

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS DERIVATIVES.

I.—WORDS DERIVED FROM THE NAMES OF PERSONS.

I.—NOUNS.

at/las, a collection of maps bound together: "Atlas," a fabled giant who, according to the Greek notion, bore the earth upon his shoulders.

acad'emy, a superior grade school; a society of learned men: "Academy," a Greek in whose garden near Athens Plato taught.

ammo'nia, the pungent matter of smelling-salts: "Jupiter Ammon," near whose temple in Libya it was originally obtained.

bac'chanal, one who indulges in drunken revels: "Bacchus," the god of wine.

bow'ie-knife, an American weapon: Colonel "Bowie," the inventor.

braggado'cio, a vain boaster: "Braggadochio," a boastful character in Spenser's Faery Queen.

bud'dhism, a wide-spread Asiatic religion: "Buddha," a Hindoo sage who lived about 1000 B. C.

cal'vinism, the doctrines of Calvin: "Calvin," a Swiss theologian of the 16th century.

camel'ia, a genus of evergreen shrubs: "Camelli," a Spaniard who brought them from Asia.

cicero'ne (sis-e-ro'ne or chí-chě-ro'ne), a guide: "Cicero," the Roman orator.

cincho'na, Peruvian bark: Countess "Cinchona," wife of a Spanish governor of Peru (17th century). By means of this medicine she was cured of an intermittent fever, and after her return to Spain she aided in the diffusion of the remedy.

daguerre'otype, a picture produced on a metal plate: "Daguerre," the inventor (1789-1851).

dahl'ia, a garden plant: "Dahl," a Swedish botanist.

dunce, a dull, slow-witted person: "Duns Scotus," a subtle philosopher of the 13th century. His method of reasoning was very popular in the schools during the Middle Ages, and a very skillful hair-splitter was called a Dunse; but at last, through the influence of the antagonists of the philosopher, the word passed into a term of reproach.

ep'icure, one fond of good living: "Epicurus," a Greek philosopher who was said to teach that pleasure is the chief good.

Fah'renheit, a thermometer that marks the freezing-point of water at 32° (which is different from both the centigrade and the Reaumur thermometer): "Fahrenheit," the inventor.

fuchsia (fu'si-a), a genus of flowering plants: "Leonard Fuchs," a German botanist of the 16th century.

gal'vanism, a branch of the science of electricity: "Galvani," an Italian physician, its discoverer.

gen'tian, a medicinal root: "Gentian," king of Illyria, who is said to have first experienced the virtues of the plant.

gob'elin, a rich tapestry: "Jehan Gobeelen," a Flemish dyer.

guillotine', an instrument for beheading: "Guillotín," who invented and brought it into use at the time of the French Revolution, last century.

hy'giene, the principles and rules of health: "Hygeia," the goddess of health in classical mythology.

Jes'uit, a member of the Society of Jesus, formed by Ignatius Loyola in 1534: "Jesus."

lynch, to punish without the usual forms of law: said to be from "Lynch," a Virginia farmer, who took the law into his own hands.

macad'amize, to cover a road with small broken stones: "Macadam," the inventor.

magno'lia, a species of trees found

in the southern parts of the United States: "Magnol," a French botanist.

men'tor, a faithful monitor: "Mentor," the counselor of Telemachus.

mor'phia, the narcotic principle of opium: "Morpheus," the god of sleep.

ne'gus, a mixture of wine, water, and sugar: Colonel "Negus," who introduced its use in the time of Queen Anne.

or'rery, an apparatus for showing the motions, etc., of the heavenly bodies: the Earl of "Orrery," for whom one of the first was made.

palla'dium, something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety: Greek "palla'dion," an image of "Pallas Athene," which was kept hidden and secret, and was revered as a pledge of the safety of the town where it was lodged.

pan'ic, a sudden fright: "Pan," the god of shepherds, who is said to have caused alarm by his wild screams and appearance.

pe'ony, a plant of the genus PÆONIA, having beautiful showy flowers: "Peon," its discoverer.

pet'rel, an ocean bird: diminutive of Peter, probably so called in allusion to "St. Peter's" walking on the sea.

pha'eton, an open carriage: "Phaethon," the fabled son of Phœbus or the Sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive.

pinch'beck, an alloy of copper and

zinc resembling gold: said to be from one "Pinchbeck," the inventor.

quas'sia, a bitter wood used as a tonic: "Quassy," a negro who discovered its qualities.

rodomontade, vain bluster: "Rodomonte," a boasting hero who figures in Ariosto's poem of the *Orlando Furioso*.

silhouette (sil-oo-et'), the outline of an object filled in with black color: "Silhouette" (see Webster).

tan'talize, to torment or tease: "Tantalus," according to the poets, an ancient king of Phrygia, who was made to stand up to the chin in water with fruit hanging over his head, but from whom both receded when he wished to partake.

typhoon', a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas: "Typhon," a fabled giant who was taught to produce them.

volca'no, a burning mountain: "Vulcan," the god of fire.

2. — ADJECTIVES.

Amer'ican, relating to America: from "Amerigo (Latin, *Americus*) Vespucci"—contemporary of Columbus.

A'rian, relating to Arius: a theologian of the 4th century who denied the divinity of Christ.

Aristote'lian, relating to the deductive method of reasoning set forth by Aristotle: a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C.

Armin'ian, relating to Arminius: a Dutch theologian of the 16th century, who opposed the doctrines of Calvin.

Baco'nian, relating to the inductive method of reasoning set forth by Bacon: an English philosopher of the 17th century.

Carte'sian, relating to the philosophy of Descartes: a French philosopher of the 17th century.

ce'real, relating to grain; from "Ceres"—the Roman goddess of corn and tillage.

Coper'nican, relating to Copernicus: a German philosopher of the 16th century, who taught the theory of the solar system now received, and called the *Copernican system*.

Eliz'abethan, relating to the times of Queen Elizabeth of England (1558-1603).

Eo'lian, relating to the wind: from "Æolus"—the god of the winds in classic mythology.

Eras'tian, relating to Erastus,—a German theologian of the 16th century, who maintained that the Church is wholly dependent on the State for support or authority.

Escula'pian, relating to the healing

art: from "Esculapius"—the god of the healing art among the Greeks.

Gor'dian, intricate, complicated, difficult: from "Gordius"—king of Phrygia who tied a knot which could not be untied.

Hercule'an, very large and strong: from "Hercules"—a hero of antiquity celebrated for his strength.

hermet'ic, relating to Hermes—the fabled inventor of alchemy; adv., *hermetically, in a perfectly close manner*.

Hudibras'tic, in the manner of the satirical poem called Hudibras, by Samuel Butler (1612-1680).

jo'vial, gay, merry: from "Jupiter" (Jovis),—the planet of that name having in the Middle Ages been supposed to make those who were born under it of a joyous temper.

Linnæ'an, relating to Linnæus—the celebrated Swedish botanist.

Lu'theran, relating to the doctrines of Luther—a German religious teacher of the 16th century.

Machiavel'ian, cunning and sinister in politics: from "Machiaveli"—an Italian writer of the 15th century.

mercu'rial, active, sprightly—having the qualities fabled to belong to the god "Mercury."

Mosa'ic, relating to Moses, his writings or his time.

Newto'nian, relating to Sir Isaac Newton and his philosophy.

Pindar'ic, after the style and manner of Pindar—a lyric poet of Greece.

platon'ic, relating to the opinions or the school of Plato,—a philosopher of Greece, in the 4th century B. C.

Pluton'ic, relating to the interior of the earth, or to the Plutonic theory in geology of the formation of certain rocks by fire: from "Pluto"—in classic mythology, the god of the infernal regions.

procrus'tean, relating to or resembling the mode of torture employed by Procrustes—a celebrated highwayman of ancient Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length.

Prome'thean, relating to Prometheus—a god fabled by the ancient poets to have formed men from clay and to have given them life by means of fire stolen from heaven, at which Jupiter, being angry, sent Mercury to bind him to Mount Caucasus, and place a vulture to prey upon his liver.

Quixot'ic, absolutely romantic, like Don Quixote—described by Cervantes, a Spanish writer of the 16th century.

Satur'nian, distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity; golden, happy: from "Saturn"—one of the gods of antiquity whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his gov-

ernment, was called the *golden age*.

Socrat'ic, relating to the philosophy or the method of teaching of *Socrates*—the celebrated philosopher of Greece (468–399 B. C.).

stento'rian, very loud or powerful, resembling the voice of *Stentor*—a Greek herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.

Thes'pian, relating to tragic action: from "Thespiis"—the founder of the Greek drama.

Titan'ic, enormous in size and strength: from the "Titans"—

fabled giants in classic mythology.

Uto'pian, ideal, fanciful, chimerical: from "Utopia"—an imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas Browne, in a work called "Utopia," as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and society.

volta'ic, relating to voltaism or voltaic electricity: from "Volta"—who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action.

II.—WORDS DERIVED FROM THE NAMES OF PLACES.

agate, a precious stone: "Achates," a river in Sicily where it is found.

al'abaster, a variety of soft marble: "Alabastrum," in Egypt, where it is found.

ar'ras, tapestry: "Arras," in France, where it is manufactured.

arte'sian, applied to wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water which flows from internal pressure: "Artois" (anciently called Artesium), in France, where many of such wells have been made.

At'tic, marked by such qualities as characterized the Athenians, as delicate wit, purity of style, elegance, etc.: "Attica," the country of the Athenians.

ban'tam, a small domestic fowl:

"Bantam," in Java, whence it was brought.

barb, a *Barbary horse*: "Barbary," in Africa.

bay'onet, a dagger fixed on the end of a musket: "Bayonne," in France, where it was invented, in 1679.

bed'lam, a lunatic asylum: "Bethlehem," a monastery in London, afterwards used as an asylum for lunatics.

bur'gundy, a French wine: "Burgundy," where it is made.

cal'ico, a kind of cotton cloth: "Calicut," in India, where it was first manufactured.

cana'ry, a wine and a bird: the "Canary" Islands.

can'ter, an easy gallop: "Canterbury," in allusion to the easy pace

at which the pilgrims used to ride thither.

car'ronade, a short cannon: "Carron," in Scotland, where it was first made.

cash'mere, a rich shawl, from the wool of the *Thibet goat*: "Cashmere," the country where first made.

chalced'ony, a variety of uncrystallized quartz: "Chalcedon," in Asia Minor, where obtained.

champagne', a wine: "Champagne," in France, where produced.

cher'ry, a red stoned-fruit: "Cerasus" (now *Kheresoun*), in Pontus, Asia Minor, whence the tree was imported into Italy.

chest'nut, a fruit: "Castanea," in Macedonia, whence it was introduced into Europe.

cog'nac, a kind of French brandy: "Cognac," in France, where extensively made.

cop'per, a metal: "Cyprus," once celebrated for its rich mines of the metal.

cord'wainer, a worker in cordwain, or cordovan, a Spanish leather: "Cordova," in Spain.

curaçoa', a liquor or cordial flavored with orange-peel: the island of "Curaçoa," where it was first made.

cur'rant, a small dried grape: "Corinth," in Greece, of which "currant" is a corruption.

dam'ask, figured linen or silk: "Damascus," in Syria, where first made.

dam'son, a small black plum (shortened from "Damascene"): *Damascus*.

delf, a kind of earthenware: "Delft," in Holland, where it was originally made.

di'aper, a figured linen cloth, used for towels, napkins, etc.: "Ypres," in Flanders, where originally manufactured.

dim'ity, a figured cotton cloth: "Damietta," in Egypt.

gamboge', a yellow resin used as a paint: "Cambodia," where it is obtained.

ging'ham, cotton cloth, made of yarn dyed before woven: "Guincamp," in France, where it was first made.

guin'ea, an English gold coin of the value of twenty-one shillings: "Guinea," whence the gold was obtained out of which it was first struck.

gyp'sy, one of a wandering race: old English "Gyptian," from "Egypt," whence the race was supposed to have originated.

hol'land, a kind of linen cloth: "Holland," where first made.

hol'lands, a spirit flavored with juniper berries: "Holland," where it is extensively produced.

in'digo, a blue dye: "India."

jal'ap, a cathartic medicine: "Jalapa," in Mexico, whence it was first imported in 1610.

jet, a mineral used for ornament: "Gagates," a river in Asia Minor, whence it was obtained.

lan'dau, } a kind of carriage open-
lan'daulet, } ing at the top: "Lan-
dau," a town in Germany.

madei'ra, a wine: "Madeira,"
where produced.

magne'sia, a primitive earth:
"Magnesia," in Thessaly.

mag'net, the loadstone, or *Magnesian*
stone.

mal'm'sey, a wine: "Malvasia," in
the Morea.

mar'sala, a wine: "Marsala," in
Sicily.

mean'der, to flow in a winding
course: "Meander," a winding
river in Asia Minor.

mil'liner, one who makes ladies'
bonnets, etc.: "Milan," in Italy.

moroc'co, a fine kind of leather:
"Morocco," in Africa, where it
was originally made.

nankeen', a buff-colored cloth:
"Nankin," in China, where first
made.

pheas'ant, a bird whose flesh is high-
ly valued as food: "Phasis," a
river in Asia Minor, whence it
was brought to Europe.

pis'tol, a small hand gun: "Pis-
toja," in Italy, where first made.

port, a wine: "Operto," in Portu-
gal, whence extensively shipped.

sardine', a small Mediterranean fish,
of the herring family: "Sardinia,"
around whose coasts the fish
abounds.

sauterne', a wine: "Sauterne," in
France, where produced.

sher'ry, a wine: "Xeres," in Spain,
where it is largely manufactured.

span'iel, a dog of remarkable sagac-
ity: "Hispaniola," now Hayti,
where originally found.

tar'iff, a list of duties or customs to
be paid on goods imported or ex-
ported: "Tarifa," in Spain, where
duties were collected by the Moors.

to'paz, a precious stone: "Topazos,"
an island in the Red Sea, where it
is found.

trip'oli, a fine grained earth used in
polishing stones: "Tripoli," in
Africa, where originally obtained.

turquois', a bluish-green stone:
"Turkey," whence it was origi-
nally brought.

worst'ed, well-twisted yarn, spun
of long-staple wool: "Worsted,"
a village in Norfolk, England,
where first made.

III. — ETYMOLOGY OF WORDS USED IN THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL STUDIES.

I. — TERMS IN GEOGRAPHY.

antarc'tic: Gr. *anti*, opposite, and
arktos, a bear. See *arctic*.

archipel'ago: Gr. *archi*, chief, and
pelagos, sea; originally applied to
the Ægean Sea, which is studded
with numerous islands.

arc'tic: Gr. *arctikos*, from *arktos*,
a bear and a northern constella-
tion so called.

Atlan'tic: Lat. *Atlanticus*; from
"Atlas," a fabled Titan who was
condemned to bear heaven on his
head and hands.

ax'is: Lat. *axis*, an axletree.

bar'barous: Gr. *barbaros*, foreign.
bay: Fr. *baie*, from Lat. *baia*, an
inlet.

can'cer: Lat. *cancer*, a crab (the
name of one of the signs of the
zodiac).

cape: Fr. *cap*, from Lat. *caput*,
head.

cap'ital: Lat. *capitalis*, from *caput*,
head.

cap'ricorn: Lat. *caper*, goat, and
cornu, horn (the name of one of
the signs of the zodiac).

car'dinal, adj.: Lat. *cardinalis*, from
cardo, *cardinis*, a hinge.

chan'nel: Lat. *canalis*, from *canna*,
a reed or pipe.

cir'cle: Lat. *circus*, from Gr. *kirkos*,
a ring.

circum'ference: Lat. *circum*,
around, and *ferre*, to bear.

cit'y: Fr. *cité*, from Lat. *civitas*, a
state or community.

civ'ilized: Lat. *civilis*, pertaining
to an organized community.

cli'mate: Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*,
slope, the supposed slope of the
earth from the Equator to the
poles.

coast: Old Fr. *coste* (New Fr. *côte*),
from Lat. *costa*, rib, side.

con'fluence: Lat. *con*, together, and
fluere, to flow.

con'tinent: Lat. *con*, together, and
tenere, to hold.

con'tour: Lat. *con*, together, and
tornus, a lathe.

coun'ty: Fr. *comté*, from Lat. *comi-
tatus*, governed by a count.

degree': Lat. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.
diam'eter: Gr. *dia*, through, and
metron, measure.

Equa'tor: Lat. *equus*, equal.

es'tuary: Lat. *estuarium*, to boil up,
or be furious; the reference being
to the commotion made by the
meeting of a river-current and the
tide.

frig'id: Lat. *frigidus*, from *frigere*,
to be cold.

geog'raphy: Gr. *ge*, the earth, and
graphé, a description.

globe: Lat. *globus*, a round body.
gulf: Fr. *golfe*, from Gr. *kolpos*, bosom, bay.

har'bor: Anglo-Saxon, *hereberga*, from *beorgan*, to shelter.

hem'isphere: Gr. *hemi*, half, and *sphaira*, sphere.

hori'zon: Gr. *horizein*, to bound.

In'dian (ocean): India.

isth'mus: Gr. *isthmos*, a neck.

lake: Lat. *lacus*, a lake.

lat'itude: Lat. *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad.

lon'gitude: Lat. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.

merid'ian: Lat. *meridies* (= *medius*, middle, and *dies*, day), noon.

metrop'olis: Gr. *meter*, mother, and *polis*, city.

mon'archy: Gr. *monarches*, from *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule.

moun'tain: Fr. *montagne*, from Lat. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.

obl'ate: Lat. *oblatus* (*ob* and past part. of *ferre*, to bring), brought forward.

o'cean: Gr. *okeanus*, from *okus* rapid, and *nacin*, to flow.

Pacif'ic: Lat. *pacificus*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.

par'allel: Gr. *para*, beside, and *al-lelon*, of one another.

penin'sula: Lat. *penes*, almost, and *insula*, island.

phys'ical: Gr. *physis* (*phusis*), nature.

plain: Lat. *planus*, flat.

plane: Lat. *planus*, flat.

pole: Gr. *polos*, a pivot.

poli'tical: Gr. *polis*, a city or state.

prom'on'tory: Lat. *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.

relief': Fr. *relever*, from Lat. *relevare*, to raise.

repub'lic: Lat. *res*, an affair, and *publica*, public: that is, a commonwealth.

river: Fr. *rivière*, from Lat. *ripa*, a shore or bank.

sav'age: Fr. *sauvage*, from Lat. *silva*, a wood.

sea: Anglo-Saxon, *see*, the sea.

soci'ety: Lat. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion.

2 — TERMS IN GRAMMAR.

ad'jective, Lat. *adjectivus*, from *ad* and *jacere*, to add to: a word joined to a noun or pronoun to limit or describe its meaning.

ad'junct, Lat. *adjunctus*, from *ad* and *jungere*, to join to: a modifier or subordinate element of a sentence.

ad'verb, Lat. *adverbium*, from *ad*, to, and *verbum*, word, verb: a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

anal'ysis, Gr. *analysis*, from *ana* and *lucein*, to unloose, to resolve into its elements: the separation

of a sentence into its constituent elements.

antece'dent, Lat. *antecedens*, pres. part. of *antecedere*, to go before: the noun or pronoun represented by a relative pronoun.

apposi'tion, Lat. *appositio*, from *ad*, to, and *ponere*, to place beside: the state of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word between them.

ar'ticle, Lat. *articulus*, a little joint: one of the three words, a, an, or the.

auxil'iary, Lat. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, help, aid: a verb used to assist in conjugating other verbs.

case, Lat. *casus*, from *cadere*, to fall, to happen: a grammatical form denoting the relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence.

clause, Lat. *claudere*, *clausum*, to shut: a dependent proposition introduced by a connective.

compar'ison, Lat. *comparatio*, from *comparare*, to liken to: a variation in the form of an adjective or adverb to express degrees of quantity or quality.

com'plement, Lat. *complementum*, from *con* and *plere*, to fill fully: the word or words required to complete the predication of a transitive verb.

com'plex (sentence), Lat. *complexus*, from *con* and *plectere*, to twist around: a sentence consisting of one independent proposition and one or more clauses.

com'pound (sentence), Lat. com-

ponere (= *con* and *ponere*), to put together: a sentence consisting of two or more independent propositions.

conjug'a'tion, Lat. *conjugatio*, from *con* and *jugare*, to join together: the systematic arrangement of a verb according to its various grammatical forms.

conjunc'tion, Lat. *conjunctio*, from *con* and *jungere*, to join together: a word used to connect sentences or the elements of sentences.

declen'sion, Lat. *declinatio*, from *declinare*, to lean or incline: the process of giving in regular order the cases and numbers of a noun or pronoun.

ellip'sis, Gr. *elleipsis*, a leaving or defect: the omission of a word or words necessary to complete the grammatical structure of the sentence.

etymol'ogy, Gr. *etymologia*, from *etumon*, the true literal sense of a word, and *logos*, a discourse: that division of grammar which treats of the classification and grammatical forms of words.

fem'inine (gender), Lat. *femininus*, from *femina*, woman: the gender of a noun denoting a person of the female sex.

gen'der, Lat. *genus*, *generis*, kind: a grammatical form expressing the sex or non-sex of an object named by a noun.

gram'mar, Gr. *gramma*, a letter,

through Fr. *grammaire*: the science of language.

imper'ative (mood), Lat. *imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command: the mood of a verb used in the statement of a command or request.

indic'ative (mood), Lat. *indicativus*, from *indicare*, to proclaim: the mood of a verb used in the statement of a fact, or of a matter taken as a fact.

inflec'tion, Lat. *inflexio*, from *inflectere*, to bend in: a change in the ending of a word.

interjec'tion, Lat. *interjectio*, from *inter* and *jacere*, to throw between: a word which expresses an emotion, but which does not enter into the construction of the sentence.

intran'sitive (verb), Lat. *intransitivus* = *in*, not, and *transitivus*, from *trans* and *ire*, *itum*, to go beyond: a verb that denotes a state or condition, or an action not terminating on an object.

mas'culine (gender), Lat. *masculus*, 'male: the gender of a noun describing a person of the male sex.

moods. See mood.

mood, Lat. *modus*, through Fr. *mode*, manner: a grammatical form denoting the style of predication.

neu'ter (gender), Lat. *neuter*, neither: the gender of a noun denoting an object without life.

nom'inative (case), Lat. *nomina-*

tivus, from *nomen*, a name: that form which a noun has when it is the subject of a verb.

noun, Lat. *nomen*, a name, through Fr. *nom*: a name-word, the name of anything.

num'ber, Lat. *numerus*, through Fr. *nombre*, number: a grammatical form expressing one or more than one of the objects named by a noun or pronoun.

object, Lat. *ob* and *jacere*, to set before: that toward which an activity is directed or is considered to be directed.

objec'tive (case), Lat. *objectivus*, from *ob* and *jacere*: the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

parse, Lat. *pars*, a part: to point out the several parts of speech in a sentence and their relation to one another.

par'ticiple, Lat. *participium*, from *pars*, part, and *capere*, to take, to share: a verbal adjective, a word which shares or participates in the nature both of the verb and of the adjective.

per'son, Lat. *persona*, the part taken by a performer: a grammatical form which shows whether the speaker is meant, the person spoken to, or the person spoken of.

phrase, Gr. *phrasis*, a brief expression, from *phrazein*, to speak: a combination of related words forming an element of a sentence.

ple'onasm, Gr. *pleonasmos*, from *pleion*, more: the use of more

words to express an idea than are necessary.

plu'ral (number), Lat. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more: the number which designates more than one.

possess'ive (case), Lat. *possessivus*, from *possidere*, to own: that form which a noun or pronoun has in order to denote ownership or possession.

poten'tial (mood), Lat. *potens*, *potentis*, being able: the mood of a verb used in the statement of something possible or contingent.

pred'icate, Lat. *predicatum*, from *præ* and *dicare*, to proclaim: the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

preposi'tion, Lat. *prepositio*, from *præ* and *ponere*, to put before: a connective word expressing a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

pro'noun, Lat. *pronomen*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun: a word used instead of a noun.

prop'osition, Lat. *propositio*, from *proponere* (*pro* and *ponere*), to put forth: the combination of a subject with a predicate.

rel'ative (pronoun), Lat. *relativus*, from *re* and *ferre*, *latus*, to bear back: a pronoun that refers to an antecedent noun or pronoun.

sen'tence, Lat. *sententia*, from *sentire*, to think: a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

sim'ple (sentence), Lat. *simplex*, from *sine*, without, and *plica*, fold: a sentence having but one subject and one predicate.

sub'ject, Lat. *subjectus*, from *sub* and *jacere*, to place under: that of which something is predicated.

sub'junctive (mood), Lat. *subjunctivus*, from *sub* and *jungere*, to subjoin: the mood used in the statement of something merely thought of.

syn'tax, Gr. *suntaxis*, from *sun*, together, and *taxis*, arrangement: that division of grammar which treats of the relations of words in sentences.

tense, Lat. *tempus*, time, through Fr. *temps*: a grammatical form of the verb denoting the time of the action or event.

tran'sitive, Lat. *transitivus*, from *trans* and *ire*, *itum*, to pass over: a verb that denotes an action terminating on some object.

verb, Lat. *verbum*, a word: a word that predicates action or being.

voice, Lat. *vox*, *vois*, voice, through Fr. *voix*: a grammatical form of the transitive verb, expressing whether the subject names the actor or the recipient of the action.

3.—TERMS IN ARITHMETIC.

- addi'tion, Lat. *additio*, from *ad-*
dere, to add.
- al'i'quot, Lat. *aliquot*, some.
- arith'metic, Gr. adj. *arithmetike*,
numerical, from n. *arithmos*,
number.
- avoirdupois', Fr. *avoir du pois*, to
have [a fixed or standard] weight.
- cancellat'ion, Lat. *cancellatio*, from
cancellare, to make like a lattice
(*cancelli*), to strike or cross out.
- cent, Lat. *centum*, a hundred.
- ci'pher, Arabic *sifrun*, empty, zero.
- cube, Gr. *kubos*, a cubical die.
- dec'im'al, Lat. *decimus*, tenth, from
decem, ten.
- denom'inator, Lat. *denominare*,
from *de* and *nominare* (*nomen*, a
name), to call by name.
- dig'it, Lat. *digitus*, a finger.
- div'idend, Lat. *dividendus*, to be
divided, from *dividere*, to divide.
- divis'ion, Lat. *divisio*, from *divi-*
dere, to divide.
- divi'sor, Sp. *divisor*, that which
divides, from Lat. *dividere*, to
divide.
- doll'ar, Ger. *thaler*, an abbreviation
of *Joachimsthaler*, i. e. a piece of
money first coined, about 1518,
in the valley (*thal*) of *St. Joachim*,
in Bohemia.
- equa'tion, Lat. *æquatio*, from *æquus*,
equal.
- expo'nent, Lat. *exponens*, pres.
part. of *exponere*, to set forth (= *ex*
and *ponere*).
- fac'tor, Lat. *factor*, that which does
- something, from *facere*, *factum*,
to do or make.
- fig'ure, Lat. *figura*, shape, from
figere, to form or shape.
- frac'tion, Lat. *fractio*, from *fran-*
gere, to break.
- in'teger, Lat. *integer*, untouched,
whole.
- in'terest, Lat. *interest* = it inter-
ests, is of interest (3d per. sing.
pres. indic. of *interesse*, to be be-
tween, to be of importance).
- min'uend, Lat. *minuendus*, to be
diminished, from *minuere*, to
lessen.
- mul'tiple, Lat. *multiplex*, from
multus, much, and *plicare*, to
fold.
- mul'ti'ply, multiplication, etc. See
multiple.
- naught, Anglo-Sax. *nawhit*, from *ne*,
not, and *awiht* or *auht*, aught,
anything.
- nota'tion, Lat. *notatio*, from *notare*,
to mark (*nota*, a mark).
- numera'tion, Lat. *numeratio*, from
numerus, a number.
- quo'tient, Lat. *quoties*, how often,
how many times, from *quot*, how
many.
- subtrac'tion, Lat. *subtractio*, from
sub and *trahere*, to draw from
under.
- u'nit, Lat. *unus*, one.
- ze'ro, Arabic *çifrun*, empty, cipher.



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