

## DIVISION II.—ABBREVIATED LATIN DERIVATIVES.

NOTE.—In Division II, the English derivatives from Latin roots are given in abbreviated form, and are arranged in paragraphs under the particular *radicals*, from which the several groups of derivatives are formed. The radicals are printed at the left in bold-face type—thus, **acr-**, **acerb-**, etc. Derivatives not obviously connected with the Latin roots are given in the last paragraph of each section. Pupils are required to unite the prefixes and suffixes with the radicals, thus forming the English derivatives, which may be given either orally or in writing. Only difficult definitions are appended: in the case of words not defined, pupils may be required to form the definition by reference to the signification of the radicals and the formative elements: thus, **acr** + **id** = **acid**, being bitter; **acr** + **id** + **ity** = state of being bitter, bitterness.

1. **A'CER**, a'cris, sharp; **Acer'bus**, bitter; **Ac'idus**, sour; **Ace'tum**, vinegar.

**acr**: -id, -idity; ac'rimony (Lat. n. *acrimonia*, sharpness of temper); acrimo'nious.

**acerb**: -ity; exac'erbate, to render bitter; exacerba'tion.

**acid**: ac'id; -ify, -ity; acid'ulate (Lat. adj. *acidulus*, slightly sour); acid'ulous; subac'id, slightly acid.

**acet**: -ate, a certain salt; -ic, pertaining to a certain acid; -ify, -ification, -ose, -ous.

2. **AE'DES**, a house.

**ed**: ed'ify; edifica'tion; ed'ifice (Lat. n. *edificium*, a large building); e'dile (Lat. n. *aedilis*, a Roman magistrate who had charge of buildings).

3. **Æ'QUUS**, equal; **Æqua'lis**, equal, just.

**equ**: -able, -ation, -ator, -atorial, -ity, -itable; ad'equare (Lat. v. *adequare*, *adequatum*, to make equal); inad'equacy; inad'equate; iniqu'uity (Lat. n. *iniquitas*, want of equal or just dealing); iniqu'itous.

**equal**: e'qual (n., v., adj.), -ity, -ize; co-e'qual; une'qual.

4. **Æ'VUM**, an age; **Æter'nitas**, eternal.

**ev**: co-e'val; longev'ity (Lat. adj. *longus*, long); prime'val (Lat. adj. *primus*, first).

**etern**: -al, -ity, -ize; co-eter'nal.

5. **A'GER**, a'gri, a field, land.

**agri**: agra'rian (Lat. adj. *agrarius*, relating to land); agra'rianism; ag'riculture (Lat. n. *cultura*, cultivation), agricult'ural, agricult'urist.

Per'egrinate (Lat. v. *peregrinari*, to travel in foreign lands); peregrina'tion; pil'grim (Fr. n. *pèlerin*, a wanderer); pil'grim-age.

**AGERE**, to do. (See p. 23.)

6. **AL'ERE**: a'lo, al'itum or al'tum, to nourish; **ALES'CERE**: ales'co, to grow up.

**al**: al'iment (Lat. n. *alimentum*, nourishment); alimen'tary; al'i-mony (Lat. n. *alimonia*, allowance made to a divorced wife for her support).

**alit**: coalit'ion (-ist).

**alesc**: coalesce' (-ence, -ent).

**ALIENUS**. (See p. 25.)

7. **AL'TER**, another; **Alter'nus**, one after another.

**alter**: al'ter, -ation, -ative (a medicine producing a change); unal'tered; alterca'tion (Lat. n. *altercatio*, a contention).

**altern**: -ate, -ation, -ative; subal'tern, a subordinate officer.

**AMARE**; **Amicus**. (See p. 25.)

**ANIMUS**; **Anima**. (See p. 26.)

**ANNUS**. (See p. 27.)

8. **ANTI'QUUS**, old, ancient.

**antiqu**: -ary, -arian, -ated, -ity; antique' (Fr. adj. *antique*), old, ancient.

9. **AP'TUS**, fit, suitable.

**apt**: apt, -itude, -ly, -ness; adapt' (-able, -ation, -or).

10. **A'QUA**, water.

**aque**: -duct (*ducere*, to lead); a'queous; suba'queous; terra'queous (Lat. n. *terra*, land); aquat'ic (Lat. adj. *aquaticus*, relating to water); aqua'rium (Lat. n. *aquarium*, a reservoir of water), a tank for water-plants and animals.

## 11. AR'BITER, ar'bitri, a judge or umpire.

**arbiter**: ar'biter, a judge or umpire.

**arbitr**: -ary, -ate, -ation, -ator; arbit'rament (Lat. n. *arbitramen'tum*, decision).

## 12. AR'BOR, ar'boris, a tree.

**arbor**: ar'bor, a lattice-work covered with vines, etc., a bower; -et, a little tree; -ist, -escent, -(e)ous; arbore'tum, a place where specimens of trees are cultivated; arboricult'ure (-ist).

## 13. AR'MA, arms, weapons.

**arm**: arm (n. and v.); arms, *weapons*; -or, *defensive weapons*; ar'morer; ar'mory; armo'rial, *belonging to the escutcheon or coat of arms of a family*; ar'mistice (*sis'tere*, to cause to stand still); disarm'; unarmed'.

Arma'da (Span. n.), a naval warlike force; ar'my (Fr. n. *armée*); ar'mament (Lat. n. *armamen'ta*, utensils); armadillo (Span. n.), an animal armed with a bony shell.

## ARS. (See page 28.)

## 14. ARTIC'ULUS, a little joint.

**articul**: -ate (v., to utter in distinctly jointed syllables), -ate (adj. formed with joints), -ation; inarticulate; article (Fr. n. *article*).

## 15. AS'PER, rough.

**asper**: -ate, -ity; exas'perate; exas'peration.

## AUDIRE. (See page 29.)

## 16. AU'GE'RE: au'geo, auc'tum, to increase.

**aug**: augment' (v.); augmenta'tion.

**auct**: -ion, a sale in which the price is increased by bidders; -ioneer.

**Author** (Lat. n. *auc'tor*, one who increases knowledge); author'ity; au'thorize; auxili'ary (Lat. n. *auxil'ium*, help).

## 17. A'VIS, a bird; Au'gur, Aus'pex, aus'pices, a soothsayer.

**augur**: au'gur (n.), one who foretells future events by observing the

*flight of birds*, (v.) to foretell; au'gury, an omen; inau'gurate, to invest with an office by solemn rites; inaugura'tion; inau'gural.

**auspici**: -ous, favorable; inauspi'cious; aus'pices.

## 18. BAR'BARUS, savage, uncivilized.

**barbar**: -ian (n. and adj.), -ic, -ism, -ity, -ize, -ous.

## 19. BIS, twice or two.

**bi**: bi'ennial (Lat. n. *an'nus*, a year); big'amy (Greek n. *gamos*, marriage); bil'lion (Lat. n. *mil'lio*, a million; literally, twice a million); bipar'tite (Lat. n. *pars*, *par'tis*, a part); bi'ped (Lat. n. *pes*, *pe'dis*, foot); bis'cuit (Fr. v. *cuit*, cooked); bisect' (Lat. v. *sec'tum*, cut); bi'valve (Lat. n. *val'vae*, folding-doors); bi'nary (Lat. adj. *bi'ni*, two by two); binoc'ular (Lat. n. *oc'ulus*, the eye); combine'; combina'tion.

## 20. BO'NUS, good; Be'ne, well.

**bonus**: bonus (something to the good of a person in addition to compensation), bounty (Fr. n. *bonté*, kindness); boun'teous; boun'tiful.

**bene**: ben'e'fice (Lat. v. *fac'ere*, *fac'tum*, to do), literally, a benefit, an ecclesiastical living; beneficence; beneficent; benefic'ial; ben'e'fit; benefac'tion; benefac'tor; benedic'tion (Lat. v. *dic'ere*, *dic'tum*, to say); benev'olence (Lat. v. *vel'le*, to will).

## EXERCISE.

In this and the following exercises, tell the roots of the words printed in italic: The equator divides the globe into two equal parts. Good agriculturists read agricultural papers. In the primeval ages the longevity of man was very great. The pilgrims have gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The subaltern had no alternative but to obey. To remove the stain a powerful acid must be used. The alimony which had hitherto been allowed was no longer considered adequate. The discourse, though learned, was not edifying. God is an eternal and unchangeable being. The handsome

*edifice* was burned to the ground. The plants and animals in the *aquarium* were brought from abroad. Though the style is *anti-quoted*, it is not inelegant. The *arbitrary* proceedings of the British Parliament *exasperated* the Americans. God is the *bountiful* Giver of all good. The President made a short *inaugural* address. By *combined* effort success is sure. One of Scott's novels is called *The Antiquary*. It is *barbarous* needlessly to destroy life. George Peabody was noted for his *benevolence*. The Romans were famous for their great *aqueducts*.

21. CAD'ERE: ca'do, ca'sum, to fall.

**cad**: -ence, a falling of the voice; cascade' (Fr. n.); deca'dence.  
**cide**: ac'cident; coincide' (con+in); coin'cidence; decid'uous; in'cident; oc'cident, the place of the falling or setting sun, the west.  
**case**: case, the state in which a thing happens or falls to be; casual (Lat. n. *ca sus*, a fall); cas'ualty; cas'uist, one who studies cases of conscience; cas'uistry; occa'sion.

Chance (Fr. v. *choir*, to fall), something that befalls without apparent cause; decay (Fr. v. *déchoir*, to fall away).

22. CZED'ERE: cæ'do, cæ'sum, to cut, to kill.

**cide**: decide', to cut off discussion, to determine; frat'ricide, the killing of a brother (Lat. n. *fra'ter*, a brother); hom'icide (*ho'mo*, a man); infan'ticide (*in'fans*, an infant); mat'ricide (*ma'ter*, a mother); par'ricide (*pa'ter*, a father); reg'icide (*rex, re'gis*, a king); su'icide (Lat. pro. *sui*, one's self).

**cise**: con-, ex-, pre-; concise'ness; decis'ion; deci'sive; excis'ion; incis'ion; inci'sor; precis'ion.

23. CAL'CULUS, a pebble.

**calcul**: -able (literally, that may be counted by the help of pebbles anciently used in reckoning), -ate, -ation, -ator; in-cal'culable; mis-cal'culate.

24. CANDE'RE: can'deo, can'ditum, to be white, to shine (literally, to burn, to glow); Can'didus, white.

**cand**: -id, fair, sincere; -or, openness, sincerity; incandes'cent.

**can'did**: -ate (in Rome aspirants for office wore white robes).

Cen'ser, a vessel in which incense is burned; in'cense (n.), perfume given off by fire; incense' (v.), to inflame with anger; incen'diary (Lat. n. *incen'dium*, a fire); can'dle (Lat. *cand'la*, a white light made of wax); chand'ler (literally a maker or seller of candles); chandelier'; candel'abra.

25. CAN'ERE: ca'no, can'tum, to sing; Fr. chanter, to sing.

**cant**: cant, hypocritical sing-song speech; canta'ta, a poem set to music; can'ticle; can'ticles, the Song of Solomon; can'to, division of a poem; discant'; incanta'tion, enchantment; recant', literally, to sing back, to retract.

**chant**: chant; chant'er; chan'ticleer; chant'ry; enchant'.

Ac'cent (Lat. *ad* and *cantus*, a song), literally, a modulation of the voice; accentua'tion; prece'n'tor (Lat. v. *præcan'ere*, to sing before).

26. CAP'ERE: ca'pio, cap'tum, to take.

**cap**: -able, -ability; inca'pable.

**cip**: antic'ipate; eman'cipate (Lat. n. *ma'nus*, hand), literally, to take away from the hand of an owner, to free; incipient'; mun'icipal (Lat. n. *municip'ium*, a free town; *mu'nia*, official duties, and *cap'ere*, to take); partic'ipate (Lat. n. *pars, par'tis*, a part); participle; prince (Lat. n. *prin'ceps*, — Lat. adj. *pr'i'mus*, first: hence, taking the first place or lead); prin'cipal; prin'ciple; recip'ient; rec'ipe (imperative of *recip'ere*; literally, "take thou," being the first word of a medical prescription).

**ceive** (Fr. root = cap- or cip-): conceive'; deceive'; perceive'; receive'.

**capt**: -ive, -ivate, -ivity, -or, -ure.

**cept**: accept' (-able, -ance, -ation); concep'tion; decep'tion; decep'tive; except' (-ion, -ionable); incep'tion; incep'tive; inter-

cept'; pre'cept'; precep'tor; recep'tacle; recep'tion; suscep'tible. *to distinguish*  
*maximum* *a lesson or tutor*  
*capable of admitting*  
 ceit (Fr. root = capt- or cept-): conceit'; deceit'; receipt'. *admission*  
 Capa'cious (Lat. adj. *capax*, *capacis*, able to hold: hence large); capa'citate; capa'city; incapac'itate.

CAPUT. (See page 30.)

27. CA'RO, *carnis*, flesh.

carn: -age, *slaughter*; -al, -ation, *the flesh-colored flower*; incar'nate; incarna'tion.

Carne'lian (Lat. adj. *carneus*, fleshy), *a flesh-colored stone*; car'nival (Lat. v. *vale*, farewell), *a festival preceding Lent*; car'nivorous (Lat. v. *vora're*, to eat); char'nel (Fr. adj. *charnel*, containing flesh).

28. CAU'SA, a cause.

caus: -al, -ation, -ative; cause (Fr. n. *cause*), n. and v.

Accuse' (Fr. v. *accuser*, to bring a charge against), -ative, -ation, -er; excuse' (Fr. v. *excuser*, to absolve); excus'able; rec'usant (Lat. v. *recusa're*, to refuse).

29. CAVE'RE: ca'veo, *cautum*, to beware.

caut: -ion, -ious; incau'tious; precau'tion.

Ca'veat (3d per. sing. present subjunctive = let him beware), *an intimation to stop proceedings*.

30. CA'VUS, hollow.

cav: -ity; concav'ity; ex'cavate.

Cave (Fr. n. *cave*), literally, *a hollow, empty space*; con'cave (Lat. adj. *conca'vus*, arched); cav'il (Lat. n. *cavilla*, a jest).

31. CED'ERE: ce'do, ces'sum, to go, to yield.

cede: cede; accede'; antece'dent; concede'; precede'; recede'; secede'; unprec'edented. *unexampled*  
 ceed: ex-, pro-, sub- (suc-). *after*

cess: -ation, -ion; ab'scess, *a collection of matter gone away, or collected in a cavity*; ac'cess; acces'sible; acces'sion; acces'sory; conces'sion; excess'; exces'sive; interces'sion; interces'sor; preces'sion; proc'ess; proces'sion; recess'; seces'sion; success' (-ful, -ion, -ive). *the result of*

32. CENSE'RE: cen'seo, cen'sum, to weigh, to estimate, to tax.

cens: -or, -ure; censo'rious; cen'surable; recen'sion. *a critical remark*  
 Cen'sus (Lat. n. *census*, an estimate).

33. CEN'TRUM, the middle point.

centr: -al, -ical; centri'fugal (Lat. v. *fu'gere*, to flee); centrip'etal (Lat. v. *pe'tere*, to seek); concen'trate; concentra'tion; concen'tric; eccen'tric; eccentric'ity.

Cent'er or cen'tre (Fr. n. *centre*), n. and v.; cen'tered.

34. CEN'TUM, a hundred.

cent: cent; cent'age; cent'enary (Lat. adj. *centena'rius*); centena'rian; centen'ial (Lat. n. *an'nus*, a year); centigrade (Lat. n. *gradus*, a degree); cent'ipede (Lat. n. *pes*, *pe'dis*, the foot); centuple (Lat. adj. *centu'plex*, hundredfold); centu'rior (Lat. n. *centu'rio*, a captain of a hundred); cent'ury (Lat. n. *centu'ria*, a hundred years); percent'age.

35. CER'NERE: cer'no, cre'tum, to sift, to see, to judge; Discrimen, discrim'inis, distinction.

cern: con-, de-, dis-; unconcern'; discern'er, discern'ible, discern'ment.

cret: decre'tal, *a book of decrees*; discre'tion; discre'tionary; excre'tion; se'cret; sec'retary.

discrimin: -ate, -ation; indiscrim'iniate.

Decree' (Fr. n. *decret*); discreet' (Fr. adj. *discret*); discrete' (literally, sifted apart), *separate*.

36. CERTA'RE: cer'to, certa'tum, to contend, to vie.

cert: con'cert (n.); concert' (v.); disconcert'; preconcert'.

## 37. CIN'GERE: cin'go, cine'tam, to gird.

**cinct**: cinct'ure; pre'cinct; succinct', literally, *girded or tucked up, compressed, concise*; succinct'ness.

## 38. CIR'CUS, a circle; cir'culus, a little circle.

**circ**: cir'cus, *an open space for sports*; cir'clet.

**circul**: -ar, -ate, -ation, -atory.

Cir'cle (Fr. n. *cercle*); encir'cle; sem'icircle.

## 39. CITA'RE: ci'to, cita'tum, to stir up, to rouse.

**cite**: cite, *to summon or quote*; excite' (-able, -ability, -ment); incite' (-ment); recite' (-al); resus'cite (Lat. v. *suscitare*, to raise).

**citat**: cita'tion; recita'tion; recitative', *a species of musical recitation*.

## CIVIS. (See p. 31.)

## 40. CLAMA'RE: cla'mo, clama'tum, to cry out, to shout; Clam'or, a loud cry.

**claim**: claim (v. and n., to demand; a demand), ac-, de-, dis-, ex-, pro-, re-; claim'ant; reclaim'able.

**clamat**: acclama'tion; declama'tion; declam'atory; exclama'tion; exclam'atory; proclama'tion; reclama'tion.

**clamor**: clam'or (v. and n.), -er, -ous.

## EXERCISE.

The decay of the tree was caused by the *incisions* which had *accidentally* been made in the bark. The *captives* will be set at liberty, but the *precise* time of their *emancipation* has not been fixed. The harbor is *capacious*, and can *receive* vessels of the largest size. The merits of the *candidates* were *discriminated* with great *candor*. We were *enchanted* with the *carnival* at Rome. This *recitation* is satisfactory. Have you ever seen a *centigrade* thermometer? Nothing is so *successful* as *success*. The number of *concentric circles* in the trunk marked the age of the tree. No *censer* round our altar beams. The heat being *excessive*, we took shelter in the *recesses* of a *cave*. *Precision* is the *principal* quality of good writing. Franklin's father

was a tallow *chandler*. Last *century* there was great *carnage* in America. *Infanticide* is much practiced in China. The *proclama-tion* was widely *circulated*. The president was *inaugurated* on the 4th of March. The *census* is taken every ten years. *Conceit* is worse than *eccentricity*. Have you filed your *caveat*?

## 41. CLAU'DERE: clau'do, clau'sum, to shut, to close.

**clud**: conclude'; exclude'; include'; preclude'; seclude'.

**clus**: conclu'sion; conclu'sive; exclu'sion; exclu'sive; recluse'; seclu'sion.

**close**: close (v., n., adj.); clos'et; close'ness; inclose' (-ure); en-close' (-ure).

Clause (Fr. n. *clause*); clois'ter (old Fr. n. *cloistre*).

## 42. CLINA'RE: cli'no, clina'tum, to bend; Cli'vus, a slope or hill.

**clinat**: inclina'tion.

**cline**: de-, in-, re-

**cliv**: accliv'ity; decliv'ity; procliv'ity.

## 43. COL'ERE: co'lo, cul'tum, to till, to cultivate (Low Lat. Cultiva're, to cultivate).

**cult**: cult'ure (Lat. n. *cultu'ra*, a cultivation); ag'riculture (Lat. n. *ager*, a field); arboricult'ure (Lat. n. *arbor*, a tree); flor'iculture (Lat. n. *flos*, *floris*, a flower); hor'ticulture (Lat. n. *hortus*, a garden); auscult'a'tion (Lat. n. *auscultatio*, a listening; hence, a test of the lungs).

**cultiv**: -ate, -ation, -ator.

Col'ony (Lat. n. *colo'nia*, a settlement); colo'nial; col'onist; col'onize.

## COR. (See page 32.)

## CORPUS. (See page 33.)

## CREDERE. (See page 35.)

## 44. CREA'RE: cre'o, crea'tum, to create.

**creat**: -ion, -ive, -or, -ure; create' (pro-, re-).

45. **CRES'ERE**: *eres'co, cre'tum*, to grow.

**eresc**: *eres'cent; excres'cence; decrease'; increase'.*

**cret**: *accre'tion; con'crete; concre'tion.*

*Accrue'* (Fr. n. *accrue*, increase); *in'crement* (Lat. n. *in'cremen'tum*, increase); *recruit'* (Fr. v. *recroitre, recru*, to grow again).

46. **CRUX**, *cru'cis*, a cross.

**cruc**: *cru'cial* (Fr. adj. *cruciale*, as if bringing to the cross: hence, severe); *cru'cible* (a chemist's melting-pot — Lat. n. *crucib'ulum* — marked in old times with a cross); *cru'ciform* (Lat. n. *for'ma*, a shape); *cru'cify* (Lat. v. *fig'ere, fix'um*, to fix); *crucifix'ion; excru'ciating.*

*Cross* (Fr. n. *croix*); *cro'sier* (Fr. n. *crosier*); *cruise* (Dan. v. *kruisen*, to move crosswise or in a zigzag); *crusade'* (Fr. n. *croisade*, in the Middle Ages, an expedition to the Holy Land made under the banner of the cross); *crusad'er.*

47. **CUBA'RE**: *cu'bo* (in compos. *cumbo*), *cub'itum*, to lie down.

**cub**: *in'cubate; incuba'tion; in'cubator.*

**cumb**: *incum'bency; incum'bent; procum'bent; recum'bency; recum'bent; succum'b' (sub-); superincum'bent.*

*Cu'bit* (Lat. n. *cub'itus*, the elbow, because it serves for leaning upon); *in'cubus* (Lat. n. *in'cubus*), the nightmare.

48. **CURA**, care.

**cur**: *-able, -ate, -ative, -ator; ac'curate; ac'curacy; inac'curate; proc'urator.*

*Cu'rious; prox'y* (contracted from *proc'uracy*), *authority to act for another; secure'* (Lat. adj. *secu'rus*, from *se* for *si'ne*, without, and *cu'ra*, care); *secu'rity; insecure'; si'neure* (Lat. prep. *si'ne*, without — an office without duties).

**CURRERE**. (See page 36.)

49. **DA'RE**: *do, da'tum*, to give.

**dat**: *date* (originally the time at which a public document was

given — *da'tum*); *da'ta* (Lat. plural of *da'tum*), *facts or truths given or admitted; da'tive.*

**dit**: *addi'tion; condi'tion; ed'it (-ion, -or); perdi'tion; tradi'tion; extradi'tion.*

Add (Lat. v. *ad'dere*, to give or put to); *adden'dum* (pl. *adden'da*), *something to be added.*

50. **DEBE'RE**: *de'beo, deb'itum*, to owe.

**debt**: *debt; deb'tor; indebt'ed; deb'it* (n. and v.).

51. **DE'CEM**, ten; **Dec'imus**, the tenth.

**decem**: *Decem'ber* (formerly the tenth month); *decem'virate* (Lat. n. *vir*, a man), *a body of ten magistrates; decen'nial* (Lat. n. *an'nus*, a year).

**decim**: *dec'imal; dec'imate; duodec'imo* (Lat. adj. *duodec'imus*, twelfth), *a book having twelve leaves to a sheet.*

52. **DENS**, *den'tis*, a tooth.

**dent**: *dent, to notch; den'tal; den'tifrice* (Lat. v. *frica're*, to rub); *den'tist; denti'tion* (Lat. n. *denti'tio*, a cutting of the teeth); *eden'tate* (Lat. adj. *edenta'tus*, toothless); *indent'; in-dent'ure; tri'dent* (Lat. adj. *tres*, three), *Neptune's three-pronged scepter; dan'delion* (Fr. *dent-de-lion*, the lion's tooth), *a plant.*

53. **DE'US**, a God; **Divi'nus**, relating to God, divine.

**de**: *de'ify; de'ism; de'ist; deist'ical; de'ity.*

**divin**: *divine'; divina'tion* (Lat. n. *divina'tio*, a foretelling the aid of the gods); *divin'ity.*

54. **DIC'ERE**: *di'co, dic'tum*, to say.

**dict**: *dic'tate; dicta'tor; dictato'rial; dic'tion; dic'tionary* (Lat. n. *dictiona'rium*, a word-book); *dic'tum* (pl. *dic'ta*), *positive opinion; addict'* (Lat. v. *addic'ere*, to devote); *benedic'tion* (Lat. adv. *be'ne*, well); *contradict'; e'dict; indict'* (Lat. v. *indic'ere*, to proclaim), *to charge with a crime; indict'ment; in'terdict; jurid'ic* (Lat. n. *ius, ju'ris*, justice), *relating to the distribution of justice; maledic'tion* (Lat. adv. *ma'le*, ill); *predict'; predic'-*

tion; valedictory (Lat. v. *va'le*, farewell); verdict (Lat. adj. *ve'rus*, true).

Dit'to, n. (Ital. n. *del'to*, a word), *the aforesaid thing*; indite' (Lat. v. *indic'ere*, to dictate), *to compose*.

55. DIES, a day; French *jour*, a day.

**dies**: di'al; di'ary; di'et; diur'nal (Lat. adj. *diur'nus*, daily); merid'ian (Lat. n. *merid'ies* = *me'dius di'es*, midday); merid'ional; quotid'ian (Lat. adj. *quotidia'nus*, daily).

**jour**: jour'nal; jour'nalist; jour'ney; adjourn'; adjourn'ment; so'jour; so'journer.

DIGNUS. (See page 37.)

56. DIVID'ERE: div'ido, divi'sum, to divide, to separate.

**divid**: divide'; divid'end; subdivid'; individ'ual, literally, *one not to be divided, a single person*.

**divis**: -ible, -ibility, -ion, -or.

Device' (Fr. n. *devis*, something imagined or devised); devise' (Fr. v. *deviser*, to form a plan).

DOCERE. (See page 38.)

57. DOLE'RE: do'leo, doli'tum, to grieve.

Dole'ful; do'lor; dol'orous; condole'; condol'ence; in'dolent (literally, not grieving or caring), *lazy*.

DOMINUS. (See page 38.)

58. DU'CERE: du'co, duc'tum, to lead, to bring forward.

**duc**: adduce'; conduce'; condu'cive; deduce'; educe'; edu'cate; educa'tion; induce'; induce'ment; introduce'; produce'; reduce'; redu'cible; seduce'; superinduce'; traduce'; tradu'cer.

**duct**: abduc'tion; duc'tile (-ity); conduct' (-or); deduct' (-ion, -ive); induct' (-ion, -ive); introduc'tion; introduc'tory; product' (-ion, -ive); reduc'tion; seduc'tion; seduc'tive; aqueduct (Lat. n. *a'qua*, water); vi'aduct (Lat. n. *vi'a*, a road); condu'it (Fr. n. *conduit*), a channel for conveying water.

59. DU'O, two.

**du**: du'al; du'el (-ist); duet'; dupli'cate (Lat. v. *plica're*, to fold); dupli'city (Lat. n. *duplic'itas*, double dealing).

Dubi'ety (Lat. n. *dubi'etas*, uncertainty); du'bious (Lat. adj. *du'bius*, uncertain); indu'bitable (Lat. v. *dubita're*, to doubt); doub'le (Fr. adj. *double*, twofold); doubt (Fr. n. *doubt*), -ful, -less; undoubt'ed.

60. DU'RUS, hard, lasting; DURA'RE: du'ro, dura'tum, to last.

**dur**: -able, -ableness, -ability, -ance, *state of being held hard and fast*; duress, *hardship, constraint*; endure' (-ance); ob'duracy. **durat**: dura'tion; in'durate, *to grow hard*; indura'tion; ob'duracy.

#### EXERCISE.

When the speech was *concluded* loud acclamation *arose*. In many parts of the *colony* much of the waste land has been *reclaimed*, and *agricultural* operations now *receive* the due attention of the *colonists*. The patient declined to undergo *auscultation*. Fishing is a healthful *recreation*. Many of the *crusaders* were inspired with great courage. *Security* was offered, but it was not *accepted*. The *incumbent* could not stand the *crucial* test, and hence *succumbed*. A *curious ex-crescence* was cut from the tree. To Neptune with his *trident* the Greeks ascribed *divine* power. A French *journalist* has been *indicted*. The *valedictory* was pronounced in *December*. What is the difference between *addition* and *division*? We may easily *predict* the ruin of an *indolent debtor*. How many *maledictions* are heaped on *dentists*<sup>14</sup>! The *reduction* of the public debt is desirable. The prisoner was *doleful* because he was in *duress* vile. An educated man is known by his *accurate* use of language. The *dandelion* is a *productive* plant. The *pilgrims* received the priest's *benediction* before setting out on their *journey*. The *decimal* system *conduces* to the saving of time.

61. EM'ERE: e'mo, emp'tum, to buy or take.

**empt**: exempt' (-ion); per'emptory (Lat. adj. *perempto'rius*, wholly taken away), *decisive, final*; pre-empt'; pre-emp'tion, *the right of buying before others*; redemp'tion.

Redeem' (Lat. v. *redim'ere*, to buy back); redeem'er; prompt (Lat. adj. *promptus* = *pro-emptus*, taken out; hence, ready); prompt'er; prompt'itude; prompt'ness; imprompt'u (Lat. *in promptu*, in readiness).

62. **ERRA'RE**: er'ro, erra'tum, to wander.

**err**: err, -ant, -antry; er'ror (Lat. n. *er'ror*); erro'neous (Lat. adj. *erro'neus*, erring).

**errat**: errat'ic; erra'tum (pl. *er'rata*), a mistake in printing; aberrat'ion.

63. **ES'SE**, to be; en, en'tis, being.

**ent**: ab'sent (-ee); ab'sence; en'tity; nonen'tity; omnipres'ent (Lat. adj. *om'nis*, all); pres'ent (-ation, -ly); represent' (-ation, -ative); misrepresent'.

Es'sence (Lat. n. *essen'tia*, being); essen'tial; quintes'sence (Lat. adj. *quin'tus*, fifth), the highest essence; in'terest (3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *inter'es'se* = it interests or is of interest); disin'terested.

64. **FA'CERE**: fa'cio, fac'tum, to do or make; French **Faire**.

**fac**: face'tious (Lat. adj. *face'tus*, merry); fac'ile (Lat. adj. *fa'cilis*, easily done); facil'ity; facil'itate; fac'ulty (Lat. n. *fac'ultas*, power, ability); fac-sim'ile (Lat. adj. *sim'ilis*, like), literally, *make like, an exact copy*; fact'o'tum (Lat. adj. *to'tum*, the whole; literally, do the whole), a servant of all work.

**fic**: ben'e'fice (see *bene*); def'icit (literally, it is wanting), a lack; def'iciency; def'icient; dif'ficult (Lat. adj. *dif'ficilis*, arduous); ef'ficacy (Lat. adj. *ef'ficax*, *ef'ficacis*, powerful); eff'icient, caus'ing effects; of'fice (Lat. n. *offic'ium*, a duty); of'ficer; offi'cial; offi'cious; prof'icient; suffice', literally, to make up what is wanting; suffi'cient.

**fact**: fact; fac'tor; fac'tion, a party acting in opposition; fac'tious; facti'tious (Lat. adj. *facti'tius*, artificial); benefac'tor; manufac'ture (Lat. n. *ma'nus*, the hand).

**fect**: affect' (-ation, -ion); disaffect'ion; confec'tion, literally, made

with sugar (-er); defect' (-ion, -ive); effect' (-ive); effect'ual; infect' (-ion); infec'tious; per'fect, literally, *thoroughly made* (-ion); imper'fect (-ion); refec'tion; refec'tory.

**faire** (past participle *fait*): fash'ion (Fr. n. *façon*, the make or form of a thing); fea'sible (Old Fr. *faisible*, that may be done); feat; affair'; coun'terfeit, literally, to make again, to imitate; for'feit, (Fr. v. *forfaire*, to misdo), to lose by some fault; sur'feit, v., to overdo in the way of eating.

65. **FALL'ERE**: fal'lo, fal'sum, to deceive; French **Faillir**, to fall short or do amiss.

**fall**: fal'lacy; falla'cious; fal'lible; fallibil'ity; infal'lible.

**fals**: false (-hood, -ify); fals'et'to (Ital. n. = a false or artificial voice).

**fail**: fail'ure; fault (Old Fr. n. *faulte*); fault'y; fal'ter; default' (-er).

66. **FA'NUM**, a temple.

**fan**: fane; fanat'ic (Lat. adj. *fanat'icus*, literally, one inspired by divinity — the god of the fane), a wild enthusiast; fanat'ical; fanat'icism; profane', v. (literally, to be before or outside of the temple), to desecrate; profane', adj., *unholy*; profana'tion; profan'ity.

67. **FA'RI**, fa'tus, to speak.

**fat**: fate, -al, -ality, -alism, -alist; pref'atory.

Aff'able (Lat. adj. *affab'ilis*, easy to be spoken to); affabil'ity; ineff'able; in'fant (Lat. participle, *in'fans*, *in'fantis*, literally, not speaking) (-ile, -ine); in'fancy; nefa'rious (Lat. adj. *nefa'rius*, impious); pref'ace (Fr. n. *préface*), something spoken or written by way of introduction.

68. **FATE'RI**: fa'teor, fas'sus (in comp. *fes'sus*), to acknowledge, to show.

**fess**: confess' (-ion, -ional, -or); profess' (-ion, -ional, -or).

69. **FE'LIX**, fel'i'cis, happy.

**felic**: -ity, -itous; infeli'city; fel'i'citate, to make happy by congratulation.