

70. **FEN'DERE**: fen'do, fen'sum, to keep off, to strike.*

fend: fend (-er); defend' (-er, -ant); offend' (-er).

fens: defense' (-ible, -ive); offense' (-ive); fence (n. and v., abbreviated from defence); † fencer; fencing.

71. **FER'RE**: fe'ro, la'tum, to bear, to carry.

fer: fer'tile (Lat. adj. *fer'tilis*, bearing, fruitful); ferti'lity; fer'tilize; circum'ference, literally, a measure carried around anything; confer', to consult; con'ference; defer'; de'ference; de'ferential; dif'fer (-ence, -ent); infer' (-ence); offer; prefer' (-able, -ence, -ment); proffer; refer' (-ee, -ence); suf'fer (-ance, -able, -er); transfer' (-able, -ence); conif'erous (Lat. n. *co'nus*, a cone); florif'erous (Lat. n. *flos, flo'ris*, a flower); fructif'erous (Lat. n. *fruc'tus*, fruit); Lu'cifer (Lat. n. *lux, lucis*, light), the morning or evening star, *Satan*; pestif'erous (Lat. n. *pestis*, pest, plague).

lat: ab'lative (literally, carrying away; the sixth case of Latin nouns); collate' (-ion); dilate' (-ory); elate'; ob'late, flat'tened at the poles; obla'tion, an offering; prela'te; prela'cy; pro'late, elongated at the poles; relate' (-ion, -ive); correla'tion; correl'ative; super'lative; translate' (-ion); delay' (= dis + lat, through old Fr. verb *delayer*, to put off).

72. **FERVE'RE**: fer'veo, to boil; **Fermen'tum**, leaven.

ferv: -ent, -ency, -id, -or; effervesce', to bubble or froth up; efferves'cence.

ferment: fer'ment, -ation.

73. **FES'TUS**, joyful, merry.

fest: -al, -ival, -ive, -ivity; feast (Old Fr. *feast*, a joyous meal); fête (modern Fr. equivalent of *feast*), a festival; festoon (Fr. n. *feston*, originally an ornament for a festival).

* *Fen'do, fen'dere*, is used in Latin only in composition.

† Another mode of spelling *defense*.

74. **FID'ERE**: fi'do, to trust; **Fi'des**, faith; **Fide'lis**, trusty.

fid: confide' (-ant, -ence, -ent, -ential); dif'fidence; dif'fident; per'fidy (per=through and hence away from good faith); perfid'ious.

fidel: fidel'ity; in'fidel; infidel'ity.

Fe'alty (Old Fr. n. *féalté*=Lat. *fidel'itas*), loy'alty; fidu'cial (Lat. n. *fidu'cia*, trust); fidu'ciary; affi'ance, to pledge faith, to betroth; affida'vit (Low Lat., signifying, literally, he made oath), a declaration on oath; defy' (Fr. v. *désier*, originally, to dissolve the bond of allegiance; hence, to disown, to challenge, to brave).

75. **FI'GERE**: fi'go, fix'um, to join, fix, pierce.

fix: affix'; cru'cifix (Lat. n. *cru'x, cru'cis*, a cross); cru'cifly; fix'ture; post'fix; pre'fix; suf'fix (n., literally, something fixed below or on; hence, appended); transfix', to pierce through.

76. **FIN'GERE**: fin'go, fic'tum, to form, to feign; **Figu'ra**, a shape.

fict: fic'tion; ficti'tious.

figur: fig'ure; figura'tion; configura'tion; disfig'ure; prefig'ure; transfig'ure.

Feign (Fr. v. *feindre, feignant*, to pretend); feint (*feint*, past part. of *feindre*); ef'figy (Lat. n. *effig'ies*, an image or likeness); fig'ment (Lat. n. *figmen'tum*, an invention).

FINIS. (See page 40).

77. **FIR'MUS**, strong, stable.

firm: firm; firm'ness; infirm' (-ary, -ity); fir'mament, originally, firm foundation; affirm' (-ation, -ative); confirm' (-ation, -ative).

78. **FLAM'MA**, a stream of fire.

flam: flame; inflame' (-able, -ation, -atory).

Flambeau' (Fr. n. *flambeau* from v. *flamber*, to blaze); flam'in'go (Span. n. *flamenco*), a bird of a flaming red color.

EXERCISE.

Are does not always exempt one from faults. Peremptory orders were given that all the princes should be present at the diet. Many beneficial results must come from the introduction of drawing into the public schools. The lady is affable and perfectly free from affectation. The field is fertile and produces abundant crops. The professor's lecture related to edentate animals. Men sometimes feign a fealty they do not feel. The lady professed that her felicity was ineffable. The King seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy. It is a nefarious act to make a false affidavit. Fanaticism is often infectious. The confirmed offender had issued many counterfeits. Dickens gives us the quintessence of the facetious. In figure the earth is an oblate spheroid.

79. FLECT'ERE: flect'o, flex'um, to bend.

flect: deflect' (-ion); inflect' (-ion); reflect' (-ion, -ive, -or).
flex: -ible, -ile, -ion, -or (a muscle that bends a joint), -ure; flex'uous; flex'uose; cir'cumflex; re'flex.

80. FLOS, flo'ris, a flower.

flor: -al, -et, -id, -ist; Flo'ra, the goddess of flowers; flor'iculture (Lat. n. *cultu'ra*, cultivation); floriferous (Lat. v. *fer're*, to bear); flor'in (originally, a Florentine coin with a lily on it); flour (literally, the flower or choicest part of wheat); flow'er (-et, -y); flour'ish (Lat. v. *flores'cere*, to begin to blossom, to prosper); efflores'cence; efflores'cent.

FLUERE. (See page 41.)

81. FŒDUS, fœd'eris, a league or treaty.

feder: fed'eral; fed'eralist (in the United States a member of the party that favored a strong league of the States); fed'erate; confed'erate; confed'eracy; confedera'tion.

82. FOLIUM, a leaf.

foli: -aceous, -age, -ate; fo'lio (ablative case of fo'lium, a leaf), a book made of sheets folded once; exfo'liate, to come off in

scales; foil, a thin leaf of metal; tre'foil, a plant with three (*tres*) leaves; cinque'foil (Fr. *cinque*, five).

83. FOR'MA, shape, form.

form: form (-al, -ality); conform' (-able, -ation, -ity); deform' (-ity); inform' (-ant, -er, -ation); perform' (-ance, -er); reform' (-ation, -atory, -er); transform' (-ation); for'mula (Lat. n. *for'mula*, pl. *for'mulae*, a little form, a model); for'mulate; mul'tiform (Lat. adj. *mul'tus*, many); u'niform (Lat. adj. *u'nus*, one).

84. FOR'TIS, strong.

fort: fort; for'tress, a fortified place; for'tify; fortifica'tion; for'titude; com'fort, n., something that strengthens or cheers (-able, -er, -less); discom'fort; effort, a putting forth of one's strength; force (Fr. n. *force*, strength); for'cible; enforce' (-ment); reinforce' (-ment).

85. FRAN'GERE: fran'go, frac'tum, to break; Fra'gilis, easily broken.

frang, fring: fran'gible (-ibility); infran'gible; infringe' (-ment); refran'gible.
fract: frac'tion; frac'tious; frac'ture; infract' (-ion); refract' (-ion, -ory).
 Fra'gile; frag'ment; frail (old Fr. adj. *fraille* = Lat. *fra'gilis*); frail'ty.

86. FRA'TER, fra'tris, a brother; Frater'nus, brotherly.

fratr: frat'ricide (Lat. v. *ced'ere*, to kill).
fratern: -al, -ity, -ize; confrater'nity.
 Fri'ar (Fr. n. *frère*, a brother); fri'ary.

87. FRONS, fron'tis, the forehead. *Bnd dec*

front: front (-age, -al, -less, -let); affront'; confront'; effront'ery; front'ier (Fr. n. *frontière*); front'ispiece (Lat. n. *frontispi'cium*, from *frons* and *spic'ere*, to view; literally, that which is seen in front).

88 **FRU'OR**: fruc'tus, to enjoy; Fru'ges, corn; French Fruit, fruit.

fruct: -ify, -ification; fructif'erous (Lat. v. *fer're*, to bear).

frug: -al, -ality; frugif'erous (Lat. v. *fer're*, to bear).

fruit: fruit; fruit'erer; fruit'ful; fruit'ion.

89. **FU'GERE**: fu'gio, fu'gitum, to flee. *3rd*

fug: fuga'cious; centrif'ugal (Lat. n. *cen'trum*, the center); feb'ri-fuge (Lat. n. *fe'bris*, fever); fugue (Lat. n. *fu'ga*, a flight), a musical composition; ref'uge (-ee); sub'terfuge; ver'mifuge (Lat. n. *ver'mis*, a worm).

fugit: fu'gitive (adj. and n.).

90. **FU'MUS**, smoke.

fum: fume; fu'mid; fumif'erous (Lat. v. *fer're*, to bear), producing smoke; fu'matory, a plant with bitter leaves; per'fume (-er, -ery).

Fu'migate (Lat. v. *fumiga're*, *fumiga'tum*, to smoke), to disinfect; fumiga'tion; fu'migatory.

91. **FUN'DERE**: fun'do, fu'sum, to pour.

fund: refund'; found (Fr. v. *fondre* = Lat. *fun'dere*), to form by pouring into a mould (-er, -ery); confound' (Fr. v. *confondre*, literally, to pour together; hence, to confuse).

fus: fuse (-ible, -ion); confuse' (-ion); diffuse' (-ion, -ive); effuse' (-ion, -ive); infuse' (-ion); profuse' (-ion); refuse' (-al); suffuse' (-ion); transfuse' (-ion).

92. **GER'ERE**: ge'ro, ges'tum, to bear or carry. *3rd*

ger: ger'und, a Latin verbal noun; bellig'erent (Lat. n. *bell'um*, war); con'geries (Lat. n. *conge'ries*, a collection); vicege'rent (Lat. *vi'ce*, in place of), one bearing rule in place of another.

gest: gest'ure; gestic'ulate (Lat. n. *gestic'ulus*, a mimic gesture); gesticula'tion; congest' (-ion, -ive); digest', literally, to carry apart: hence, to dissolve food in the stomach (-ible, -ion, -ive); suggest', literally, to bear into the mind from below, that is, indirectly (-ion, -ive); reg'ister (Lat. v. *reger'ere*, to carry back, to record); reg'istrar; registra'tion; reg'istry.

93. **GIG'NERE**: gig'no, gen'itum, to beget; Gens, gen'tis, a clan or nation; Ge'nus, gen'eris, a kind.

genit: gen'itive, a case of Latin nouns; congen'ital, born with one; primogen'itor (Lat. adj. *pri'mus*, first), an ancestor; primogen'iture, state of being first born; progen'itor, an ancestor.

gent: genteel' (Lat. adj. *genti'lis*, pertaining to the same clan; hence, of good family or birth); gentil'ity; gen'tle (*genti'lis*, of good birth), mild, refined; gen'try (contracted from gentlery), a class in English society; gen'tile, belonging to a nation other than the Jewish.

gener: gen'er'al (-ity, -ize); gen'erate (Lat. v. *genera're*, *genera'tum*, to produce); genera'tion; regenera'tion; gener'ic; gen'erous; generos'ity; con'gener, of the same kind; degen'erate, to fall off from the original kind; degen'eracy.

Gen'der (Fr. n. *genre* = Lat. *ge'nus*, *gen'eris*), the kind of a noun as regards the sex of the object; gen'ial (Lat. adj. *geniu'lis*, cheerful); gen'ius (Lat. n. *ge'nus*, originally, the divine nature innate in everything); gen'uine (Lat. adj. *genui'nus*, literally, proceeding from the original stock; hence, natural, true); ge'nus, a kind including many species; engen'der (Fr. v. *engendr'er*, to beget); ingen'ious (Lat. adj. *ingenio'sus*, acute, clever); ingen'uous (Lat. adj. *ingen'uus*, frank, sincere).

94. **GRA'DI**: gra'dior, gres'sus, to walk.

grad: grada'tion; gra'dient (*gra'diens*, *gradientis*, pres. part. of v. *gradi*), rate of ascent, grade; grad'ual (Lat. n. *gradus*, a step); grad'uate; degrade' (-ation); ingre'dient (Lat. part. *ingre'diens*, entering); ret'rograde.

gress: aggres'sion; aggres'sive; con'gress (-ional); digress' (-ion); e'gress; in'gress; prog'ress (-ion, -ive); retrogres'sion; transgress' (-ion, -or).

Grade (Fr. n. *grade* = Lat. *gra'dus*, degree or rank); degree' (Fr. n. *degré* = *de* + *gradus*).

95. **GRA'TUS**, thankful, pleasing.

grat: grate'ful; gra'tis (Lat. *gra'tiis*, by favor, for nothing) grat'itude; gratu'ity; gratu'itous; grat'ify (-ication); congrat'ulate (-ion, -ory); ingra'tiate.

Grace (Fr. *grâce* = Lat. *gratia*, favor, grace); grace'ful; gra'cious; grace'less; disgrace'; agree' (Fr. v. *agréer*, to receive kindly), -able, -ment; disagree'.

96. GRA'VIS, heavy.

grav: grave, literally, *heavy*; hence, *serious*; grav'ity; gravita'tion; ag'gravate (-ion).

Grief (Fr. *grief* = Lat. *gravis*), literally, *heaviness of spirit, sorrow*; grieve; griev'ance; griev'ous.

GREX. (See page 41)

97. **HABERE**: ha'beo, hab'itum, to have or hold; **HABITA'RE**, hab'ito, habita'tum, to use frequently, to dwell.

habit: habit'ual; habit'uate; habit'ude; habit'able; hab'itat, the natural abode of an animal or a plant; habita'tion; cohab'it; inhab'it (-able, -ant).

hibit: exhib'it, literally, to hold out, to show (-ion, -or); inhib'it (-ion); prohib'it (-ion, -ory).

Hab'it (Lat. *habitus*, state or dress); habil'iment (Fr. n. *habillement*, from v. *habiller*, to dress); a'ble (Lat. adj. *habilis*, literally, that may be easily held or managed; hence, apt, skillful).

98. HÆRE'RE: hæ'reo, hæ'sum, to stick.

her: adhere' (-ency, -ent); cohere' (-ence, -ency, -ent); inhere' (-ent).

hes: adhe'sion; adhe'sive; cohe'sion; cohe'sive.

Hes'itate (Lat. v. *hesitare*, *hesita'tum*, to be at a stand, to doubt); hes'itancy; hesita'tion.

99. HÆ'RES, hæ're'dis, an heir or heiress; French Hériter, to be heir to.

hered: hered'itary, descending to heirs.

herit: herit'able; her'itage; inher'it (-ance); disinher'it.

Heir (Old Fr. *heir* = Lat. *hæres*); heir'ess; heir'loom (Anglo-Saxon *geloma*, goods).

100. HO'MO, hom'inis, a man; Huma'nus, human.

hom: hom'age (Fr. *hommage*, literally, acknowledgment by a man or vassal to his feudal lord); hom'icide (Lat. v. *cedere*, to kill).

human: hu'man, belonging to a man; humane', having the feelings proper to a man, kind; human'ity; hu'manize; inhu'man.

EXERCISE.

Floral devices were tastefully introduced. The friar gives himself to reflection, and does not care a florin for worldly pleasures. The tree is covered with foliage, but bears no fruit. The rights of the fraternity have been infringed. The metal was fused in iron pans. By the law of primogeniture the eldest son will succeed to the estate. Congress met, and a general of the army was chosen president. The gradient is gentle, and the access easy. The reform of the refractory was in the highest degree genuine. We received our frugal meal with gratitude. Many of the inhabitants perished in the flames. Hamilton and Jay were leading federalists. To err is human; to forgive, divine. The boy gesticulated violently, but it was a mere subterfuge. Your words infuse comfort into my heart. May one not be human without being humane? Do you know the difference between the genitive and the ablative case?

101. HU'MUS, the earth; Hu'milis, on the ground, lowly.

hum: exhume' (-ation); inhume.

humil: humil'ity; humil'iate (-ion); hum'ble (Fr. adj. *humble* = Lat. *hu'milis*).

IRE. (See page 41.)

102. JA'CERE: ja'cio, jac'tum, to throw or cast. *Brd*

ject: ab'ject; ad'jective; con'ject'ure (-al); de'ject'ed; de'jec'tion; e'ject' (-ion, -ment); in'ject' (-ion); inter'ject' (-ion); ob'ject' (-ion, -ionable, -ive, -or); pro'ject' (-ile, -ion, -or); re'ject' (-ion); sub'ject' (-ion, -ive); tra'ject'ory.

Ejac'ulate (Lat. v. *ejacula're*, *ejacula'tum*, to hurl or throw); ejacula'tion; ejac'ulatory; jet (Fr. v. *jéter* = *ja'cere*); jet'ty; jut.

103. JUN'GERE: jun'go, junc'tum, to join; Ju'gum, a yoke.

junct: junc'tion; junc'ture, a point of time made critical by a joining of circumstances; ad'junct; conjunc'tion; conjunc'tive; dis-

junction; disjunctive; injunction; subjunction (literally, joined subordinately to something else).

jug: conjugal, *relating to marriage*; conjugate (-ion); subjugate (-ion).

Join (Fr. v. *joindre* = Lat. *jun'gere*); adjoin'; conjoin'; disjoin'; enjoin'; rejoin'; subjoin'; joint (Fr. part. *joint* = Lat. *junctum*); jointure, *property settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death*; junta (Spanish *junta* = Lat. *junctus*, joined), *a grand council of state in Spain*; jun'to (Span. *junt*), *a body of men united for some secret intrigue*.

104. JURA'RE: ju'ro, jura'tum, to swear.

jur: ju'ry; ju'ror; abjure'; adjure'; conjure'; con'jure, *to effect something as if by an oath of magic*; con'jurer; per'jure, *to forswear*; per'jurer; per'jury.

105. JUS, ju'ris, right law; Jus'tus, lawful; Ju'dex, ju'dicis, a judge.

jur: jurid'ical (Lat. v. *dicere*, to pronounce), *relating to the administration of justice*; jurisdic'tion, *legal authority*; jurispru'dence, *science of law*; ju'rist; in'jure; in'jury.

just: just; jus'tice; just'i'ciary; jus'tify; justifica'tion.

judic: ju'dicature, *profession of a judge*; judi'cious, *according to sound judgment*; prej'udice, n., *judgment formed beforehand*; prejudi'cial; judge (Fr. n. *juge* = Lat. *ju'dex*); judg'ment; prej'udge'.

3 106. LE'GERE: le'go, lec'tum, to gather, to read.

leg: le'gend (originally, stories of saints to be read — *legen'da* — in church); leg'endary; leg'ible; le'gion (originally, a body of troops gathered or levied — *le'gio*); le'gance; le'gant; sac'ri-leg (originally, the gathering or stealing of something sacred — *sa'crum*).

lig: dil'igent (originally, esteeming highly; hence, assiduous); el'igible; intel'ligible; intel'ligence; intel'l'igent; neg'l'igent (literally, not — *neg = nec = not* — picking up).

lect: lect'ure (-er); collect' (-ion, -ive, -or); recollect' (-ion);

eclec'tic (Greek *ec = ex*); elect' (-ion, -or, -oral); in'tellect; neglect'; predilec'tion, *a liking for*; select' (-ion); les'son (Fr. n. *leçon* = Lat. *lec'tio*, a reading).

107. LEVA'RE: le'vo, leva'tum, to raise; Le'vis, easily raised, light; French *Lever*, to rise or raise.

lev: lev'ity; levita'tion; alle'viate (-ion); el'evate (-ion); rel'evant, *literally, raising up*: hence, *pertinent, applicable*; rel'e-vancy; irrel'evant.

lever: leav'en (Fr. *levain*, yeast); Levant', *literally, the place of the rising sun* — *the countries near the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea*; lev'ee; le'ver (-age); lev'y.

LEX. (See page 43.)

108. LI'BER, free.

liber: -al, -ality, -alize, -ate, -ator, -ty.

Deliv'er (Fr. v. *delivrer* = Lat. *delibera're*, to set free); deliv'erance; deliv'ery.

LITERA. (See page 43.)

109. LO'CUS, a place.

loc: -al, -ality, -alize, -ate; loco'motive (Lat. v. *move're*, to move); al'locate; col'locate (-ion); dis'locate (-ion).

110. LO'QUI: lo'quor, locu'tus, to speak.

loqu: loqua'cious; loqua'city; col'loquy; collo'quial; el'oquent; magnil'oquent (Lat. adj. *magnus*, big, pompous); ob'loquy; solil'oquy (Lat. adj. *solus*, alone); ventril'oquist (Lat. n. *venter*, the stomach).

locut: circumlocu'tion; elocu'tion; interloc'utor.

111. LU'DERE: lu'do, lu'sum, to play or deceive.

lud: lu'dicrous (Lat. adj. *ludicrus*, sportive, laughable); allude', *literally, to play at, to refer to indirectly*; delude'; elude'; prelude'.

lus: allu'sion; collu'sion; delu'sion; delu'sive; illu'sion; prelu'sive; prelu'sory.

Memor = memory ✓

112. LUX, lu'cis, light; Lu'men, lu'minis, light.

luc: Lu'cifer (Lat. v. *fer're*, to bear); lu'cid; elu'cidate; transluc'ent.
lumin: lu'minary; lu'minous; illu'minate; illu'mine.

113. MAG'NUS, great; Ma'jor, greater; Magis'ter, master.

magn: magnanim'ity (Lat. n. *an'imus*, soul); mag'nate, a man of rank; mag'nify (-er); magnif'icent (Lat. v. *fac'ere*, to make), showing grandeur; mag'nitude.

maj: maj'esty (-ic); ma'jor (-ity); may'or; may'oralty.

magister: mag'istrate; mag'istracy; magiste'rial; mas'ter (Old Fr. *maistre* = Lat. *magis'ter*); mis'tress (Old Fr. *maistresse* = Lat. *magis'tra*, fem. of *magis'ter*).

114. MA'NUS, the hand; French Main, the hand.

man: man'acle (Lat. n. *man'ica*, a fetter); manip'ulate, to work with the hand (-ion, -or); man'ual; manufact'ure (Lat. v. *fac'ere*, to make); manufac'tory; manumit' (Lat. v. *mit'tere*, to send); man'uscript (Lat. v. *scrib'ere*, *scrip'tum*, to write); amanuen'sis (= *ab + ma'nus*), one who does handwriting for another; eman'cipate (Lat. v. *cap'ere*, to take); quadru'manous (Lat. *quatuor*, four).

main: man'ner (Fr. n. *manière*, originally, the mode in which a thing is handled); maneu'ver (Fr. n. *manœuvre*, literally, hand work; Fr. n. *œuvre* = *opus*, work); manure', v. (contracted from Fr. *manœuvrer*, to cultivate by manual labor).

115. MA'RE, the sea.

Marine' (Lat. adj. *mari'nus*, pertaining to the sea); mar'iner; mar'itime (Lat. adj. *mariti'mus* = *mari'nus*); submarine'; transmarine'; ultramarine'; mermaid (Fr. n. *mer* = Lat. *ma're*).

116. ME'DIUS, the middle.

Media'val (Lat. n. *æ'vum*, age), relating to the Middle Ages; me'diate (-ion, -or); me'diocre (Lat. adj. *medio'cris*, middling; hence inferior); medioc'rity; Mediterra'nean (Lat. n. *ter'ra*, land); me'dium (Lat. n. *me'dium*, the middle); imme'diate (prefix *in* = not), with nothing intervening; interme'diate.

117. MEMINIS'SE: mem'ini, to remember; Me'mor, mindful; MEM-ORA'RE: mem'oro, memora'tum, to remember, to mention.

meminisse: memen'to (imper. mood; literally, *remember thou*), a reminder, a memorial.

memor: mem'orable; memoran'dum (Lat. *memoran'dus*, p. part. of *memora're*; literally, something to be remembered); commem'orate (-ion, -ive); mem'ory (Lat. n. *memo'ria*); memo'rial (-ize); immemo'rial.

Mem'oir (Fr. n. *mémoire* = Lat. *memoran'dum*); men'tion (Fr. n. *mention* = Lat. *men'tio*, a speaking of); remem'ber (Old Fr. v. *resembler* = Lat. *remem'orare*); remem'brance; remem'brancer; reminis'cence (Fr. n. *réminiscence*, from Lat. v. *reminis'ci*, to recall to mind).

118. MENS, men'tis, the mind.

ment: men'tal; dement'ed; demen'tia, insanity; ve'herent (Lat. adj. *vehemens* = *ve*, not, and *mens*; literally, not reasonable), furious, ardent.

EXERCISE.

We reject insincere homage. When the body was exhumed the jury decided that poison had been administered. Legendary stories were related by the friar. The lessons were selected with intelligence. Levity and gravity are different qualities. The mayor's speech was more ludicrous than facetious. The magistrate claimed jurisdiction in the locality. We heard Hamlet's soliloquy finely delivered. Do you recollect the magnificent lines at the beginning of "Paradise Lost"? The lecturer was lucid in his allusions. In medieval times homage was exacted of all vassals. The mariners maneuvered beautifully. Your magnificent donation will be gratefully remembered. The mermaid is a mere delusion. Illegible manuscript is a decided nuisance. The eastern part of the Mediterranean is called the Levant. Franklin's memoirs are very interesting.

119. MER'CES, hire; Merx, mer'cis, merchandise.

merc: mer'cantile (Lat. part. *mer'cans*, *mercan'tis*); mer'cenary (Lat. adj. *mercena'rius*); mer'cer (Fr. n. *mercier*), one who deals

in silks and woollens; mer'chant (Lat. part. *mer'cans*); mer'chandise; com'merce (Fr. n. *commerce*); commer'cial; mar'ket (Lat. n. *merca'tus*, a place of public traffic).

120. MER'GERE: mer'go, mer'sum, to dip, to sink.

merg: merge; emerge'; emer'gency, *that which arises suddenly*; submerge'.

mers: emer'sion; immerse'.

121. MIGRA'RE: migro, migra'tum, to remove.

migr: em'igrant (Lat. part. *mi'grans*, *migran'tis*).

migrat: mi'grate (-ion, -ory); em'igrate (-ion); im'migrate (-ion); transmigra'tion, *the passage of the soul into another body after death*.

122. MI'LES, mil'itis, a soldier.

milit: -ary, -ant; mil'itate, *to act against*; mili'tia, *enrolled soldiers not in a standing army*.

123. MINE'RE: min'eo, min'itum, to hang over.

min: em'inent (Lat. part. *em'inens*, standing out); em'inance; im'minent, literally, *threatening to fall*; pre-em'inent; pre-em'inence; prom'inent; prom'inence; superem'inent.

124. MINU'ERE: min'uo, minu'tum, to lessen; Mi'nor, less; Mi'nus, less.

minut: minute'; minu'tiæ (pl. of Lat. n. *minu'tia*, a very small object); min'uend (Lat. part. *minuendus*, to be lessened); min'uet (Fr. n. *minuet* = Lat. adj. *minutus*, small), *a dance of small steps*; dimin'ish (Lat. v. *diminu'ere*, to lessen); dimin'u'tion; dimin'u'tive.

minor: mi'nor, n. and a.; minor'ity.

minus: mi'nus (Lat. adj. comp. deg., less); min'imum (Lat. adj. super. deg., least); min'im.

125. MINIS'TER, a servant or attendant.

minister: min'ister; ministe'rial; min'istry; admin'ister; admin'istra'tion; admin'istrative; administra'tor.

126. MIRA'RI: mi'ror, mira'tus, to wonder.

mir: admire' (-able, -ation); mir'acle (Lat. n. *mirac'ulum*, a wonderful thing); mirac'ulous.

Mirage' (Fr. n. *mirage*, a reflection); mir'ror (Fr. n. *miroir*, from v. *mirer*, to view).

127. MISCE'RE: mis'ceo, mix'tum, to mingle.

misc: mis'cellany; miscella'neous; promis'cuous.

mixt: mix; mixt'ure; admixt'ure; intermix'.

128. MI'SER, wretched.

miser: mi'ser (-able); mis'ery; commis'erate (-ion).

129. MIT'TERE: mit'to, mis'sum, to send or cast.

mit: admit' (-ance); commit' (-ee, -ment); demit'; emit'; intermit' (-ent); manumit' (Lat. n. *manus*, the hand), *to release from slavery*; omit'; permit'; pretermi't'; remit' (-ance); submit'; transmit'; mit'timus (Lat. *we send*), *a warrant of commitment to prison*.

miss: mis'sile; mis'sion (-ary); admis'sible; admis'sion; com'mis'sary, *an officer who furnishes provisions for an army*; commis'sariat; commis'sion (-er); com'promise; demise', *death*; em'issary; intermis'sion; omis'sion; permis'sion; premise'; prem'ises; prom'ise (-ory); remiss' (-ion); submis'sion; submis'sive; transmis'sion; transmis'sible.

130. MODERA'RI: mod'eror, modera'tus, to keep within bounds; Mo'dus, a measure or manner.

moderat: mod'erate (-ion, -or); immod'erate.

mod: mode; mood; mod'ify (-able, -er); modif'ication; accom'modate (-ion); commode' (Lat. adj. *com'modus*, convenient), *a small sideboard*; commo'dious, literally, *measured with*; commo'dity, literally, *a convenience*; incommode'; mod'ern (Lat. adv. *mo'do*, lately, just now); mod'ernize; mod'ulate (Lat. n. *mod'ulus*, a measuring of tones); modula'tion.

131. MONE'RE: mo'neo, mon'itum, to remind, to warn.

mon: admon'ish; mon'ument (Lat. n. *monumen'tum*); premon'ish;

sum'mon (Lat. v. *summonere* = *sub* + *monere*, to remind privily),
to call by authority.

monit: mon'itor (-ial); admon'ition; admon'itory; premoni'tion;
premon'itory.

132. MONS, mon'tis, a mountain.

mount: mount, n. a high hill; v. to rise or ascend; moun'tain (-eer,
-ous); mount'ebank (It. n. *banco*, a bench); amount'; dis-
mount'; par'amount (Fr. *par* = Lat. *per*, exceedingly), of the
highest importance; prom'onitory (literally, the fore-part or pro-
jecting part of a mountain); remount'; surmount' (-able);
tan'tamount (Lat. adj. *tantus*, so much); ultramontane (liter-
ally, beyond the Alps; i. e. on the Italian side).

133. MONSTRARE: mon'stro, monstra'tum, to point out, to show.

monstr: mon'ster; mon'strous; monstros'ity; mus'ter, literally,
to show up, to display.

monstrat: dem'onstrate (-able, -ion, -ive); remon'strate; remon'-
strance.

134. MORDERE: mor'deo, mor'sum, to bite.

mord: mor'dant, biting, serving to fix colors; morda'cious (Lat. adj.
mor'dax, *mordacis*, biting), severe, sarcastic.

mors: mor'sel, literally, a little bite; remorse', the biting of con-
science (-ful, -less).

MORS. (See page 44.)

135. MOS, mo'ris, manner, custom; pl. Mo'res, manners or morals.

mor: mor'al (-ist, -ity, -ize); immor'al (-ity); demor'alize (-ation).

136. MOVERE: mo'veo, mo'tum, to move.

mov: move (-able, -er, -ment); remove' (-able, -al).

mot: (-ive, -or); commo'tion; emo'tion (-al); loco'motion (Lat. n.
locus, a place); promote' (-er, -ion); remote' (-ness).

Mob (Lat. adj. *mobilis*, easily moved); mo'bile (-ity); mo-
men'tum, the force of a moving body, impetus.

137. MUL'TUS, multi, many, much.

multi: mul'titude; multitu'dinous; multifa'rious; mul'tiform;
mul'tiple (Lat. adj. *multiplex* for *multiplex*, manifold); mul'ti-
ply (Lat. adj. *multiplex*); mul'tiplicate (-ion); multiplic'ity.

138. MUNUS, mu'neris, a gift, a service.

mun: munic'ipal (Lat. n. *municipium*, a free town), pertaining to
a corporation; munic'ipality; munific'ent; munific'ence; com'-
mon (Lat. adj. *communis* = *con* + *munus*; literally, ready to be
of service); commune', v. literally, to share (discourse) in com-
mon; commu'ion; commu'nity; com'munism; com'munist;
commu'nicate (-ion, -ive); commu'nicant; excommu'nicate;
immu'nity (*in* + *munus*; literally, absence of service).

muner: remu'nerate (-ion, -ive).

139. MUTARE: mu'to, muta'tum, to change.

mut: mu'table (-ity); immu'table; commute'; transmute' (-able).

mutat: muta'tion; commuta'tion; transmuta'tion.

140. NAS'CI: nas'cor, na'tus, to be born, to grow; Natu'ra, nature.

nasc: nas'cent, growing; renaissance' (a style of decorative art
revived by Raphael).

nat: na'tal; na'tion, originally, a distinct race or stock (-al, -ality,
-ize); interna'tional; na'tive (-ity); cog'nate; in'nate.

natur: nat'ural (-ist, -ize, -ization); preternat'ural; supernat'ural.

141. NAVIS, a ship.

nav: nave, the middle or body of a church; na'val; na'vy; nau'ti-
cal (Lat. adj. *navticus*, from *nauta* or *navita*, a sailor); nav'i-
gate (Lat. v. *navigare* = *navis* + *agere*); nav'igable; naviga'tion;
nav'igator; circumnav'igate.

142. NEC'TERE: nec'to, nex'um, to tie or bind.

nect: connect' (-ion, -ive); disconnect' (-ion).

nex: annex'; annexa'tion.

EXERCISE.

The *administration* of affairs is in the hands of her *majesty's ministers*. A *miscellaneous collection* of goods was sold on *commission*. The *merchant* remitted the money called for in the *emergency*. The *suggestion* to modify the plan was *tantamount* to its *rejection*. Do you *admire* Bunker Hill Monument? A *miser* is an object of *commiseration* to all who know him. *Remuneration* will be allowed according to the *amount* of labor. The *major* has been *promoted* to the rank of colonel. All who were *connected* with the *movement* were *excommunicated*. As the *annexed* territory is chiefly *maritime* it will greatly *increase* the *commerce* of the *nation*. The *monitor* *admonished* the pupils with great *gentleness*. The *committee* said the *master* had done his work in an *admirable* manner. The *Pilgrim Fathers* *emigrated* to this country in 1620. A *minute missile* moved towards us. What is the *subjunctive mood* or *mode*? A *multitude* of *communists* appeared in Paris.

143. NEGA'RE: ne'go, nega'tum, to deny.

negat: nega'tion; neg'ative; al'negate (-ion); ren'egade, an apostate.

Deny' (Fr. v. *dénier* = Lat. *de* + *nega're*, to contradict); deni'al; undeni'able.

144. NEU'TER, neu'trum, neither of the two.

neutr: neu'ter; neu'tral (-ity, -ize).

145. NOCE'RE: no'ceo, no'citum, to hurt.

noc: no'cent, hurtful; in'nocent; in'nocence; innoc'uous.

Nox'ious (Lat. adj. *nox'ius*, hurtful); obnox'ious; nuis'ance (Fr. v. *nuire* = Lat. *noce're*).

146. NOMEN, nom'inis, a name.

nomen: nomenclat'ure, a list of technical names; cogno'men, a surname.

nomin: nom'inal; nom'inate (-ion, -ive); nominee'; denom'inate

(-ion, -or); ig'nominy (Lat. *in* + *no'men*, a deprivation of one's good name); ignomin'ious.

Noun (Fr. n. *nom* = Lat. *no'men*); pro'noun; misno'mer (Old Fr. *mes* = wrong, and *nommer*, to name), a wrong name.

NORMA. (See page 45.)

147. NOS'CERE: nos'co, no'tum, to know; No'ta, a mark.

not: note (-able, -ary, -ice, -ify, -ion); no'ticeable; notifica'tion; noto'rious (Lat. adj. *noto'rius*, making known), *known in a bad sense*; notori'ety; an'notate (-ion); denote'.

No'ble (Lat. adj. *no'bilis*, deserving to be known); noblesse' (Fr. n. *noblesse* = Lat. *nobil'itas*); nobil'ity; enno'ble; igno'ble (Lat. prefix *ig* = *in*); cog'nizance (Old Fr. *cognizance* = Lat. *cognoscent'ia*, notice or knowledge), *judicial observation*; connoisseur' (Fr. n. *connoisseur*, a critical judge); incog'nito (Italian *incognito*, from Lat. part. *incog'nitus*, unknown), *unknown, in disguise*; rec'ognize (Lat. *re*, again, and *cognos'cere*, to know); recog'nizance, a term in law; recogni'tion; reconno'iter (Fr. v. *reconnoitre*), to survey, to examine.

148. NOVUS, new.

nov: in'novate (-ion, -or); ren'ovate (-ion, -or).

Nov'el (Lat. adj. *novel'lus*, diminutive of *novus*), adj. *something new, out of the usual course*; n., literally, a story new and out of the usual course; nov'elist; nov'elty; nov'ice, a beginner; novi'tiate, time of being a novice.

149. NUMERUS, a number.

numer: (-al, -ate, -ation, -ator, -ic, -ical, -ous); enu'merate (Lat. v. *enumera're*, *enumera'tum*, to count or tell of), to reckon up singly; enumera'tion; innu'merable (= *in* + *nu'mer* + *able*, that may not be counted); supernu'merary, one above the necessary number; num'ber (Old Fr. n. *nombre* = Lat. *nu'merus*).

150. NUNCIA'RE: nuncio, nuncia'tum, to announce; Nun'cius, a messenger.

nunciat: enun'ciate, to utter (-ion); denuncia'tion; pronuncia'tion; renuncia'tion, disavowal, relinquishment.

Nun'cio (Sp. n. *nuncio* = Lat. *nun'cius*), a messenger from the Pope; announce' (Fr. v. *annoncer* = Lat. *ad* + *nuncia're*), to proclaim; announce'ment; denounce' (Fr. v. *dénoncer* = Lat. *dé* + *nuncia're*), to accuse publicly; pronounce' (Fr. v. *prononcer* = Lat. *pro* + *nuncia're*); pronounce'able; renounce' (Fr. v. *renoncer* = Lat. *re* + *nuncia're*), to disclaim; renounce'ment.

151. NUTRI'RE: nu'trio, nutri'tum, to nourish.

nutri: nu'triment, that which nourishes; nutri'tion; nutri'tious; nu'tritive.

Nour'ish (Fr. v. *nourrir* = Lat. *nutri'ere*); nurse (Fr. v. *nourrice*, a nurse); nur'sery; nurs'ling, a little one who is nursed; nurt'ure.

152. O'PUS, op'eris, a work or deed; OPERA'RI, opera'tus, to work.

oper: operose, requiring labor, tedious.

operat: operate (-ion, -ive, -or); co-operate (-ion, -ive, -or).

Op'era (It. *op'era* = *opera*, pains, pl. of *opus*), a musical drama; operat'ic.

ORDO. (See page 45.)

153. PANDERE: pan'do, pan'sum, and pas'sum, to spread; Pas'sus, a step.

pand: expand', to spread out.

pans: expanse' (-ion, -ive).

pass: pass; pass'able, that may be passed, tolerable; pas'sage; com'pass, v. to stretch round; encom'pass; surpass'; tres'pass (*tres* = *trans*), to pass beyond due bounds.

Pace (Fr. n. *pas* = Lat. *pas'sus*); pas'senger (Old Eng. *passager*); pass'over, a Jewish festival;¹ pass'port (= *pass* + *port*, literally, a permission to leave a port or to sail into it.

154. PAR, equal.

par: par'ity; dispar'ity; dispar'age, to injure by comparison of unequals; dispar'agement.

¹ From *pass* and *over*, a feast of the Jews instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Jews to Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

Pair (Fr. adj. *paire* = Lat. *par*), two of a kind; peer (Old Fr. *peer* or *pair* = Lat. *par*), an equal, a nobleman; peer'age; peer'less; compeer'; non'pareil (Fr. *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal), a peerless thing or person.

155. PARA'RE: pa'ro, para'tum, to make ready, to prepare; SEPARA'RE: sep'aro, separa'tum, to separate.

parat: compar'ative; prepara'tion; prepar'atory; rep'aration.

separ: sep'arate, literally, to prepare aside: hence, to disjoin; separa'tion; sep'arable; insepar'able.

Parade' (Fr. n. *parade*, literally, a parrying), military display; pare (Fr. v. *parer*, to pare or ward off); par'ry (Fr. v. *parer*, to ward off); app'aratus (Lat. *app'aratus* = *ad* + *paratus*, literally, something prepared for a purpose); appar'el (Fr. n. *appareil*, preparation); compare' (Fr. v. *comparer* = Lat. *compara're*), to set things together to see how far they resemble each other; prepare' (Fr. v. *préparer* = Lat. *prepara're*); repair' (Fr. v. *réparer* = Lat. *repara're*), literally, to prepare again, hence, to restore after injury; irrep'arable; sev'er (Old Fr. v. *sevrer* = Lat. *separa're*), to render asunder; sev'eral (Old Fr. adj. *several* = Lat. *separa'lis*, separate); sev'erance; dissev'er.

PARS. (See page 46.)

156. PATER, pa'tris, a father; Pa'tria, one's native country.

Pater'nal (Lat. adj. *pater'nus*, pertaining to a father); pater'nity (Lat. n. *pater'nitas*, Fr. *paternité*), fathership; patri'cian (Lat. adj. *patri'cius*, from *pa'tres*, fathers or senators), a Roman nobleman; pat'rimony (Lat. n. *patrimo'nium*), an estate inherited from one's ancestors; pa'tron (Lat. n. *patro'nus*, a protector), one who countenances or supports; pat'ronage; pat'ronize; pat'tern (Fr. n. *pattern*, something to be copied), a model; expatriate, to banish; expatriat'ion.

157. PA'TI: pa'tior, pas'sus, to bear, to suffer.

p'ati: pa'tient; pa'tience; impa'tient; compat'ible, consistent with; compat'ibility; incompat'ible.

pass: pas'sion, *strong agitation of the mind*; pas'sive; impas'sive, *insensible*; compas'sion, *sympathy*; compas'sionate.

158. PEL'LERE: pel'lo, pul'sum, to drive.

pel (com-, dis-, ex-, im-, pro-, re-).

puls: pulse, *the beating of an artery as blood is driven through it*; pul'sate; pulsa'tion; compul'sion; compul'sory; expul'sion; propul'sion; repulse'; repul'sive.

159. PENDE'RE: pen'deo, pen'sum, to hang.

pend: pen'dant, *a long, narrow flag*; pend'ing, *not decided, during*; append'; append'age; depend' (-ant, -ent, -ence); independ'-ent; independ'ence; suspend'.

pens: pen'sile, *hanging*; suspense' (-ion).

Pen'dulous (Lat. adj. *pen'dulus*, hanging); pen'dulum (Lat. adj. *pen'dulus*); appen'dix (Lat. n. *appen'dix*, an addition).

160. PEN'DERE: pen'do, pen'sum, to weigh, to pay.

pend: com'pend (contraction of *compendium*); compen'dium (Lat. n. *compen'dium*, that which is weighed, saved, shortened); compen'dious (Lat. adj. *compendio'sus*, brief, succinct); expend'; expen'diture; sti'pend (Lat. n. *stipen'dium*, literally, the pay of soldiers); stipen'diary.

pens: pen'sive, *thoughtful*; pen'sion, *an allowance for past services* (-eer); com'pensate (-ion); dispense', *to deal out* (-ary); dispensa'tion; indispen'sable; expense' (-ive); rec'ompense.

PES. (See page 47.)

161. PET'ERE: pe'to, peti'tum, to attack, to seek.

pet: centrip'etal (Lat. n. *cen'trum*, center); compete'; com'petent, *fit, suitable*; com'petence, *sufficiency*; incom'petent.

petit: peti'tion, *a request* (-er); compet'itor; compet'itive; repe'tition.

Pet'ulant (Fr. adj. *petulant*, fretful); ap'petite (Fr. n. *appétit*, *a seeking for hunger*); impet'uous (Lat. adj. *impetuo'sus*, vehement); impetuo'sity; im'petus (Lat. n. *im'petus*, a shock); repeat' (Fr. v. *répéter* = Lat. *repet'ere*).

EXERCISE.

Numerous objections were submitted against the innovations about to be introduced. The obnoxious articles have been removed. The nominee by his ludicrous speech neutralized all that his friends did for him. Part of the apparatus prepared for the occasion was damaged in transmission. The patronage of the nobility and gentry connected with the neighborhood was asked. Many parts of the edifice are highly ornate. Christ had compassion on the multitude, for they had been a long time without food. The petitioner's application for a pension was not repeated. How can an acid be neutralized? The renegade was brought to ignominy. The prince was travelling incognito. The young lady seems pensive rather than petulant. Here is a new edition of the novel, with annotations by the author. The opera seems to be well patronized this winter. Webster had a compendious mode of stating great truths. What is meant by centripetal motion? What is the difference between the numerator and the denominator?

162. PLEC'TERE: plec'to, plex'um, to twist; PLICA'RE: pli'co, plica'tum, and plic'itum, to fold.

plex: com'plex (literally, twisted together); complex'ion; complex'ity; perplex' (literally, to twist thoroughly — *per*: hence, to puzzle or embarrass); perplex'ity.

plic: ap'plicable (-ity); ap'plicant; ex'plicable.

plicat: applica'tion; com'plicate (-ion); du'plicate; im'plicate (-ion); replica'tion, *an answer in law*; sup'plicate, *to entreat earnestly*; supplica'tion.

plicit: explic'it (literally, out-folded; hence, distinctly stated); implic'it, *implied*.

Ply (Fr. v. *plier* = Lat. *plica're*), *to work diligently*; pli'able, *easily bent*; pli'ant; pli'ancy; accom'plice, *an associate in crime*; apply' (Old Fr. *applier* = Lat. *applica're*); appli'ance, *the thing applied*; comply' (Fr. v. *plier*), *to fold with*: hence, *to conform or assent*; compli'ance; display' (Old Fr. v. *desployer*, *to unfold*); doub'le (Fr. adj. *double* = Lat. *du'plex*, twofold); du'plex; duplic'ity (Lat. n. *duplic'itas*, from *du'plex*, double);