incendere, sup. incensum), incense, and incensed; incandescent (L. incandescre). 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), concinnity (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, con (as being cylindrical in form, etc.), canal (L. canalis), channel (L. canalis, Fr. chenal), canon (Gr. κανών, a straight rod), canonize, cannon (Germ. kanone, Ital. cannone), and probably canoe (Fr. canot, Germ. kahn). From canna, a reed (M. L. canella, dim.), comes also the Fr. canelle (Germ. kannel), for cinnamon-bark (on account of its volute form when dried), and also Eng. kennel (Fr. chenil).

39. Capere, to take, seize, hold (cf. Gr. καταγγέλλω), a handle, and κάτην, κατάν, a crib, as a receptacle, and also καταττω, I gulp down. Cf. also Germ. heft, a handle, for whose phonetic accordance, cf. Germ. herz and κατάδια) 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. accipere, 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 capture, freq. verb, to catch at eagerly, etc. (with which cf. Gr. καταττω, I snatch, and Germ. schnappen, to snap up, etc.). With captare is connected, Fr. happen, 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 chaplain, from M. L. capella, 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 erealong 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 capillus, 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. capucne, 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 cheff, besides other words having the same sense in those languages), achieve (Fr. achever, Span. acabar), mischief, (lit. wrong-headedness); precipice and precipitous (L. praeceps = prae + caput, head-first). The words cattle and chattel, also, belong here (L. capita, n. pl. neut. of capitalis, lit. principal things, Norman, chattel). The German correspondent of caput, in sense — haupt (Gothic haupt, Ang. Sax. heafnd, 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) kakubha, the head.

41. Caro, gen. carnis, flesh, stem, caren (Sk. krâva-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. krûra-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, culmen, celsius, and excellere, with Gr. κολαζνός and κολοφών, a summit), caulisflower (lit. a stalk-flower), kale (Germ. kohl), broccoli, lit. brown or purple cauliflower (Fr. brocoli, Germ. broccoli = braun kohl).

43. Cavare, to hollow out (cf. σκάπτω, I hollow out, from which Gr. κάπη, 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. shave and scoop, and Germ. schief, shelving, etc., Eng. skew). From cavare come Eng. cave, cavern, excavate, cage (L. cavea, M. L. gabbia, Fr. cage).

44. Cedere, cessum, to go to, on, or away (cf. γάζωμαι, I retire), cede, cession, cease (L. cessare, freq. form), cessation, abcess (L. abs -), accede, access and accession, concede, deceede (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. précédesseurs = prae + decedere).

45. Centum, a hundred (Sk. čatam, Gr. ἕκατον = ἐν κατὸν, one hundred; the Latin being but a nasalized form of this), a cent, century, centurion, hundred (cf. for correspondences of form, Sk. čvan, a dog, Gr. κῦων, L. canis, and Germ. hund). So, thousand seems to come from this same root (Germ. tausend, Old Germ. důsunt = dus or thus — for Gothic taidun, Sk. dačan, Gr. δέκα, and hund, for hundert).

46. Cernere, crevi, ciretum, and originally also certum, to separate one from another, to discern (Sk. krī, 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 ἱποκρίτης, 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 criminal.

47. Circus, a ring, a hoop (Sk. kakra-s, a wheel, Gr. κύκλος and κρίκος, a ring), circus, circle (L. circulus, dim.) circulate, circuit (L. currire), search (Fr. chercher, It. cercare, M. L. cercare, 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. γαλερός and γαληνός, and also ἀγάλλω and ἀγλαῖος, 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. éclaircir, M. L. exclarare).

49. Claudere, clausum, to shut (κλεῖω, I shut, and κλῆς, a key, L. clavis, Fr. cléf, Eng. clave and cleft), 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. κλιμακάς, 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. κλίτις), acclivity, 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 con or cum, Sk. sam, Gr. σύν. Cf., for comp. form, inter, praeter, and subter, from in, praee, 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 renounter (Ital. incontrare, Span. enconstrar, and Fr. rencontrer), counterpart, control (Fr. controle = 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 contraterra). Cf. Germ. gegen, the country, for sense, from gegen, over against, i. e. the eye.

52. Conus, a cone (Sk. c sanctuary, to sharpen to a point, with which cf. L. cautes, a sharp rock, cos, a whetstone, and Sk. čana-s, a whetstone, Eng. hone, Gr. κόνος, 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. encogniture).

53. Coquire, coctum, to cook, bake, etc. (Sk. pach, to cook, Gr. πέστεων for orig. form πέντεων, a strengthened form of the simple root πέκ. For the correspondence of the labial (p) in pach and root πέκ with the guttural (c) in coquire, cf. Gr. ἐπτάς for orig. ἔπος, with L. equus, and so ἐπομαί 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 coquina, formed from coquus, like inquinus, a sojourner, from incola), kiln (L. culina, Sax. yln), cockney, a term of reproach (L. coquinus), precocious (L. praecoquins).

54. Cor (stem, cord), the heart (Sk. hard, brid and hridaya, Gr. καρδία and κόρ), heart (Germ. herz, Gothic, hearto), hearty, dishearten, cordial, accord (M. L. accordare), concord, concordance, discord, record and récord, core (Ital. cuore), courage (Fr. courage, from coeur, the heart), encourage, discouragement, mercy (L. misericordia, Fr. merci).

55. Corona, a crown (Gr. κορώνα), Cf. also κορώνωσ and L. corusco, and κέρας, and cornu, and κερνών, and Sk. čarni-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), crush (Fr. écraser, to break or
bruise), craze (lit. to break to pieces). Crush, also, seems
to be connected with crush, 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.
acroître). 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. krü-
ra-s, bloody — ), crude (L. crudus, for crudius), cruel (L. cru-
delis). Rude (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 κρύ-
μός (referring to the natural effects of the sight of blood),
perhaps belong here, and with them κρύσταλλος (ice, chilli-
ness), Eng. crystal (looking like ice).

59. Crux, a cross (cf. κέρπις, a beam, from κέρκω and κρέω),
crucial, crucify, excruciate, cross (Ital. croce, Span. cruz),
crusade (Fr. croisade), croiser (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. croceia, Germ. krücke) and
crotch and crochet (Fr. crocher).

60. Cura, care (probably from cavere, to take care, for
cavira, or cavra, as the earlier form), care, cure, curate, accu-
rate (= 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, curricle, 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 (κεφαλή, I cover or hide, from which Eng. coat. Cf. Gr. κώτος and σκύτος. Here belongs Germ. hütten, 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. κεφαλή, to cover, cf. the connection of the verb to hide, in Eng., and a hide), cuticle. From σκύτος 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 (ὄρυγγι) from its similitude to a sickle.

D.

62. Damnum, harm, loss (ξηλα, Cretan δαμία. Cf. as from same source, L. domare, Gr. δαμώ, I subdue), damn (L. damnare), condemn (L. condemnare), indemnify and indemnity (L. indemnitias), damage (Fr. dommage, M. L. dameigium), danger (Fr. danger, M. L. domigerium and dangerium).

63. Dare, to give, stem da (Sk. ðâ, stem do, Gr. ὀδωμ, from which come Eng. dose, Gr. ὀδος; and antidote, Gr. αντίσωτος. Cf. also, Sk. dātar, a giver, Gr. δῶτηρ and L. dator; and Sk. dānum, 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 recomdate; 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. redere), dowry and dotal, and endow and endowment (L. don, 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. ἑκατόν), ten (Germ. zehent), decimal, decimate, dime (Fr. dîme, orig. disme, L. decimus), dean (L. decanus, the superior of ten prebendaries, Spau. dean, pronounced as a dissyllable, Fr. doyen), thousand (see L. centum).

65. Dens, stem dent, a tooth (Sk. danta-s, Gr. ὀδούς, stem ὀδούρ, Lith. dentu-s, Goth. tunthus, Germ. zahn, Eng. tooth. Cf. also, Sk. dac, and danç, to bite, Gr. ἀλλάζω), dentist, dentifrice (fricare, to rub), indent.

66. Dicere, dictum, to say (Sk. diç, to show, etc., Gr. διηγεῖσθαι), 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 abdicare, dedicate, indicate, predicare and predicament, vindicate (L. vindicare = verum + 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. prae dicere) 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. ζεύς, Boeotian Αείς, gen. Αίων; Sk. Dyàu-s, gen. Divas; L. Jupiter, 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. journale), journey (Fr. journée, a day's toil), journeyman, adjourn (Fr. ajour ner, 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. ἡγιάζω and
δοκεω, Eng. -doxy and dogma. See also δικαιος, just, Sk. diç, to show; and also L. dicere, and discere, as well as Gr. δικαρτος and Lat. digitus. L. decere and decus may belong here also), dignity, condict, deign (M. L. dignare, Ital. degnare, Fr. daigner), disdain (L. dedignari, Span. desdeñar), indignity, indignant.

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

70. Domare, to subdue (Sk. dam, to conquer, Gr. δαμαω, Germ. zähmen, Eng. tame. See, also, L. damnum.) 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), damsels (Fr. demoiselle, dimin.), madam (Fr. madame, lit. my lady), dam.

71. Domus, a house (Sk. dama-s, a house, Gr. δομος, 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. tiuban, from which Fr. touer and Eng. tow), duct, ductile, duke (L. dux), lit. a military leader, doge (Ital. do.), abduct, adduce, conduct, conduit, educe, deduct, subdue, seduce, su.bdue (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), duel, two (Germ. zwei), twice, twain, twin, twine, twist (cf. Germ. zwit, from zwei, two), between and between, 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. διπλος, L. duplex, Germ. doppel), duplicity (L. duplex = duo + plicare),
duplicate. So the adverbial numeral bis, twice, in Latin, as in Eng. bisect, is for orig. dvis (Gr. δίς for δίς). The orig. form dvis 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. ἐπίπτω, I dip (a strengthened form of ἐπίω, 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. ἐξ orig. ἐκ), extra (L. do. Cf. for form, contra, intra, etc.), exterior, extreme, external, extraneous, strange and strange (L. extraneus, Span. estrangero), extraordinary (+ ordi, order), extravagant (+ vagari, to wander), extrinsic (L. extrinsecus), exotic (ἐξωτικός).

F.

76. Facere, factum, to make (Sk. bhāvayā, causative form of bhū, to be, i.e. to make to be. Cf. L. fio, fui, and Gr. φῦω, as correlates of bhū. 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 affection, benefaction, confectionary, deficient, effect, efficacious, and efficient, insect, perfect, prefect, proficient, refactory, surfece, 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. αφάλλω. Cf. also σφάλμα, a fall, a fault, σφαλερός, slippery, and ἁφαλὴς, safe, a priv.), false, fault, fall (Germ. fallen), to fall (Germ. fallen), falter (Span. faltar), fallacy.

78. Fari, to speak (Sk. bhâ and bhâs, to shine, Gr. φαίνω, φαίος, etc., and bhâsh and bhan, to speak, Gr. φημι and φαίσκω. In L. declaro, I declare = de + clarus, clear, the style of connection between φημι, I say, and φαίνω, I shine, is well illustrated). From φημι comes Eng. emphasis and prophet; from fari come false, fame, famous and infamous and defame, fable, fabulous, affable, ineffable, infant (L. infants, 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. un consecrated, or unhallowed). From fateri, a strengthened form of fari (like βαρεθω, of stem βα in βαινω) comes confess (L. confiteri).

79. Fendere, obs. to ward off (cf. Gr. σέίω, to strike,
wound, or dash down. Cf. for similarity of correspondence, velo and tendo, send, sender, fence, defend and defense, offend and offense, infest (L. infestus for infensitus).

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

81. Ferre, tuli, latum, for tatum, to bear, bring, yield (Sk. bhar, Persian ber, Gr. φέω, from which Eng. metaphor; and Germ. bärein, 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 fort, chance. From compound Latin forms come confer, defer, differ, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer. From supine latum, for tatum (of same root with tuli, tolerare, and Gr. ταλάω and ταλής), come collate and collision, 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 (πεπώ, I persuade, obey, trust, short stem πί), 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. πεπωσα of πεπω), from which are federal and confederate.

83. Figere, fixum, to fix (Gr. σφυγγω, I bind together, from which σφυκτήρ, the sphincter muscle, and ΣΦΥΓΩ, the sphinx, lit. the throttler; see riddle. Cf. for correspondence of form, fellere and σφαλλω, and fides and σφίδη, fix, affix, infer, prefix, suffix, transfix. Here belong 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 fingere come feign (Fr. feindre) and feint, fiction, fictitious, figment, effigy (L. effigies). Finis, the end, is also for signis, from figere, 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. φείδωμαι sc. εμαυτόν, 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 fidulum), filament, file (the tool, and also a row), lit. something threaded, and profile (Ital. profilo, Span. perfil).

85. Flagrare (Sk. bhráj, 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. resplendent and fulminate), flagrant, combustion, 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 (πλήσω, root πλαυ. Cf. L. plangere and, through Fr. complaindre, Eng. complain and plaint, and also L. plectere, to beat or punish, and plectrum. See, also, plaga), afflict, conflict, inflict, profigate (L. profigare, 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. φλεω, φλύω, and φλέω, and also βλέω, I spout or bubble, and L. bulla, 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, contaminant, confus, effluence, efflux, influence, fluent, reflux, superfusive.
88. Foris, door (Sk. dvâr and dvâra-m, Gr. θύρα, 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. ρύπνυ, for Ρύπνυ; Germ. brechen, brach gebrochen, from which Eng. words break, brake, and breach), fragment, fracture, fraction, fractious (disposed to break things), fragile and frail (L. fragilis, Fr. frêle, orig. fresle), infraction, refrangible, refract, fringe (M. L. frangia, Fr. range).

88. Frigerf!, to be cold (Gr. ψκρτο for ψκρω). Cf. also ψρεω 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, for, gefroren); frisk (i. e. to act fresh).

89. Frons, stem front, the forehead (Sk. bhru-s, Gr. ὑφός, 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, χεῦω, stem χυ; 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, χύω, 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 gäuchen, 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, réfuse (noun), suffuse, and also futile (L. futilis, lit. poured, or pouring, away).

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

G.

92. Gelu, cold, frost (Sk. jala-s and jalta-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. congelare), 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. gā 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. σφυρα, a hammer, compared with σφυρων, 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. zelmen, 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), viege-rent. 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. janitři, a father; and Gr. γενναω,
I beget, and γενναμαι, stem γεν, redup. I become. Cf. also, γυνή, a woman, lit. a bearer, Sk. janī; Lat. cunnus; and also Eng. queen and queen), genius (lit. inborn talent), ingenious ingenious (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. praegnanus, 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. χαίρω and χαίρω, I devour, and χαίρωσις, Eng. grass. Cf. L. gramen, grass, and Eng. graminivorous), grain, granulated, ingrain, granary, granite (as being full of grains), pomegranate (L. pomum granatum, an apple full of grains), garnet (Span. granate, Ital. granato, Fr. granat), grenade (Fr. do.).

97. Gratus, pleasing, agreeable (Sk. haryāmi, I love or desire, Gr. χαίρω, I rejoice, for χαίρω, stem χαρ, and χαρτός and χαρίεσ, grateful, gratify, grace (L. gratia, Fr. grace), gracious, disgrace (lit. out of favor), gratis (L. do., for gratis, 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. agrareare), agreeable (Fr. agréable, Span. agradable, Ital. aggradevole).
98. Habere, habitum, to have, hold, or keep (habere is probably allied with capere, to take, seize, hold; cf. Goth. hasjan, to take up, and haban, to have, as their similars, both for sense and origin; cf. Gr. κατατυω and κατη, etc.), have (Germ. haben), behave (i.e. one's self, like Gr. εξελω, 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 debabiliti), 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. αἰπέω, I grasp, from which comes aipereus, from which Eng. heresy, lit. a separate individual choice or course; cf. αὐρέω and also χειρ, and old L. hir, the hand, and L. hierus, 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. κοιλος, 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 (ὥρα; cf. ἡρος, a limit, and ὄπισθω, I separate from, as a boundary, Eng. horizon; cf. Sk. vāra, time), hour (Fr. heure; cf. Fr. bonheur, happiness, lit. a good hour, and malheur — and also Germ. uhr, a watch¹), horolge (L. horologium) and horoscope (+ Gr. σκοπεω).

¹ The word for watch is in French montre, from montrer, to show (L. mont-
102. Hortus, a garden, lit. an enclosure (Sk. garhan, Gr. γαρθρος, with which cf. L. cors and cohor, 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, courtisan; 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. ἐνδω, εἰς, εἰς, for ἔντεις and ἔντος, 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. Ite, itum, to go (Sk. i, to go, Gr. εἰμί, 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 ambule, 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, itis — as L. comes, a companion (= L. cum + ire), Eng. count (= comes belli); -itio(n) — as in editio, Eng.

trare); in Italian, orio lo 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 iâw-âw, I send forth, iâlââ, I throw, as well as iêmu, I send, stem ?, Sk. ya, reduplicated). Here belong Eng. *object* (lit. cast away), adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interjection, object and object, project and projetâle, 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, juggie (L. joenlarl, Germ. gaukeln), *jew* *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, jurisprudence, jurisconsult, and also abjure, adjure, conjure, perjure, judge, (L. judex = jus + dicere), and judgment and adjudicate, objurâtion (L. objurgâre = ob + jurgo = jus + ago, like purgo = purum + ago).

108. Jungere, junctum, to join (Sk. yuj, yunj, and yunaj, to bind together, Gr. ξένυμμ, I join, simple stem ὧγγυ, as in ξύγῳ and ἄγγῳ), juncture, join (Fr. joindre, part. joint), joiner and joint, adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjunction, disjoin, enjoin, injunction, rejoinder, subjoin, subjunctive. From jugum, of which jungere is but a strengthened form, come conjugal, conjugate (L.conjux), *yoke* (Sk. yugam, equal, Gr. ἄγγῳ, 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. *Kalo*, καύω, I burn, caustic, encaustic, ink (L. encaustum, lit. burned in, Fr. encre), inkling, holocaust (+ Gr. ἔλαιος, the whole).

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

111. *Kōloς*, hollow (cf. Sk. kal, to be hollow, to resound). From same root with κόλος 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. κόλος 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. *Kṓmη*, a village (as being inhabited; probably connected with κεῖμαι, I am quiet or at ease, and κομῶ, I put to sleep; cf. also κομόμαι, I fall to sleep. For correspondence in analytic sense, cf. L. vicus, a village, with its etymological homoionym oikia). From κώμη comes probably κώμας, a village festivity or merrymaking, from which is κομῳδία, 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. ἱλαξω, For transposition of form, cf. rapere and ἀπράξω, as well as forma and μορφή), alllectic, delicious (L. deliciae), detectable (L. detectare), delicate, elicit, and perhaps solicit and solicitous (so, in such a case, being the insep. 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. πλαίξ, 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 πλάτωνος, the plane-tree and plantain, and also πλάσω, I model or form, Eng. plastic, and ἐπιπλαστρόν, a plaster, as being daubed or spread over, from ἐπιπλάσω, 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. do.), 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 select 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, legateee, 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, legitime, legislate, law, and loyal (Fr. loi, cf. Fr. roi, a king, Eng. royal, from rex), disloyalty, alloy (Fr.
alo, 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 λόχος, 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. *pauculus*), 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 membrā*, to lie down), *accouchment* (Fr. do.), *lucrē* and *lucratīve* (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*, *dialoguē*, *prologue*, *geology*, *syllogism*, *theology*, *teleology*, etc., etc.

117. *Levare*, to lift up, and *levis*, light (Sk. laghu-s, light, Lith. lengvas, easy, Gr. ἐλαχῶς, ẹ 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*), *aloof*, *loft*, and *lofty* (Germ. luft, luften, etc.). Here, too, belong *sublime* (L. sublimis, contracted from sublevamill), the *Levant* (Fr. se levant, part. of se lever, sc. le soleil; cf. *orienis*, sc. sol, Eng. *orient*), and the adj. *light* (Germ. leicht, Gr. ἐλαχῶς, etc.).

118. *Libet* and *lutet*, it is pleasing (Sk. lubh, to desire, and lubdha-s, desirous, Gr. λπτωμαι, I am eager for, Goth. liub), *libidinous* (L. libido), *love* (Germ. lieben), and *tie* (Germ. lieb). Cf. also, Gr. λάω, I wish, and λόγος (Germ. lust. desire, and Eng. *lust*, base desire). To this same class of roots belongs L. *liber*, free (for liberus, archaic *loebeus*, Gr. ἐλευθερός, ẹ 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), delivery (Fr. livrée, from livrer, to deliver or give freely, because given to servants without charge to them), deliver (Fr. delivrer, Span. librar). The L. liberi, children (Gr. ἄδεξενοι), 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. ling and lag, Gr. λύειν, a pliant rod, Lith. ligmas, pliant, and Gr. λυτίζω, I bend, or twist, etc.), ligation, ligament, allegiance, ally and alliance (Fr. lier and allier, from L. ligare and alligare), lien (Fr. do., L. ligamentum), allegiance (M. L. allegantia), 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, smears (Sk. limpâmi, I anoint, stem, lip; Lith. limpa, I anoint, infin. lipti, to glue, or stick; Gr. ἀλείφω, I daub, cf. λίμως, fat, oil), liniment, letter (L. litera, for limitera, 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. libh, for ligh, and rib, to lick, Gr. λεῖχω, I lick, and λυκόω, 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, lie (Sk. riuc; cf. for correspondence of form, L. rumpere, ruptum, with Sk. lap and lump, to break; Gr. λαίπω, stem λυτος; 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. λινον and λινος), linen, linseed, lint, line and outline, lineage, linear, lineal, lineament (L. lineamentum), lining, delineate
124. Longus, long, for (d)longus (Sk. dhrga-s, Gr. δολυχός), long, longitude, longevity (+ aeum), elongate, oblong, prolong, lounge (Fr. longer, to move idly about), loin and sur­loin (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. λαργάκω (in Aeschylus, λαργάκο), I slacken, and λαργόν, a loiterer, from which come Eng. lag, and perhaps slack (Germ. schlackern), and also lank (Germ. long, long), and languor, languid, and languish (L. languere).

125. Luere, to wash, to lave (Sk. plu, Gr. λαύω, I wash, λαδός, a stream, and λαυρόν, a bath ; cf. pluere and fluere, as of same radication), alluvial (L. alluvio), diluvial, and deluge (L. diluvii, Fr. deluge) ; pollute (L. pollutus, for prolutus, washed off or away, like polliceri, for prolliceri, 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. lankas, white, and Gr. λευκός, bright, and λύχνος, a lamp), lucid, pellucid (L. pellucidus = perlucidus), translucent, lucifer (+ fero), lucibrations (L. lucibrare, 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 illustrous (L. illustris = in luce), illustrate, and lustre (Fr. lustre). Here radicate, also, Gr. λεύσω, for orig. λευκω, Germ. lugen, 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. μηχανάωμαι), 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, μέγαστος, 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 maetnurus, 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, magistrare, 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, filthy; cf. Sk. malina-s, dirty, black, malishta-s, very foul, and malakā, a bad woman), malice, malignant (cf. benignant, from L. bonus), malady (Fr. maladie), malaria, malefactor, malevolent, malcontent, malefeasance (Fr. faire, from L. facere, part. faisant), malapropos (Fr. do. = L. male ad propositum).

130. Manus, the hand (prob. connected with Sk. mā, to measure, referring to the hand, as the mode of man's trying things, and operating his will upon them; cf. Gr. μάρη, the hand, εὐμαρής, easy of hand, and also μακάκης, 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), manipule (L. manipulus, like discipulus, from discere) and manipulate, manifest (for festus, obs. by itself, see Gr. φῶς, I shine, and φαοτός, clear), emancipate (= e manus capere), manumit (= e manus 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 manoeur (Norman mainoverer, to manure = Fr. manoeuvrer, referring to the labor of doing it. The noun manoeur is derived from the verb), mandate (L. mandare = in mandare), demand (= de + mandare), remand and commend (L. commendare) and recommend.

131. Mater, a mother (Sk. mātā, for orig. mātar, lit. a
bringer forth. Gr. μητρόν; cf. also μηνι, good mother, Lith. moti), maternal, matriculate, matron (cf. patron from pater),
matrimony, mother (Germ. mutter), matter (L. materies; cf. Sk. mātrā, 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 pupas a young child).

132. Matta, a mat made of rushes; mat, matrass (Germ. matratee, M. L. almaticium, 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. μετρομα, μέρος, and μετρίκα), 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. mā, to measure; Gr. μετρέω, from which Eng. metre, Gr. μέτρον and Sk. mātrā, measure, and geometry, and also barometer, thermometer, etc.), mete and metes, measure, mensuration, dimension, immense, menstruum and menstruate (L. mensis, a month, Sk. mās and māsā-s, Gr. μήν, stem μήνς, as appears by Ionic form μήλος, compared with L. mensis and Lith. menesis). The word moon is of this same origin, Gr. μήν, 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), commodo, commodious and commodity, accommodate, incommode. L. mos, a custom, is a contraction of modus (cf. L. praeco for praecox), from which are moral, moralize, demoralize, and immoral. With L. metiri, mensus, corresponds also Germ. messen, to measure, and mass, Eng. mass (as an
indefinite measure, and *mess* (as definite); cf. Fr. mets and Lith. mera, a measure. With Sk. mà, and Gr. μέτις in *μετέρω*, are connected also, perhaps, Gr. μύτης, 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. μεθιαν, I laugh), *admire*, *miracle*, *mirage* (Fr.), *mirror* (Fr. miroir), *marvel* (L. mirabile, Fr. merveille).

136. *Miscere*, mixtum, to mix (Sk. miča, to mingle, Gr. μίκτω, Lith. miszi), *mix* (Germ. mischen), *mingle* (Germ. mengen), among and *mongrel*, *commingle* and *intermingle*, miscellaneous (L. miscellaneus), *mule* and *mulatto* (as being of mixed stock, L. mulas, for misculas).

136. *Mittere*, missum, to send (cf. μεθημυ, and, in Herodotus, *μετέρω*, I let loose, I throw; with which cf. metus, fear, a possible derivative), *missive*, *mistle*, *mission*, missionary, *message* (Fr. do.; Span. mensaje), *messenger* (Fr. messager), *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 polliceri 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. μύλλαω, 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. μάλος, dull, and μαλλός,
wool, as being soft, and μαλάκω, 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,
reminiscur, 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. μνήμη and μνήμη-
σκός and μνήματα, and also Germ. mensch and man 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. mē. to change
place, Gr. ἀμείβω, Doric ἀμείβα. Cf. L. meare, to go on, by,
etc.), move, motion, mobile, moment, momentum and momentous
(L. momentum for movimentum), motive (Fr. motif), com-
motion, emotion, remove, remote. From movere comes mu-
tare (for movitare), and from this, mutable, commutate,
transmute and mutual (L. mutuus, cf. Gr. μοιρή, Sicil.
dialect, borrowed from Latin).

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

143. Mus, a mouse (Sk. मूशा-स and mushika-s, a mouse,
lit. a stealing animal, from mush, to steal; Gr. μοῦς, 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. μουκάω, I mutter, or
make a sound with the lips closed), mute, mutter, mouth
(Germ. mund), muzzle (Fr. museau), muse (Fr. muser), re-
ferring 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. mummel), mum
and mumps (viewed as shutting up the mouth).
145. *Navis*, a ship (Sk. nau-ś, Gr. ναῦς, navy, navigate (+ agere), *nautilus*, nautical (L. nauta), *nausea* (L. do.).

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

147. *Noscerē*, to know (Sk. jnā, jānāmi, I know; Gr. γνωσκεῖν, root γνô; and νόθω and νοθή, the mind; Germ. kennen, to be able, lit. to know how, Eng. can and cunning), know, notion, noble (L. nobilis, for noscebilis, 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 nöscere, come note, notable, notorious, notice, annotation, denote, notify. From L. nomen, a name, from same root (Sk. naman, Gr. νομός, 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), renoun (Fr. renommé, lit. mentioned over and over again), ignominy (L. ignominia = in + (g)nomen). Of same ultimate root with (g)nöscere is L. narrare (Old L. gnarigare) Eng. narrate.

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

149. *Ωἰκία*, 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. "Ολός, 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), catholic icon.

151. Oriri, ortus, to rise (Sk. ar and ri, to lift up one's self; Gr. ὄρυμα, ὄρνων, and ὄρωσ, 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 omen, 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. πτήνωμεν, stem πτγ. Pangere, pactum is a nasalized form of same root. With part. pactus of pacisci, cf. πτηνός 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. περάνων, stem περ, 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 παρά, alongside of; cf Eng. parallel and parable, from Gr. παρά and ἀλληλῶν and βαλλω, in each of which παρά expresses the very idea of equality), par, parity, pair, impair (L. impar, unequal), disparage (M. L. disparagere), peer (Fr. pair), peerless, compeer, nonpareil, or, none such, (M. L. paricus, Fr. pareil). From Gr. παρά come, besides parallel and parable, as above, also paradox (παράδοξος, contrary to expectation), paradigm (παράδειγμα, a sample or copy), paragraphe (παραγραφή, a marginal note), paralysis (παράλυσις, a loosening apart), parapet (παράπετασμα, a covering or screen), parasite (παράσευτος, one who eats at the same table), paraphrase (παραφράζω, I speak by the side of another). So the French words, paraplui, paravent, and parasol, Eng. parasol, different names for an umbrella (lit. a little shade, dimin. 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 βαλλω come, not only the obvious derivatives parabola and parable (Gr. παραθελή), 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. prí and par, to press through or out, lit. cut out or off; L. per, through, prep. is correlate with Sk. prí, also, as well as L. porta, a gate, and Gr. ἑπάω, 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. parcelle, L. particula).

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

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

160. Pellere, pulsum, to drive, to drive away (πᾶλλω; cf. πάλη, wrestling, and παλματις, an earthquake. Here, also, belongs, perhaps, παλαμη, 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. ἐπελος and ἐρυσιπέλας, 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. feltrare, to filter, from felter, felt, first used for the purpose); cf. with pellis, L. pulvinar, Eng. pillow

162. Pendère, to hang, to hang down (cf. as possibly correlate, Gr. πέντομα, I fly, or hang in the air), pendulum, pendent, dependent and independent, pensive, appendage and ap-
pendic, 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. πένης and πόδης). With pendere, to hang corresponds pendere, to weigh, as a causative form, as jacere, to cast down, does with jacere, to lie. From pendere, 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. pada-s, from pad, to go; Gr. πόδος, stem ποδί, 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), imped (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. πετεωμαι, cf. Gr. πετερά, a wing, and Sk. patram), petition, appetite, compete, competent, impetuosity (L. impetus). 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. πτισσω), 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, fusum, apourer forth), pistil, pestle (L. pistrilla, a little pounding mill).

166. Pipire, to pip or chirp (Gr. πιπτός, I chirp, onomatopoetic), peep (Fr. piper), pip, pipe, fiše (Germ. pfeifen), pigeon (L. pipio-n, Ital. piccione, Fr. pigeon).

167. Picare, to fold or double up (Sk. prich, to join together, Gr. πλέκω, I twist; from πλέκω, 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, apply1 and application (Fr. appliquer); complex, complication, complicate, complicity, accomplish 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), supplicant, 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. empléar, L. implicare). exploit (Fr. exploiter, M. L. explicantare, from earlier form explicatae).

168. Plere, to fill (Sk. pí and pùr, to fill; piparmi and prinarmi, I fill up, cf. pråna-s, full; Lith. pilnas, full, Gr. πιμπλημι, I fill, stem πλε. Cf. πλέως and πληρός, 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 populous (= 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), apposite, opposition, compound, compose, deponent, depose, deposit, depot 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. pá and pí, to drink; pibâmi, I drink; cf. L. bibere, to drink, and Eng. bib, bibber, and bibulous, Gr. πίνω, Aeol. πόω, fut. πόω, stem πο and πότης, a

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

171. Potis, able (Sk. pati-s, a master, lord, or husband. Cf. L. suffix -pte, as in suopte, and also -pee, as in ipse = i(s) + pse. Gr. πόσις and also δέσποινα and δέσποτης, 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. προσεχθεῖν, 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. πρῖν, before, and also in L. priscus, ancient, and pristinus, primitive. With the sup. primus, cf. Sk. prathama-s, and Lith. pirmas), prior, prime, primary, primeate, primer, premier (Fr. premier, for L. primus), prince (L. princeps = primum, so. locum, capiens) and also principal and principle (L. principium).

174. Premere, pressum, to press (cf. Gr. πριξω and πρίω, I grind between the teeth, and πρεῖσω, 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, imprimator (lit. let it be printed; like exequatur, let it be executed).

175. Prehendere, prehensum, and acytopos prendere, to seize or lay hold of (Gr. χατάνω, stem χατά; Goth. hithan, 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, comprehended, comprehensive, a prise (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. πρός, old form προτί, Aeol. προτί, 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, propriate, propinquity (L. propinquus), approach (L. approprine, Fr. approcher), proximity, approximate (L. proximus), proxy, reproach (Fr. reprocher, lit. to come back, near to). See Fr. proche, near to.

177. Puer, a boy (Gr. πέρος, from which, or its derivatives, come pedagogue = παιδίου + ἀγω, lit. to lead a child; encyclopaedia = παιδεία ἐν κύκλῳ; page, a boy, Gr. παιδίον, Fr. page; pedobaptism, etc. In the Spartan dialect, παις occurs as παι̇. 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 puere, puerperal (puer + purere), 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, pusilanimus (L. do., lit. having the mind of a little boy).

178. Pungere, punctum, to prick or puncture, Gr. πυκνή, 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 tuck), L. picea, Eng. pitch-pine, also, belongs here, and L. picare, to pitch, (and L. pica, bitter medicine, Gr. πυκνός, bitter, as bitter in Eng. comes from verb bite). From pungere comes pungent, poignat (Fr. poin dre, 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. pû, 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 + ebrins).
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 accoompt).

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

182. Quatuor four (Sk. chatur and chatvāra-s; Lith. keturi; Gr. τέσσαρες, Archaic πετάρες and πηγάρες, with which cf. Celtic petor. For the interchangeableness of gutturals and labials, as in quatuor and τέσσαρες, for πέταρες, now apparently quite unrelated, cf. also Gr. πέντε, five, and L. quinque, and also Gr. πῶς and πῶτε, Ionic κῶς and κῶτε, Sk. kati and kadā. See also Gr. ἴππος, Aeol. ἴκος (L. equus), quart (L. quartus), quadrant, quadrature, quadruped (+ ped, pedis), quadruple (+ plicare, to fold), square (L. quadrare, Ital. quadrare, Fr. quadrirr and carrer), squadron (L. quadratus, Ital. squadron).