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C H A R L E S S . H A L S E Y , A . M .



S T A N F O R D L I B R A R Y

BOSTON:

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Table

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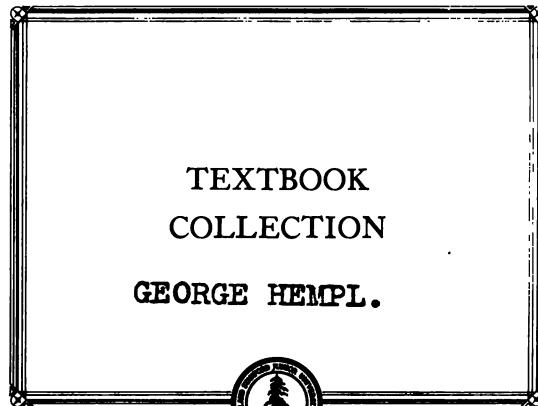


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PREFACE.

THE following work had its origin in a felt want. Many students of the classical languages, all along the early part of their course, use text-books provided with vocabularies. These vocabularies, from the necessity of their limits, are brief and imperfect, and they enter but little into the subject of etymology. Even when afterwards the lexicon is used, the etymology is often studied only for separate words as they occur in reading; and the scattered and fragmentary information given in the lexicons produces a corresponding state of knowledge in the mind even of a diligent student. No connected, systematic, or thorough knowledge of etymology is thus acquired. In the grammar something may be done for historical etymology; but the requirements of other topics in a school grammar must always prevent this subject from receiving there the full treatment which its importance demands.

There remain the larger works expressly devoted to the subject, nearly all of them in German, excellent when one gets to them and is prepared for them, but by their style and fulness, as well as size and cost, not adapted to the wants of an American school-room or of the ordinary student. They will be studied only by the few, and the benefit to be derived from them will generally come only when the student is far advanced in his course, and after years of study of other works.

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.

THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, α , ε , δ , are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European α , but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form α^* s, α^*i , sra^*u , bha^*r , ma^*n , da^*ik , da^*rk , bha^*ndh , ($\epsilon\sigma$, ϵi , $\sigma\rho\nu$, $\phi\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as $\epsilon\sigma$, $\phi\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$, but ι , $\sigma\rho\nu$, and $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$, thus allowing the e a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut a^o (Greek o : α , $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this e (o): σ , ι , $\sigma\rho\nu$, $\phi\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European r , (l), n , m , represented in Greek by $\alpha\rho$ or $\rho\alpha$ (α or $\lambda\alpha$) for the lingual, and a and αv , a and αu , for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: * $\tau\eta\text{-}\nu\nu\mu\alpha i$ for $\tau\alpha\nu\mu\alpha i$; * $\beta\eta\text{-}\xi\omega$ for $\beta\alpha\iota\omega = venio$. The

Greek groundform for *ἀφθάρπατο* would be **ἀ-φθρ-ντο*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness—if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ȝ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *u*. When we examine the symbol-group **nsma*, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ns-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *r* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *r̥*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *erē*; Greek *ap* and *al*; Latin and German *or* (*ur*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma* is practically identical with Greek *με*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a* expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *a* is a sound between *o* and *a* which does not quite reach *a*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a* and *a* even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a* could also be written, and *o* where *a* could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the a^* -reihe (form with a^* , form with a° , and form without this a^*-a°) there appear three other series —the ϵ -series: $\epsilon, \delta, \check{\epsilon}$, the \bar{a} -series: \bar{a}, δ, \bar{a} , and the ω -series: $\omega, \delta, \bar{\omega}$, justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I. •

ϵ -series:	$\epsilon : o : - =$
η -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
\bar{a} -series:	$\bar{a} : \omega : \bar{a} =$
ω -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the η -series is presented by: $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\acute{\iota}, \theta\omega\mu\acute{o}s$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\acute{a}i$; of the \bar{a} -series by $\phi\eta\mu\acute{i}, \phi\omega\nu\acute{y}, \phi\alpha\mu\acute{e}n$; of the ω -series by $\delta\acute{i}\delta\omega\mu\acute{i}, \delta\acute{e}\delta\omega\kappa\acute{a}, \delta\omega\tau\acute{o}s$.

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel, $a^*(e)$ varying with $a^\circ(o)$; all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this $e-o$ has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ($\pi\acute{e}r\text{-}\omega\mu\acute{a}i, \dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\acute{r}\text{-}\acute{\omega}\mu\acute{y}\nu$). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the a^* -series; $\pi\acute{e}r, \delta\acute{e}i, \chi\acute{e}v, \delta\acute{e}p, \sigma\acute{e}l, \mu\acute{e}v, \lambda\acute{e}v\pi, \acute{\omega}\acute{e}v\theta, \delta\acute{e}rk, \pi\acute{e}v\theta$, etc., can interchange with $\pi\acute{o}t, \delta\acute{o}i, \text{etc.}$, but only upon the loss of this ϵ or o do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels: $\delta, \chi, \delta, \sigma\acute{t}, \mu, \lambda\pi, \acute{\omega}\acute{v}\theta, \delta\acute{r}k, \pi\acute{v}\theta$, etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the a^* -series are accordingly: $i, u, r, (l), n, m$; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the α^e -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the α^e -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : \alpha\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$	$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \gamma =$
$\epsilon\rho : \alpha\rho : \rho =$	$\epsilon\mu : \alpha\mu : \mu$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II., ι , ν , ρ , (λ), γ , μ are the sonant coefficients to $\epsilon\text{-}\alpha$; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels (ι , ν , ρ , (λ), γ , μ), so in Table I. ϵ of the η -series is a sonant coefficient (ξ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel $\epsilon\text{-}\alpha$ has been lost; i.e., η stands for $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω for $\alpha\epsilon$; in the same way the vocalism of the $\bar{\alpha}$ -series goes back to $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ for $\bar{\alpha}$; $\bar{\omega}$ for ω , and $\bar{\alpha}$ is the sonant coefficient; so also the ω -series is to be resolved into $\epsilon\omega$, $\omega\omega$, and ω . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : \alpha\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\omega : \alpha\omega : \omega =$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged; ϵ , α , and ω can be '*consonans*' as well as ι and ν (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ($\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omega$: η , \bar{a} , ω), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction (ω) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* (ω).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages,—the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature,—phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the η and \bar{a} of the η - and \bar{a} -series vary with ω under the same circumstances under which ϵ varies with ω .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The a^e -series yields two real vowels: a^e and a^o (e and o) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function: y and i ; v and u ; r and γ (l and $!$); n and η , m and ϖ ; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by \tilde{n} and $\tilde{\eta}$, and \tilde{n} and $\tilde{\eta}$. Its diphthongs would be ei , oi , eu , ou , (in a wider sense of the term also er , or (el , ol); en , on ; em , om , and even $e\tilde{n}$, $o\tilde{n}$; $e\tilde{\eta}$, $o\tilde{\eta}$).

The ē-series yields: ē and ḥ¹ (so designated to differentiate it from the ḥ's of the two following series) and e.

The ā-series yields: ā and ḥ²; and a.

The ḥ-series yields: ḥ³ and ḥ⁴ and o. Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: au in the stem nāu-; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) νῆν-ς; Sanskrit nāu-s; Latin nāv-is.

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels: ē —— ḥ; a

Their diphthongs: ei —— oi; ai

eu —— ou; au

Long vowels: ē —— ḥ¹

ā —— ḥ²

ō —— (ḥ³)

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these: e, a, o.

One diphthong: au

Semiconsonants: y-i; v-u; r-r̄; (l-l̄); m-m̄;
n-n̄ (ñ-ñ̄; ñ-n̄).

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb *φέρω*, to bear, and the adjective *φερός*, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ*, or two root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, or one root-form, *φερ*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *tendo*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *tonus*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken *as arranged in Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fug*; and in *fugi*, the perfect of *fugio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fug*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fug*, *fug*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fug*, *fug*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

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7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fug*; and in *fugi*, the perfect of *fugio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fug*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fug*, *fug*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fug*, *fug*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fug*, we form *fuga*, the stem of the noun *fuga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fug* the suffix *ā*, we form *fugā*, the stem of the verb *fugāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fug*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fugax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is only that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *ā*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fug-ā-co-s*, *fug-ā-c-s*, *fug-āx*, *fugāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φευ*, *φῦ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φῦ*, we form *φῦa*, the (original) stem of the noun *φῦṇ*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

	Page
PROVINCE OF THE SCIENCE	1
CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	1-3
GROWTH OF LANGUAGE	3, 4
ROOTS	4-7
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR FORM	6
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SIGNIFICATION	6, 7
CLASSIFICATION OF ALPHABETIC SOUNDS	7
SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET	8
SOUNDS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN ALPHABET	10
SOUNDS OF THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET	11
SOUNDS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET	11, 12
SOUNDS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET	12-14
PHONETIC CHANGE	14-20
GRIMM'S LAW	14, 15
GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16
GENERAL RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16-19
I. WEAK ARTICULATION	16-18
<i>Vowel Change</i>	16, 17
1. Substitution	16
2. Loss	16
3. Assimilation	17
4. Dissimilation	17

	Page
<i>Consonant Change</i>	17, 18
1. Substitution	17
2. Loss	17, 18
3. Assimilation	18
4. Dissimilation	18
II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION	18, 19
1. Labialism	18
2. Dentalism	18
3. Parasitic Sound	18
4. Aspiration	19
VOWEL-INCREASE	19, 20
THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL	21-40

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.

TABLE OF REGULAR SUBSTITUTION OF SOUNDS	41, 42
K	43-64
Γ	64-74
Χ	75-80
Τ	80-91
Δ	92-102
Θ	102-109
Π	109-123
Β	124
Φ	124-131
Ν	131-138
Μ	138-146
Ρ	146-152
Λ	152-160
Σ	161-164
Ξ	164
Ϝ	165-167

	Page
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR INITIAL <i>s</i>	167, 168
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR <i>j</i>	168
VOWELS	168-170

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

LABIALISM	171-177
DENTALISM	177, 178
PHONETIC WEAKENING	178, 179
SPORADIC CHANGE OF LIQUIDS	179, 180

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

ABLAUT I.	181-185
ABLAUT II.	186-188
ABLAUT III.	189-194
ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS	194-201
GREEK INDEX	203-220
LATIN INDEX	221-238
ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS	239-252

EXPLANATIONS.

In Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign ✓ is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names,—Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are:—

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes:—

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes:—

1. The Sclavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.



CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *don*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of monosyllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.



CHAPTER III.

ROOTS.

A root is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek ἄκων, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is ἄκ, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek φεύγω and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is φυγ, the Latin root *fug*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vocābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *vōc*, which means simply 'call.' The suffix *a* forms with the root *vōc* the stem *vōcā*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb ἐτίθηρο, the parts *ε*, *τι*, and *το* are formative, *ε* denoting past time, *τι* denoting duration, and *το* denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is θε. In the verb ἐγίγνηρο, the parts *ε*, *γι*, *ε*, and *το* are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part *γν* might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable *γεν*, of which the *ε* has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root *γεν* is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun *γένος*.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words, — the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; δκ, δπ. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. **VERBAL ROOTS.** These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL Roots. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a*, *i*, *ma*, *na*, *tu*, *ka*.

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language:—

<i>Sonant.</i>	a æ A e o i e u						{ VOWELS.				
	y r l w				{ Semivowels.						
ng n m				{ Nasals.							
<i>Surd.</i> h				{ Aspiration.							
<i>Sonant.</i> zh	z						{ Consonants.				
	Surd. sh										
<i>Sonant.</i> dh				{ Sibilants.							
<i>Surd.</i> th	v						{ Trillatives.				
	f										
<i>Sonant.</i> g	v						{ Spirants.				
	Surd. k										
Palatal Series.				{ Mutes.							
Lingual Series.				{ Labial Series.							
Lingual Series.				{ Labial Series.							

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel α , we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by α, α, e, i . By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by a, A, o, u . The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are i and u . By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of y and w . With them belong r and l , which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs, ai (*aisle, isle*), au (*out, how*), and Ai (*oil, boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

		a			VOWELS.
Sonant.	i		u		
	y	r	l	v	Semivowels.
	n		m	m	
Surd.	h				Aspiration.
Surd.		s			
Surd.	kh	th		ph	Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.	gh	dh		bh	
Sonant.	g	d		b	Mutes.
Surd.	k	t		p	
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.	
					CONSONANTS.

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels,—*a, i, u*; three diphthongs,—*aa, ai, au*; and thirteen consonants,—*k, t, p, g, d, b, y, r, l, v, m, n, s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule, tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound,—the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k, t, p, g, d, b, r, l, m, n, h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh, th, ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn, hothouse, topheavy*; *gh, dh, bh* as in *loghouse, madhouse, Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *a* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *i* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *u* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *r* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered — like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *au* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k* = *ch* in *church*; *g* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ç* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *a* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *αι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υι* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

group; α , η , ψ like a , η , ω . Of the consonants, β , δ , κ , π , τ , ρ , λ , μ , ν , ψ are sounded like their corresponding letters in English; γ before κ , γ , ξ , and χ has the sound of n in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of *g* in *get*;

		α			VOWELS.
Sonant.		e	o	ω	
		η			Semivowels.
		i	u	v	
		ρ	λ		Nasals.
	γ (= Eng. <i>ng</i>)	ν			
Surd.					Aspiration.
Surd.		σ			
Surd.	χ	θ			Sibilant (fricative).
Sonant.	γ	δ			
Surd.	κ	τ			Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.		ζ			
Surd.	ξ				Mutes.
		Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.	
				ψ	Double Consonants.
					CONSONANTS.

σ has the sound of *s* in *so*. The letters ϕ , θ , χ probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter ξ is sounded as *x* in *mix*; ζ may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method, \bar{a} is pronounced as in *far*; \bar{e} as in *they*; \bar{i} as in *machine*; \bar{o} as

in *holy*; *ü* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

		a				VOWELS.
Sonant.		e	o			
		i	y	u		Semivowels.
	j	r	l	v		
	n (= Eng. ng)	n		m	Nasals.	CONSONANTS.
Surd.	h				Aspiration.	
Surd.		s			Sibilant.	Fricatives.
Surd.			f		Spirant.	
Surd.	ch	th		ph	Aspirated Mutes.	Mutes.
Sonant.	g	d		b		
Surd.	c, k, q	t		p		Double Consonants.
Sonant.		z				
Surd.	x					
		Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.		

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *ǣ'*, later as (Roman) *ɛ*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fate*; *g* as in *get*; *c*, *k*, *g* as *c* in *can*; *ch*, *th*, *ph*, as *c*, *t*, *p*, with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead*, *hothouse*, *uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *v*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ζ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.



CHAPTER V.

PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula: —

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English)	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table:—

I.						
1. { Greek θ . . .	θυγάτηρ	θῆρ	θέρα	μέθον		
Latin f . . .	daughter	fera	fores	mead		
2. English d . . .		deer	door			
3. German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth		
II.						
1. { Greek θ . . .	δδούς	δακάρ	δύο	εδεύ	δδωρ	
Latin d . . .	dens	domare	dua	edere	unda	
2. English t . . .	tooth	tame	two	eat	water	
3. German z or s . . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen	wasser	
III.						
1. { Greek τ . . .	τέ (στ)	τρεῖς	τενίς	τό	is-tud	
Latin t . . .	tu	tres	tenuis		frater	
2. English th . . .	thou	three	thin	that	brother	
3. German d . . .	du	drei	dünn	das	bruder	

General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.	A			B Gothic and Low Germ.	C High Germ.
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.		
Aspirates . . .	{ KH	gh (h)	x	h, f (g, v)	g
	TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	d
	PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	b
Sonants . . .	{ G	g (j)	γ	g	k
	D	d	δ	t	t
	B	b	β	p	p
Surds . . .	{ K	k	κ	c, q	ch
	T	t	τ	t	zz
	P	p	π	f, v	f, ph

PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

Vowel-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION. By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed,—

1. In Greek and Latin to *ɛ*, *e*: $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$, *ɛdɔs*, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.
2. In Greek and Latin, to *o*, *o*: $\sqrt{\text{DAM}}$, *ðóμος*, *dōmus*.
3. In Greek, to *i*: Indo-Eur., *dá-dhā-mi*; Greek, *τίθημι*.
4. In Latin, to *i*,—a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word: $\sqrt{\text{KAP}}$, *capiro*, *accipio*.

II. Loss. In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: *γίγ(ε)vouμai*, *εσ(ε)χον*, *πατ(ε)ρός*. Latin: (*e*)*sum*, *gig(e)no*, *discip(u)lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: *(*e*)*siam*, **siam*, **siem*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequontur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *aliinus* became *alienus*.

Consonant-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; e.g., orig. *k* to *y*, *g*: $\sqrt{\text{PAK}}$, *πήγνυμι*, *pagus*.
2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. LOSS. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost: $\sqrt{\text{SMI}}$, *μειδάω*, *miror*; $\sqrt{\text{VΛRK}}$, *VALK*, *VLAJK*, *ράκος*, *lacer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek: *φέρε(τ)λ*, *μείζο(ν)α*, *μείζω*. In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in *γάλα(κτ)*; but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened ; as, *τιθέ(vr)s*, *τιθείς*. In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

III. ASSIMILATION. The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are *ἀδρέον*, *ἀστέον*; *ἔθι-θην*, *ἐτύθην*; *θι-θη-μι*, *τιθημι*; *claudtrum*, *clastrum*.

II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms: I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

I. LABIALISM. This is a change from *k* to *π* and *p*, or from *g* to *β* and *b*. If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496–515.

II. DENTALISM. This is a change from *k* to *τ*, or from *gh* to *θ*. For examples, see Nos. 516–520.

III. PARASITIC SOUND. In Greek, *δy* may regularly become *ζ*. Initial *y*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of *δ* (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the *δy* may become *ζ*. Thus, for original *y* in *√YUG*, we find *ζ* in *√ζυγ*, *ζύγον*.

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are $\phi\rho\omega\rho\acute{\sigma}$, for $\pi\rho o\rho\acute{\sigma}$; $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{i}\beta\alpha\theta\rho\acute{o}v$, for $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{i}\beta\alpha\theta\rho\acute{o}v$; $\tilde{\nu}\delta\omega\rho$ from $\checkmark UD$.

VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek, $\iota, \upsilon, \epsilon, \alpha, \alpha$; in Latin, i, u, e, o, a . Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale	\bar{a}	$a + a = aa = \bar{a}$	$a + aa = \bar{aa} = \bar{a}$
i-scale	\bar{i}	$a + i = ai$	$a + ai = \bar{ai}$
u-scale	\bar{u}	$a + u = au$	$a + au = \bar{au}$

Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	$i, u; \bar{i}, \bar{u}$	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}
i-scale .			\bar{i}	\bar{e}	\bar{ai}
u-scale .			\bar{u}	\bar{o}	\bar{au}

Vowels of Greek.

		Weakening.	Fund.-Vowel.	First Step.	Second Step.
a-scale .	loss	i, u	ε, ο, ḥ	ο, ḥ, η ει (αι)	ω
i-scale .			ι		οι
u-scale .			υ	ευ (αυ)	ου (āv)

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		Weakening.	Fund.-Vowel.	First Step.	Second Step.
a-scale .	loss	i, u	ɛ, ɔ, ɑ	o, ɛ, ɑ əl, i, ɛ, aɪ, ae	δ
i-scale .			i		oɪ, oe, ū
u-scale .			u	əu, au, ʊ	ou, ū

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase :

In Greek,—

1. Radical ε is raised to ο: $\sqrt{\phi\epsilon\rho}$, φόρος; $\sqrt{\gamma\epsilon\nu}$, γένοντα.
2. " α " " ḥ, η: $\sqrt{\lambda\ddot{a}k}$, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾶκ-α.
3. " i " " ει: \sqrt{i} , ei-μι; $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{e}\theta}$, πέθω.
4. " i " " οι: \sqrt{i} , ol-μος; $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{e}\theta}$, πέποιθα.
5. " u " " ευ: $\sqrt{\phi\ddot{u}\gamma}$, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin,—

1. Radical a is raised to ɑ, ē: \sqrt{ag} , amb-ɑg-es, ēg-i.
2. " e " " o: $\sqrt{mēn}$, mōn-eo.
3. " e " " ē: $\sqrt{tēg}$, tēg-ula.
4. " i " " i, oe: \sqrt{fid} , fid-us, foed-us.
5. " u " " ū: $\sqrt{dūc}$, dūc-o.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nú-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to *the discovery of lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *αλ* and *λα* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *α* and *av*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*n*, *v*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ɛ*, *ɔ* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ɑ* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ɑ*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *ɑ* in other connections; while Greek *α*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ɑ*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ä, ɛ, ɔ* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series:* Sk. *c, j, jh*; Zd. *c (sh), j (zh)*, which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k¹, g¹, gh¹*. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ɑ*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ɑ had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

value, which is best expressed by a^o. So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad *a*, *e*, *o* was more original than the Indo-Iranian *a*, became an assured fact of science.

I.

The vowel variation of the couplets *λειπ-λοιπ*, *ἐλευθ-ἔλουθ*, *γεν-γον*, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form *λιπ* on the one hand, and *λειπ-λοιπ* on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. *λειπ* as well as *λοιπ*, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to *λιπ*, while there is no reason to assume that *λιπ* can be heightened by the effect of accent into both *λειπ* and *λοιπ*. It is, therefore, the converse of *guna* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: *πετ-ποτ*, *δει-δοι* [in *δε(y)os* and *δε-δοι-κα*]; *χει*, *χου* [in *χέ(F)ω* and *χο(F)εύς*]; *λειπ-λοιπ*; *ελευθ-ἔλουθ*; *μεν-μον*; *στελ-στολ*, *πενθ-πονθ*, etc.; single roots *λāθ*, *λāβ*, *φā*, *στā*, etc. The weakest form *πτ*, *δι*, *κλ*, *λιπ*, *ἔλυθ*, *μν*, *στλ*, *πνθ*, *λāθ*, *φā*, *στā*, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced form*. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In *i-μεν* : *εi-μi*, *i* is no more a reduction from *ei* than *ei* the *guna* of *i*; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as *λείπω* and *λέλοιπα*, as *βέλος* and *βαλῆ*. When the form *i-μεν* (originally *i-μέν*) came into existence, it did not start from an accented base *ei*, which

lost its accent, with it an *e*, and became *ɛ*; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element *e*; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements *ɛi* or *ɔi*.

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between *e* and *o* a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA.		CLASS BB.	
<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>	<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>
I. <i>μεν</i>		I. and II. <i>στᾶ</i>	III. <i>στᾶ</i>
II. <i>μον</i>	III. <i>μν</i>		
I. <i>πειθ</i>		I. and II. <i>θη</i>	III. <i>θε</i>
II. <i>ποιθ</i>	III. <i>πιθ</i>		
I. <i>πετ</i>		I. and II. <i>λᾶθ</i>	III. <i>λάθ</i>
II. <i>ποτ</i>	III. <i>πτ</i>		
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g., *μα* in *με-μα-tov* and *μαν* in *μαίνωμαι* (= *μαν-γομαι*) are but modifications of *μν*, having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way *τραφ* and *ταρφ*, in *ξ-τραφ-ov* and *ταρφ-ύς*, are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group *τρφ* (*τρφ*) in the root-system *τρεφ*, *τροφ*, *τρφ*, etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like *μεν*, *χεν* or *χε(F)*, *πει*, *πετ*, etc., as ablaut I.; *μον*, *χο(F)*, *ποιθ*, *ποτ*, etc., as ablaut II.; *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), *πιθ*, *πτ*, etc., as ablaut III.

II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *α* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *e* and *o*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sie-bən*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tən*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dən*), 'wandern' (*wan-dən*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thər*), 'ankle' (*an-kl!*), 'heaven' (*hea-vn*), 'handsome' (*han-sm*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritti-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tən*); 'ath-me': 'a-theim' (*a-thm*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kl!*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds,—a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *r* and *l*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *nī*, 'to lead,' appear as *ni-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *ni-ny-ā*, *ni-ny-ūs*, *ni-ny-ē*, — *ca-kr-ā*, *ca-kr-ūs*, *ca-kr-ē*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *nī-tā-s*, *kr-tā-s*, *cru-tā-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-más* : *y-anti*; in *ca-kr-má* : *ca-kr-ūs*; in *tu-ṣṭu-má* : *tu-ṣṭuv-ūs* (for *tu-ṣṭv-ūs*); cf. *ca-klp-ré*.

The Sanskrit does not possess distinct characters to express nasals between two consonants (nasal vowels); these, however, indicate their presence by very distinct and peculiar phenomena. As we have *y*:*i*, *v*:*u*, *r*:*r*, and *l*:*l*, we have also *n*:*n* and *m*:*m*. *n* and *m* appear almost always as simple *a*, sometimes as *ām* (*ām*); this *an*, which is the phonetic equivalent of *ŋ*, can be differentiated from *an=a+n* by the aid of the Greek. While the latter *an* corresponds to Gr. *εν* or *ον*, the former appears in Greek also as *αν*, occurring there, as well as in Sanskrit, only in formations which require the weak form of the root (ablaut III.). So *mán-as* (*an=a+n*) = *μέν-ος*;

ma-mán-tha (*an* = *a* + *n*) = Gr. μέ-μον-α; but *mán-ye* for *mn-ye* corresponds to Gr. μαίνομαι for μαν-γομαι for μν-γομαι.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>l̄</i>	<i>a, an</i>	<i>a, am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	(<i>y</i>)	(<i>F</i>)	<i>ρ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>ap, pa</i>	<i>aλ, λa</i>	<i>a, av</i>	<i>a, au</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in δέ(γ)ος; cf. δέ-δοι-κα : κέ(γ)-ομαι; cf. κεῖ-μαι. *F* is shown in χέ(Φ)-ω; cf. χεύ-ω : κλέ(Φ)-ος = Sk. gráv-as. The consonants *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *ap*, *aλ*, *av*, and *au*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>
			H. G. or	H. G. <i>ol</i>		

The following is the system for Latin :—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	or (<i>ur</i>)	<i>ul</i> (<i>ol</i>)	<i>en</i>	<i>em</i>

The extent to which Greek a and Sanskrit a do not represent Indo-European a is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of a's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European a, which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek ε, ο, α, three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by α^1 , α^2 , and α^3 ; α^3 he regards as an original short a, which appears in Europe as a; in Sanskrit sometimes as a, sometimes as i (examples: Gr. στα-tó-s, Lat. sta-tu-s, Sk. sthi-tá-s); α^1 corresponds to European and Armenian e and Sk. Zend a; α^2 corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic o, German and Lithuanian a, also to Sk. a in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by bhár-ā-mas (φέρ-o-μεν), pād-am (πόδ-a), dātár-am (δώροp-a), ushás-am (ηό-a), jānu (γόρν), dāpν (δόρν), α^2 is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. ā. That, however, the lengthening of the ā in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian e's were e from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian a, which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *ae* (*a^e*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a^o*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *e* : *o* exists in every language of the family.

III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k¹*, *g¹*, *gh¹*, and *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, partly as *π*, *β*, *φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k*, *g*, *gh*, interchange with *c*, *j*, and *h*. The second Indo-European series *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k²*, namely *ç*; while the sounds *g²* and *gh²* share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k*, *g*, *gh*. In Zend *k²* is *ç*; *g²* and *gh²* are *z*. In Greek *k²*, *g²*, and *gh²* appear regularly as gutturals: *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject:—

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.	ZEND.
<i>k¹</i> <i>g¹</i> <i>gh¹</i>	<i>k</i> <i>g</i> <i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> (<i>kh</i>) <i>g</i> (<i>gh</i>)
<i>k²</i> <i>g²</i> <i>gh²</i>	<i>c</i> } <i>j</i> <i>jh</i>	<i>c</i> (<i>sh</i>) <i>j</i> (<i>zh</i>)
INDO-EUROPEAN.	GREEK.	
<i>k¹</i> <i>g¹</i> <i>gh¹</i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>π</i> <i>β</i> <i>φ</i>
<i>k²</i> <i>g²</i> <i>gh²</i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>τ</i> <i>δ</i> <i>θ</i>

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series—Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ*—which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyō*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a^o*). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules:—

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals—Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c(sh), j(zh)*—are a modification of the first guttural series (*k^l, g^l, gh^l*) before palatal vowels,—*i (y), a^o (a^oi, a^ou)*,—and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai*, and *au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a^o, a^oi, a^ou*, and *a, ai, au*,—the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the *e* which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European *a*, but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	$\pi\epsilon\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\epsilon\rho\theta$	$\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$	$\rho\epsilon\nu$ ($\rho\epsilon F$)	$\pi\epsilon i\theta$, etc.
II.	$\pi\alpha\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\alpha\rho\theta$	$\pi\alpha\nu\theta$	$\rho\alpha\nu$ ($\rho\alpha F$)	$\pi\alpha i\theta$, etc.
III.	$\pi\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\rho\theta$	$\pi\nu\theta$	$\rho\nu$	$\pi i\theta$, etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series *k^l*, *g^l*, *gh^l*; namely, *c*, *j*, *h*.

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound *a* appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound *a'*:

Variation between *k* and *c*: Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *çbc-iṣṭa-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *çac-iṣṭa-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-i-s*.

Variation between *g* and *j*: *tig-má-s* : *téj-iṣṭa-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyáj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also.

The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals ; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a^o* (*a^oi*, *a^ou*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *e* and *ε* (*ε*, *ευ*) which vary with labials according to the proportion :—

$$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases :—

1. *rís*, gen. *τε(σ)o*, *τε* : *πό-repos* = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarás*.
2. *πέντ-ε* : *πέμπ-tos* = Sk. *páñc-a* : *pank-ti-s*.
3. *τρι-οττίς*, *ծուշ*, *ծոսպաւ* : *ծիզուաւ*.
4. *ձնելօս* : *ձվալօս*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πετ*, *ποτ*, *πτ*; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *ληπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek ; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *clepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*o*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i*; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *o* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tondeo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. φορ-έω to φέρω. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *nex* : *noc-eo*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. *bhr-t-is*; *dic-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dic-us*; *duc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ur-o* (= *eus-o*) : *us-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-eo* : *men-(ti)-s* = Sk. *ma-ti-s*.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *e* and *o* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *e* varying with *o* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *ter*, *es*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (*spiritus lenis* in *es*, *ɛs*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πετ, ποτ δδ, (δδ) in the Goth. perf. at, etc.</i>	<i>δε(γ), δοι χευ, χο(F) δερ, δορ στελ, στολ μεν, μον τεμ, τομ etc.</i>	<i>λειπ, λοιπ ἐλευθ, ἐλουτθ δερκ, δορκ κλεπ, κλοπ πενθ, πονθ φεμφ, φομφ etc.</i>

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III., — the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (*ε* or *o*) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πτ σ etc.</i>	<i>δι χυ δρ στλ μν τμ, etc.</i>	<i>λιπ ἐλυθ δρκ κλπ πνθ φμφ, etc.</i>

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; e.g., according to type A we have *ξ-σχ-ον*, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also *ἐκ-τός* for *σχ-τός*, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf. *ἐ-πιθ-ον* and *πιστός*); but the difficult group of consonants σχτ- necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the ε in ἐκτός possessed in speaking the same value as that of ἔχω, as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types στλ, δρκ, πνθ, ρμφ, etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels; λ, when vocalized, appears as αλ, λα; ρ as αρ, ρα; ν and μ appear as α, αν, and α (αμ).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root λιπ or φυ by the side of πετ is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an ε or ν are never followed by another semi-consonant (ρ, λ, μ, ν); there are no roots of a type μν, δρ, πνθ, δρκ, etc., as there are μεν, δερ, πενθ, δερκ, etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after ε and ν in certain formations, generally the present, as πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι, Lat. sci-n-d-o, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [πεν(θ) σομαι, Sk. chi-chéd-a]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by ε, it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so πένθ-ος, πέ-πονθ-α, πείσο-μαι (= πένθ-σομαι), Sk. ta-sthāmb-a, ba-bāndh-a, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of ε (y), ν (F) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the ε and ο which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with *ε* and *ο*. The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<i>πείθ-ω</i> , <i>τείχ-ος</i> <i>φεύγ-ω</i> , <i>ζεῦγ-ος</i> <i>μέν-ω</i> , <i>μέν-ος</i>	<i>πέ-ποιθ-α</i> <i>ἐλέφρονθ-α</i> <i>μέ-μον-α</i>	<i>ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν</i> , <i>πισ-τός</i> <i>ἐλ-ήλυθ-μεν</i> , <i>φικ-τός</i> <i>μέ-μα-μεν</i> , <i>-μά-τος</i>
BB	<i>λάθ-ω</i> , <i>λᾶθ-ος</i> <i>στη-μι</i> , <i>στή-μων</i> <i>θη-μι</i> , <i>θή-μων</i> <i>δέ-δω-μι</i> , <i>δέ-δωρ</i>	<i>λέ-λάθ-α</i> <i>ἔ-στη-κα</i> <i>ἔ-θη-κα</i> <i>δέ-δω-κα</i>	<i>λέ-λασ-μαι</i> , <i>-λασ-τος</i> <i>ἔ-στα-μεν</i> , <i>στά-τος</i> <i>τέ-θε-μαι</i> , <i>θε-τός</i> <i>δέ-δο-μαι</i> , <i>δο-τός</i>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i*:*scāb-o*; *fōd-i*:*fōd-io*; *ōd-i*:*ōd-iūm*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ga-gād-a*:*gā-gād-ūs*; *ā-sthā-t*:*sthī-tā-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δο-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα*; *φικ-τός* against *φεύγ-ω*; *πείθ-ω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II.?

(2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II.?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut $\epsilon : o$ can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between $\pi\sigma-\tau\circ s$, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta-\omega$ and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\pi\sigma\theta-a$, is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so $\acute{e}-mi$ ($a^{\acute{e}}-mi$) : $i-m\acute{a}s$; $da-d\acute{a}rg-a$: $da-d\acute{a}rg-us$; $v\acute{a}c-as$: $uk-t\acute{a}s$, etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In $\theta\rho\alpha\sigma-\bar{v}s$, $\pi\sigma-\tau\circ s$, $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\alpha\sigma-\mu\acute{e}v\circ s$, $\lambda\pi-\acute{e}-\sigma\theta\alpha$, etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So *λ-μεν*, *πέ-φα-ται*, *ἔ-φθαρ-μαι*, *κάρ-σις*, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: *λ*, *φα* (*φν*), *φθαρ* (*φθρ*), *καρ* (*κρ*).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways: —

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiese*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form (ablaut III.) originally had the tone on their inflectional elements (zig-túm and zig-a-ná) in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us* (e.g., *bi-bhid-imá* and *bhin-ná*); *the forms with regular*

consonant were accented on the root (zī'h-a and zē'h); Ved. bhār-ā-mi and ja-bhār-a. Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.



<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ă ē o	a e o i u
ā	ā	ā η ω	ā ē ð
i	i	ī	i
			e
ī ?	ī	ī	i
u	u	ū	u
			o
ū ?	ū	ū	u
ai	ē	au ēu ou	ai ē oi ae oe ī ū
ái	ái	ā y φ	
au	ō	av ēv ov	au o u
āu	āu	av ēv	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ṅ	ṅ ḡ	γ before gutt.	n
n	n ṇ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	σ, <i>spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	Ϝ	v

K

k; k, kh, k', q; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).

001. 1. **ak, ank; ak'; ḥyk; anc, unc;** bend, curve.

ἀγκ-ών, a bend ; *ἄγκ-os*, a bend, hollow, valley ; *ὅγκ-os*, a bend, hook, barb ; *ἄγκ-ᾰλος*, crooked ; *ἄγκ-ῆρα*, an anchor.

ano-ile, a small, oval shield ; **ano-īlus** (dim.), a man-servant ; **anc-īla** (dim.), a maid-servant ; **anc-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave ; **anc-illāris**, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*] ; **ang-īlus**, an *angle*, a corner ; **uno-us**, a hook ; **unc-us** (adj.), hooked, curved ; **ad-uno-us**, bent in, hooked, curved ; **ung-īlus**, a ring ; **†anc-ēra**, an anchor.

002. 2. **ak; aç; ḥk; ac;** sharp, pointed, swift.

ἄκ-ων, a javelin ; *ἄκ-avos*, *ἄκ-aiva*, a thorn ; *ἄκ-pos*, at the point or end, highest, outermost ; *ἄκ-pis*, *ὅκ-pis*, a mountain-peak ; *ἄκ-ύs*, swift ; *ὅξ-ύs*, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

āo-er, sharp, acute, [*acrid, crabbed, eager*] ; **āo-rimōnia**, sharpness, *acrimony* ; **āo-erbus**, harsh ; **āo-erbitas**, harshness, *acerbity* ; **āo-ervus**, a heap ; **āo-eo**, to be sour ; **āo-esco** (inch.), to become sour ; **āo-ētum**, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*] ; **āo-īdus**, sour, *acid* ; **āo-ies**, edge, keen look, sight, army in battle-array ; **āo-uo**, to sharpen ; **āo-ūtus** (part.), sharpened ; **āo-ūtus** (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute* ; **āo-ūmen**, a point, acuteness, *acumen* ; **āc-us**, a needle, [to egg, to edge = to urge on or incite] ; **ōo-iōr**, swifter ; **ōo-īter**, swiftly.

003. 3. **ark; —; ḥlk, ḥpk; arc;** keep off, hold good. In the root *ἀρκ* the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good ; in *ἀλκ*, the negative meaning, to keep off.

ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, to keep off; **ἀλκ-ή**, strength, courage, defence; **ἀρκ-έω**, to keep off, to suffice; **ἀρκ-ιος**, certain, sufficient.

αρο-εο, to shut up, to keep off; **co-ero-eo**, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce*; **ex-ero-eo** (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; **ex-ero-itium**, *exercise*; **ex-ero-itus**, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; **арх**, a citadel, height, defence; **аро-а**, a chest, [*ark*]; **аро-анус**, trusty, secret; **аро-анум**, a secret, a mystery.

004. 4. **ἀρκτος**, a bear.

Аркот, the Great and the Lesser Bear (*Ursa Major et Minor*); **урсус** (for *urosus*), a bear; **урса**, a she-bear.

005. 5. —; **δαχ**; **δак**; —; bite.

δάκ-νω, to bite; **δάκ-ος**, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; **δηγ-μα**, a bite.

006. 6. **δάκρυ**, **δάκρυον**, a tear; **δακρύω**, to weep.

лаорима, **лаорума** (old form *dacrima*, *daeruma*), a tear, [*lachrymalлаоримо, **лаоритмо**, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.*

007. 7. **δάκτυλος**, finger, [*ductyl*]. The root is probably **δεκ** (**δεχ**) in **δέκομαι** (**δέχομαι**), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

дигитус, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

008. 8. **δέκα**, ten.

десем, *ten*; **Dесember** (*decem* and *-ber* = *fer*, Sanskrit *bhar*, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); **десимус**, **декимус**, the tenth, [*decimal*].

009. 9. —; **дарç**; **δερк**, **δрак**; —; see.

δέρκ-омаи, to look, to see; **δέρг-μа**, a look; **δράк-ов**, a *dragon*; **дорк-ас**, a gazelle.

010. 10. **dak ; dic ; δικ, δεικ ; dic** ; show.

δέικ-νυμ, to show, to point out; δεῖξ-ις, a pointing out; δεῖγ-μα, something pointed out; δίκ-η, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dic-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote; **ab-dic-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate*; **dē-dic-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate*; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate*; **praedic-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*]; **dic-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, *prae*), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*]; **dic-tio**, a saying, *dition*, [*dictionary*]; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate*; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator*; **dic-tito** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

011. 11. **dak ; (dac-as, fame) ; δοκ ; dic** ; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem; δόξ-α, opinion.

dēo-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de); **dēo-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent*; **dēo-or** (ōris), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace; **dēc-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous*; **dēo-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum*; **dēc-us** (ōris), ornament, honor, glory; **dēc-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de); **dig-nus** (= *dio-nus*), worthy; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity*; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign*; **dē-dig-nor**, to *disdain*; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

012. 12. **du, du-k ; duh ; δυκ ; dūc** ; draw, lead.

δα-δύσσε-σθαι, to draw.

dūc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, se, sub, *subtēr*, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, ad-duction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduc-tion, conduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, eduction, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retrodaction*,

seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; ἐ-διδο-ο (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to educate; dux, a leader; duo-to (freq.), to lead, conduct; duo-tillis, that may be led or drawn, ductile.

013. 13. ἑκαστι, Bœot. *Fíkari*, twenty.

viginti, twenty; vicesimus, viocensimus, vigesimus, the twentieth.

014. 14. *vik*; *vik'*; *Fuk*, *lk*; *vic*; yield, give way.

εἰκ-ω, to yield.

vi-to (= vic-i-to), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. de, e); vio-is, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; vio-issim, in turn.

015. 15. ἑκατόν, a hundred. Sk. *qata-m*.

centum, a hundred, [cent]; centesimus, the hundredth; centuria, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a century; centurio, a commander of a hundred men, a centurion.

016. 16. *vak*; *vac*; *Fek*, *ik*; *vic*; will, desire.

ἐκ-ών, willing; ἐκ-ητι, by means of, for the sake of; ἐκ-ηλος, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vi-tus (= in-vic-i-tus), unwilling.

017. 17. ἑκυρός, a father-in-law; ἑκυρά, a mother-in-law. Sk. *qvacuras*.

sōcer, a father-in-law; socrus, a mother-in-law.

018. 18. *vark*, *vrak*, *valk*, *vlak*, *lak*; —; *Felk*; *lac*; draw, drag, allure.

Ἐλκ-ω, to draw; ὀλκ-ή, a drawing; ὀλκ-ός, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

ἴλεο-ιο, to entice, allure, (compd. w. ad, e, in, per, pro), [*elicit*]; de-leo-to (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; deliciatus, alluring, *delicate*; deliciōsus, *delicious*; λάqu-eus, a snare; il-lēo-ঢbra, enticement.

019. 19. Ἐλκος, a wound, an ulcer.
 ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcero*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulceratio*, *ulceration*.
020. 20. Sk. rt. **ark'**, beam.
 ἥλεκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἥλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἡλέκτρα, Electra.
021. 21. Greek rt. **lk.**
ik-máis, moisture; *ik-máiw*, to moisten.
022. 22. Greek rt. **lik**, *lk*, come.
ik-w, *ik-néomai*, *ik-ánw*, to come, reach; *ik-érnys*, *ik-tíjw*, a suppliant; *ik-áños*, coming far enough, sufficient; *ik-meños*, following, favorable.
023. 23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.
cádus, a large vessel for containing liquids.
024. 24. καθ-ἄρος, clean, clear, pure; *καθ-aiρw*, to purify; κάθ-*apris*, purification, [*cathartic*].
cas-tus (= *cad-tus*), pure, *chaste*; *in-ces-tus*, impure, unchaste; *in-ces-tum*, *in-ces-tus*, unchastity, *incest*; *cas-tigo* (*castum-ago*), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.
025. 25. Pronominal stems, **ka**, **kli**; —; **ka**, **ko**; —.
kaí, and. From the same stem comes *τe* with *τ* for *κ*.
que, and.
026. 26. Greek rt. **κακ.**
κακ-ós, bad; *κακ-ów*, to maltreat; *κακ-únw*, to damage; *κák-η*, wickedness.
027. 27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; *καλáμη*, a stalk; *καλа-μе́нъ*, a reaper, an angler.
 Sk. *kalamas*, a kind of rice, a writing-reed. *cálamus*, a reed; *culmus*, a stalk, *culm*.
028. 28. **kar**, **kal**, **kla**, **kla-m**; —; **καλ**; **kal**, **cal**, **cla**; call.
καλ-éw, to call; *κλη-τíjw*, *κλή-twɔr*, one who calls or summons; *κλῆ-sis*, a calling, call; *κλη-τeúw*, to cite, to summon.

cál-o, kál-o, to call, call together, summon; inter-cálo, to *intercalate*; Cál-endæ, Kál-endæ, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; Cál-endárius, Kál-endárius, of or pertaining to the Calends; Cál-endárium, Kál-endárium, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; inter-cál-áris, *intercalar*, *intercalary*; con-cil-iūm, an assembly, a *council*; nomen-clá-tor, one who calls by name; nomen-clá-tūra, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; clás-sis (= clá-ti-s, or = κλᾶ-σις = κλῆ-σις), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; classiсus, (of or belonging to a classis), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; clá-mo, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub), [*acclaim*, *acclamation*, *declaim*, *declamation*, *exclaim*, *exclamation*, *proclaim*, *proclamation*, *reclaim*, *reclamation*]; clá-mítō (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; clá-mor, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

029. 29. **kal**; (stem-form **kala**); καλ; cal, cel; cover.

καλ-ία, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; καλ-ίος, καλ-ίս, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root καλ is found in the stem καλυβ of καλύβ-η, hut, and καλύπ-τω, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root κλεπτ, No. 55.

†cal-ix, a cup; †cal-yx, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; cal-igo, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; cel-la (prob. a dim. form for cel-ula), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; cel-larium, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; cel-lula (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule*, *cellular*, *cellulose*]; cel-o, to conceal; con-cel-o, to conceal carefully; oo-cel-o, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult*, *occultation*]; oī-cul-lus, a covering, a cap, a hood; cel-or, *color*; cel-ōro, to color; de-cel-ōro, to disolor; clam (old access. form cal-lim), secretly; clan-destinus, (for clam-dies-tinus), secret, *clandestine*; gal-ea, a helmet; gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra, a covering for the head, a cap; clipeus, clypeus, clupeus, clipeum, a shield. From the root cel come the O. H. Ger. helan, to conceal, and hella, hell; A.-S. hell; Eng. *hell*.

030. 30. **καλός**, beautiful; **καλλίων**, more beautiful; **κάλλος**, **καλλογή**, beauty; **καλλύνω**, to beautify. The λλ of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

031. 31. Sk. rt. **kmar**, be crooked.

καμάρα, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

čamur, **čamřus**, crooked, turned inwards; **čaměra**, **čamára**, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

032. 32. **kan**; (**kan-kañ-i**, bell); **καν**; **can**; sound.

καν-άσσω, **καν-άζω**, to sound; **καν-αχή**, a sharp sound; **κόν-αβος**, a ringing, clashing; **κύ-κν-ος**, a swan.

čán-o, to sing (compd. w. com, in, ob, prae, re, sub); **čán-đrus**, melodious; **can-to** (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; **can-tor**, a singer; **can-trix**, a songstress; **prae-cen-tor** (fr. *prae-cín-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; **in-cen-tor** (fr. *in-cín-o*), a *precentor*, an inciter; **in-cen-tivus** (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; **in-cen-tivum**, an *incitative*; **can-tus**, song, music; **can-tillo** (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; **can-ticūm**, a song, a solo; **can-tictūm** (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; **ac-cen-tus** (fr. *accíno*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; **con-cen-tus**, harmony, *concén*.

033. 33. **kap**; —; **καπ**; **cap**; take hold of, seize.

κώπ-η, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

čap-io, to take hold of, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; **cap-to** (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp.w. com, dis, ex, in, ob, re); **cap-esso** (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; *anti-oīp-o*, to take before, to *anticipate*; *oo-cūp-o*, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; *prae-oo-cūp-o*, to *preoccupy*; *căp-ax*, *capacious*; *căp-acitas*, *capacity*; *căp-istrum*, a halter; *cap-tor*, a hunter, a *captor*; *captivus*, a *captive*; *căp-illus*, *căp-ilium*, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; *manceps* (*mănsus*, *căpio*), a purchaser, contractor; *man-oīp-o*, *man-cūp-o*, to make over as property, to transfer; *eman-oīp-o*, to *emancipate*; *muni-oīp-iūm* (*munia*, *capio*), a free town; *municipālis*, *municipal*; *princeps* (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; *principālis*, first, *principal*; *praec-eptor*, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; *re-oep-taculum*, a *receptacle*.

034. 34. *κάπ-ηλος*, a peddler; *καπ-ηλεύω*, to be a *κάπ-ηλος*, or retail dealer; *κăп-ηλέа*, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

caupo, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; *caupōna*, a landlady, an inn.

035. 35. *kvap*; (*kap-is*, *kap-llas*, incense); *καπ*; *vap* (for *evap*); breathe forth.

κăп-úω, to breathe forth; *κε-καփ-յós*, gasping; *καп-νós*, smoke.

văp-or (for *evapor*), exhalation, *vapor*; *văp-ōro*, to emit steam or vapor; *e-văp-ōro*, to *evaporate*; *vap-ıdus*, that has emitted steam or vapor, *i.e.* that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; *vap-pa*, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, *vapid* wine.

036. 36. *κάп-pos*, a boar.

căp-er, a he-goat, [*caper*, *caprice*, *capricious*]; *cap-ra*, a she-goat; *Cap-ricornus* (*caper*, *cornu*), *Capricorn*.

037. 37. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head; *κρāniov*, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; *κάрāвos*, a head, chief; *καрāнów*, to achieve; *κорүфý*, the head; *κрýнη*, a spring.

cerebrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

038. 38. *κῆρ*, *κέар*, *καρδ-ίа*, *κραđ-íη*, *heart*.

cor (st. *cord*), heart, [*cordial*]; *cordātus*, wise; *vēcors*, senseless.

039. 40. **καρκίνος**, a crab.

canoer, a crab [cancer].

040. 40. Greek rt. **καρπ**, **κραπ**.

καρπ-άλιμος, swift; **κραπ-νός**, swift; **κραπ-άλη**, a drunken headache; **κάλπη**, a gallop.

041. 41. **καρπός**, fruit, [*harvest*]; **κάρπιμος**, fruitful; **καρπώ**, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; **κρόπιον**, a sickle.

Latin rt. **carp**.

carp-o, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, prae); ~~carptim~~, by detached parts, separately.

042. 42. Indo-Eur. rt. **kar**, hard.

κάρ-νον, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; **καρύα**, the walnut-tree.

car-Ina, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); **calx**, a small stone, limestone; **cal-cūlūs** (dim. fr. **calx**), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; **cal-cūlo**, to *calculate*.

043. 43. Greek rt. **καυ**, **καF**.

κα-i-ω, to burn; **καῦ-μα**, burning heat; **καυ-στός**, burnt, capable of being burnt; **καυ-στικός**, capable of burning, *caustic*.

044. 44. **κι**; **qi**; **κε** (stem); **qui**, **ci**; lie (recline).

κεi-μai, to be laid, to lie; **κοi-τη**, a bed, a couch; **κοi-μάω**, to put to sleep; **κῶ-μος**, a jovial festivity, a revel; **κώ-μη**, a village, [*home*]; **κω-μῳδός** (**κῶμος**, **ἀειδῶ**), a comedian; **κω-μῳδία**, a comedy.

qui-es, rest, *quiet*; **rē-qui-es** (re, *quies*), after-rest, i.e. rest from labor, suffering, care, etc., [*requiem*]; **qui-esco**, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. ad, com, re), [*quiescent, acquiesce*]; **ci-vis**, a citizen; **ci-vilis**, of citizens, *civil*; **ci-vicus**, of citizens, *civic*; **ci-vitas**, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

045. 45. **sak**, **ska**, **ski**; **k'hâ**; **σκε**, **σκα**; **sci**, **sec**, **sac**; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

κεi-ω, **κε-dζω**, to split; **κέ-αρυον**, a carpenter's axe.

sci-o, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, science; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (inch.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sec-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*secant, dissect, intersect*]; **sec-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sec-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sec-ūris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sec-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a segment; **slo-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a sex.

046. 46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

κελ-ανός, black; **κελαι-νεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

squal-eo, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squal-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squal-idus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

047. **κέλ-ευ-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκολου-θέω**, to follow, [*anacoluthon*].

cal-lis, a path.

048. 48. **kal**; **kal**; **κελ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

κέλ-λω, to drive on; **κελ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βού-κόλ-ος**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

cel-lo (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cel-er**, swift; **cel-ēritas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cel-ēro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ao-cel-**

ἥρο, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; ἀέλ-οξ, swift; ἀέλ-οξ, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; πρό-αέλ-λα, a violent wind, a storm.

049. 49. κέρας, horn; κεράσις, horned, of horn; κρῆσις (?), a ram; ρινόκερως (*ρίς*, κέρας), the rhinoceros.

cornu, *horn*, [corn (on the foot), corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn].

050. 50. κερ-ᾶστρος, the cherry-tree (*κερασός* is to *κέρας* as *cornus* to *cornu*); κράνον, κράνεια, the cornel-tree.

cornus, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

051. 51. skar; çar; ker; —; cut off, damage.

κείρω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; κορ-μός, the trunk of a tree; κέρ-μα, anything cut small, small coin; κουρ-ά, a shearing; κουρ-εύς, a barber; κερ-αῖζω, to destroy, to plunder; κηρ-άίνω, to destroy; Κήρη, the goddess of death or doom; κήρ, death, doom; κόρ-ος, κούρ-ος, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); κόρ-η, κούρ-η, a maiden, a bride; κουρ-ίδιος, wedded.

cur-tus, shortened, short, [*curl*, *curtail*].

052. 52. Indo-Eur. rt. *kap*, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; κεφάλαιος, of the head; ἀκέφαλος, without head, *acephalous*.

čap-ut, the head, [*cap*, *cape*, *captain*]; čap-italis, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; Cap-itolium, the Capitol (at Rome), [*a capitol*]; čap-itulum, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; čap-illus, the hair of the head, the hair; čap-illaris, of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; anceps, [*an*, *caput*], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; biceps (bis, *caput*), two-headed, divided into two parts; praeceps (prae, čaput), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; praeceps (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; praecipito, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

053. **skap**; —; σκαπ; —; dig.

κῆπος, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [camp, n. and v., encamp].

054. **kī**; φί; κι; ci; rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; κίνυμα, to move one's self, to go; κινέω, to move, to set in motion.

οι-θο (fr. the primitive form οιο prevailing in the compounds, accio, excio, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; αο-οι-ο, to summon; ex-οι-ο, to call out; οι-tus, put in motion, swift; οι-to, quickly; οι-to (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, cite; ex-οι-to, to call out or forth, to excite; in-οι-to, to urge forward, to incite; solli-οι-tus, soli-οι-tus (sollus, [old word meaning 'entire'] οιο), wholly, i.e. violently moved, disturbed, solicitous; solli-οι-to, soli-οι-to, to disturb, urge, solicit.

055. **klap**; —; κλεψ; clep; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπτω, to steal; κλώψ, κλοπ-εύς, κλέπτης, a thief; κλοπ-ή, theft, [klopemania, kleptomania].

οιδρ-ο, to steal.

056. **sklu**; —; κλει, κλειδ; clu; shut, close, fasten.

κλητ-ι-ς, κλεις, a key; κλει-ω, to shut.

οιάν-ι-ς, a key; οιάν-ιούλα (dim.), a small key, [clavicle]; οιάν-υσ, a nail; οιαυ-δ-ο (in compounds cludo), to shut, close, (compd. w. circum, com, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, se), [conclude, disclose, exclude, include, inclose, interclude, preclude, recluse, seclude]; οιαυ-τρα (in sing. οιαυτρον, rare), a lock, door, defence; οιαυδος, lame.

057. **kli**; —; κλι; cli; lean (incline).

κλιν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [enclitic]; κλινη, that on which one lies, a couch; κλιμα, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; κλιμαξ, a ladder, a *climax*; κλισια, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; κλιτούς, a slope, hill-side.

οιν-υσ, a gently-sloping height, a hill; οινο (found only in

participle *clinatus*, inclined), [*lean*]; *ac-cli-no*, to lean on or against; *dē-cli-no*, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]]; *in-cli-no*, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]]; *re-cli-no*, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

058. 58. **kru, klu; çru; κλυ; clu;** ^{klu} hear.

κλύ-ω, to hear; *κλύ-τός*, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; *κλέ-ος*, report, fame; *κλε-ίω* (poet. for *κλέ-ω*), to make famous, celebrate; *κλει-νός, κλει-τός*, renowned.

clu-šo, clū-o, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; *cli-ens, clu-ens*, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; *in-clū-tus, in-clū-tus*, celebrated, famous; *glō-ria, glory*, fame; *glo-rior*, to glory, to boast; *glo-riōsus, glorious*, famous; *clā-rus*, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; *clā-ro*, to make clear; *de-clā-ro*, to make clear, to manifest, declare; *clā-rifico* (*clarus, facio*), to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; *laus* (for *claus*), praise, glory, [*laud*]; *lau-do*, to praise; *lau-dā-bilis*, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

059. 59. **klu; —; κλυ; —; wash, cleanse.**

κλύ-ζω, to wash; *κλύ-δων*, a wave.

† *clu-o* (= *purgo*), to cleanse; *clō-āca*, a sewer, a drain.

060. 60. **sku, skav; kav; κοF; cav; look, observe.**

κο-έ-ω, to perceive, to hear; *θυο-σκόος*, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; *ἀκού-ω*, to hear, [*acoustic*]; *ἀκού-η*, *ἀκο-η*, hearing, a sound.

cav-šo, to be on one's guard, to take care; *cau-tus*, careful, wary, *cautious*; *cau-tio*, *caution*; *cu-ra*, care, [*cure*]; *cū-ro*, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; *se-cū-rus* (*se* = *sine, cura*), free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; *cū-riōsus*, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; *cu-riōsitas*, curiosity; *cau-sa*, *caussa*, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]]; *ac-cū-so* (orig. = *ad causam provocare*), to call one to account, to accuse; *ex-cū-so* (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; *in-cū-so*, to accuse, to complain of; *rē-cū-so*, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

061. 61. κόγχη, κόγχος, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).
 concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell, snail-shell, trumpet, [conch, conchology].
062. 62. κυ; κù; —; —; scream.
 κόκκυξ, a cuckoo; κόκκυ, the cuckoo's cry; κυκκύζω, to cry like a cuckoo, to crow.
 cūcūlus, a cuckoo.
063. 63. κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή, a hill; κολ-οφών, a summit.
 oel-sus, high, lofty; ante-oel-lo, to surpass; ex-oel-lo, to raise, to rise, to excel; prae-oel-lo, to distinguish one's self, to excel; oöl-īmen, oul-men, the summit, [culminate]; eöl-umna, a column, a pillar; col-lis, a hill.
064. 64. skap; —; κοπ; —; cut, strike.
 κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [apocope, syncope]; κόμ-μα, that which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short clause of a sentence, [comma]; κοπ-ή, a striking, a cutting in pieces; κοπ-εύς, a chisel; κοπ-ίς, a broad, curved knife; κόπ-ις, a prater, a wrangler; κόπ-ος, a striking, suffering, weariness; κοπ-ιάω, to be tired; κοπ-άζω, to grow tired or weary; κωφός, blunt, dumb, deaf.
065. 65. kar; —; —; —; croak.
 κόρ-αξ, a raven; κορ-ώνη, a crow.
 These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words κράξω [rt. κραγ], to croak [like the raven]; κρώξω, to cry like a crow, to caw.
 cor-vus, a raven; cor-nix, a crow.
066. 66. skar, skär-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ; card; swing.
 κράδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch; κραδ-άω, κραδ-άίνω, to swing.
 card-o, a hinge; card-inalis, of a door-hinge, on which something turns or depends, principal, cardinal.

067. 67. **kar**; **kar**; **κρα**, **κραν**; **cer**, **cre**; do, make.

κράν-ω, to accomplish, fulfil; *κράν-τωρ*, *κρεί-ων*, *κρέ-ων*, a ruler; *Κρόνος*, Cronos (identified with the Latin *Saturnus*), son of Uranus and Gaia; *κράτος*, strong; *κράτυνω*, to strengthen; *κράτος*, *κάρ-τος*, strength; *κρατέω*, to be strong, to rule; *κάρτηρος*, *κρατιός*, strong, mighty; *ἀριστοκρατία* (*ἄριστος*, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; *αὐτο-κράτης*, (*αὐτός*, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; *δημοκρατία* (*δῆμος*, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

Cer-ēs, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; *Cer-ēalis*, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; *prō-cēr-us*, high; *orē-o* (old form *cer-eo*), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator*, *creature*]; *prō-cre-o*, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; *re-cre-o*, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *rē-create*, *rē-create*, [*rē-creation*, *rēcreation*]; *cre-sco* (inch.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub), [*accretion*, *concrete*, *concretion*, *decrease*, *decrement*, *increase*, *increment*]; *crē-ber* (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; *cor-pus*, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps*, *corporal*, *corporeal*, *corpulent*]; *cor-pōro*, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. ad, com, in), [*corporate*, *in-corporate*, *corporation*, *incorporation*]; *caer-imōnia*, *cēr-imōnia* (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious *ceremony*.

068. 68. **kru**, **krav**, **karv**; **—**; **—**; **—**; be hard, curdle.

κρέ-as, flesh; *κρεῖ-on*, a meat-tray.

orū-or, blood; *cru-entus*, bloody; *cār-o*, flesh; *car-nālis*, fleshly, carnal.

069. 69. **skar**; **kar**; **κρι**; **cer**, **car** (for *skar*); separate.

κρι-νω, to separate, judge, decide; *κρι-μνον*, coarse ground barley; *κρι-τής*, a judge; *κρι-σις*, decision, trial, *crisis*; *κρι-τī-kós*, critical, [*critic*, *criticise*]; *κρι-τήριον*, a test, a criterion.

cer-n-o, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super), [*concern*, *decree*, *discern*,

*discreet, discern, secrete, secret, secretary]; cer-tus (part.), determined; cer-tus (adj.), established, certain; cer-tō, cer-tōs, certainly; cer-to (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; con-cer-to, to contend zealously, [concért, cóncert]; de-er-to, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; cri-brum, a sieve; cri-men [contr. from cernimen, (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime*; criminalis, *criminal*; crimino, to accuse, to *criminate*; dis-cri-men, separation, distinction; dis-cri-mino, to separate, distinguish, *discriminate*.*

070. 70. **kru**; (*krū-ras*, sore); **κρυ**; **cru**; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

κρύ-os, *κρυ-μόs*, icy-cold, frost; *κρυό-ομαι*, to be icy-cold; *κρυό-ειs*, chilling; *κρυ-σταίνομαι*, to be congealed; *κρύ-σταλλοs*, ice, *crystal*.

oru-sta, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; *oru-sto*, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; *in-oru-sto*, to *incrust*; *oru-dus*, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; *oru-dēlis*, *cruel*, fierce.

071. 71. Greek rt. **κτα**, **κταv**, **κτεv**.

κτείν-w, to kill; *κτόν-os*, murder; *καίν-w*, to kill.

072. 72. Greek rt. **κτη**.

ἐν-κτί-μενοs, well-built; *περι-κτί-ονεs*, *ἀμφι-κτί-ονεs*, the dwellers around, neighbors; *κτί-ζω*, to settle, found, build; *κτί-σιs*, a founding, a settling.

073. 73. **ku**; **çvi**; **κυ**, **κω**; —; swell, be hollow.

κυ-έω, to be pregnant; *κύ-os*, *κύ-ημα*, *κῦ-μα*, a foetus; *κῦ-μα*, the swell of the sea, wave; *κύ-ap*, *κύ-tos*, a hollow; *κοῖ-λοs*, hollow; *κοι-λίa*, a belly; *καν-λόs*, a stalk.

in-çf-ens, pregnant; *çav-us*, hollow, [*cave, cavity*]; *çav-erna*, a hollow, a *cavern*; *cau-lis*, a stalk; *cau-lae*, an opening, a hollow; *cae-lum*, *coe-lum* (for *cav-ilum*), the sky; *cae-lestis*, *celestial*.

074. 74. **kar, kvar, kur**; (**k'a-kr-a-s** for **ka-kra-s**, wheel); **κυρ, κυλ**; —; curved.

κυρτός, curved, [*crook*]; **κίρκος**, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλλός**, crooked; **κύκλος**, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia, or cyclopaedia (παιδεία, education)*]; **κυλλώ** (**κυλλ-ίνδω**), to roll along; **κορώνη**, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορωνός, κορωνίς**, curved.

cir-ous, a circular line, a circle; **cir-ōlūs** (contr. *circlus*), a circular figure, a *circle*; **cir-ōlōr**, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-ōum, cir-ōd**, around; **ōrōna**, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel (prob.), coroner, coronet*]; **our-vus**, curved.

075. 75. **κύων**, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

cán-is (for *ovan-is*), a dog, [*hound*]; **cán-inus, canine**. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

076. 76. **κῶνος**, a pine-cone, a *cone*, [*conic, conical, hone*].

cúnēus, a wedge, [*cunéiform, cùniform*]; **cos**, a whetstone, a hone; **cau-tes**, a rough, pointed rock; **cá-tus**, sharp to the hearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is "pointed, sharp." Cf. No. 2.

077. 77. **ra, rak, lak; lap; λακ; loqu, loc**; sound, speak.

ἐ-λακ-ον, λέ-λακ-α, λά-σκω, to sound, shriek, shout; **λακ-ερός**, talkative.

lōqu-or, to speak, (compd. w. ad, com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re), [*allocution, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; **lōqu-ax, loquacious**; **loqu-ēla**, speech.

078. 78. **vark, valk, vlak, lak; (vračk', scindere)**; **Фрак, Φλακ, λακ; lac**; tear.

ρά-κ-ος, a ragged garment, a *rag*; **λάκ-ος, λακ-ίς**, a rent; **λακ-ερός**, torn; **λάκ-κος**, a hole.

lāc-er, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; **lāc-ēro**, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; **lac-inia**, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece; *lăo-us* (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a *lake*; *lăc-tăna*, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

079. 79. *λεύσσω*, to *look*. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

080. 80. *ruk*, *luk*; (*ruk'*, appear, shine); *λυκ*; *luc*; light, shine.
ἀμφι-λύκ-η, morning twilight; *λύχ-vos*, a lamp; *λευκ-ός* (adj.), light, white.

luc-eo, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. *di*, *e*, inter, *re*, sub, trans), [*look*, *translucent*]; *luc-esco* (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. *in*, *re*); *λιο-erna*, a lamp; *lux*, *lū-men* (for *luc-men*), *light*; *lū-mi-no*, to light up; *il-lū-mino*, to light up, to *illuminate*; *lū-minōsus*, full of light, *luminous*; *luc-idus*, shining, clear, *lucid*; *lū-na* (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune*, *lunar*, *lunatic*]; *il-lus-tris*, lighted up, clear, *illustrious*; *il-lus-tro*, to light up, make clear, *illustrate*, render famous.

081. 81. *λύκος*, a wolf.
lupus, a *wolf*.

082. 82. *mak*; *makara-s*; *μακ*; *mac*; extend, make large.
μάκ-ap, blessed; *μāk-pós*, long; *μῆκος*, length.
mac-to (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*macto* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy); *mac-tus*, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

083. 83. *nak*; *naç*; *vek*; *nec*, *noc*; perish, destroy, injure.
νέκ-vs, corpse; *νεκ-pós* (noun), corpse; *νεκ-pós* (adj.), dead.
néo-o, to kill; *per-néo-o*, to kill utterly or completely; *nex*, a violent death, murder, slaughter; *inter-něc-io*, *inter-nlo-io*, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; *inter-něc-inus*, *inter-něc-ivus*, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; *per-nlo-ies*, destruction, calamity; *per-nlo-iōsus*, destructive, *pernicious*; *nōeo*, to do harm, to injure; *noxa* (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; *nox-ius*, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

084. 84. **nak**; **nak**; (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **νοχτι**); perish, destroy, injure.
The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."
νύξ, night; **νύκτωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκτερος**, **νυκτερινός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκτερίς**, a bat.
nox, *night*, [*fortnight*]; **noctu**, *nocte*, **nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noo-turnus**, *nocturnal*; **noc-tua**, a night-owl; an owl.
085. 85. **vlik**; **vlç**; **Fuk**; **vic**; come, enter, settle.
οἰλκος (*Foikos*), **οικία**, house; **οικέτης**, an inmate of one's house; **οικέω**, to inhabit, dwell.
vlo-us, a village, [-*wick*, -*wich*, as in *Berwick, Norwich*]; **violinus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vic-inus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vlo-Initas**, neighborhood, *vicinity*; **villa** (most probably for *vieula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*, [*vill*, *village*, *villain*].
086. 86. **δκτώ**, eight; **δγδοος**, eighth.
octo, *eight*; **octāvus**, eighth, [*octave*].
087. 87. **pak**; —; **πεκ**; **pec**; comb.
πέκω, **πείκω**, **πεκ-τέω**, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-os**, **πόκ-os**, wool, fleece.
pec-to, to comb; **pec-ten**, a comb.
088. 88. **πεύκ-η**, the fir; **πευκ-ών**, a fir-wood; **πεύκ-ινος**, of or made of fir.
089. 89. Greek rt. **πικ**.
πικ-pós, **πευκ-εδανός**, bitter, sharp; **ἐχε-πευκ-εῖς** (*Bēlos*), sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.
090. 90. **pilk**, *pig*; **piç**; **πικ**; **pic**, *pig*, **pi-n-g**; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).
ποικ-ίλος, many-colored.
ping-o, to *paint*, embroider, (compd. w. ad, de, ex, sub), [*depict*]; **pio-tor**, a painter; **pic-tūra**, painting, a painting, a *picture*; **pig-mentum**, paint, *pigment*.

091. 91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. πλακ); **plac**; spread out.

πλάξ, anything flat and broad; πλάκ-ιος, made of boards; πλακ-οῦς, a flat cake.

planc-a, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.

092. 92. **park, plak, plag; park'**; πλεκ; **plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.

πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; πλέγ-μα, anything twined or plaited; πλοκ-ή, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; πλόκ-άμος, a lock of hair.

plec-to, to plait, interweave; **am-pleo-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-pleo-tor**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plio-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plio-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-plio-atio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plag-a**, a hunting-net; **plag-yum**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].

093. 93. πόρκος, a swine, hog, pig.

porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine*, (fr. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn)].

094. 94. σκαιός, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; σκαιότης, left-handedness, awkwardness.

scaevus, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.

095. 95. —; —; (st. σκαλπ); **scalp**; cut, scratch.

σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, the mole.

scalp-o, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

096. 96. **skand**; **skand**; **σκαδ**; **scad**; move swiftly.

σκάνδ-αλον, *σκανδ-άληθρον*, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; *σκανδ-αλίζω*, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

scand-o, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, ē, in, super, trans), [*ascend*, *descend*, *transcend*]; **scā-la** (for *scand-la*) (mostly in pl. *scālae*), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

097. 97. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**, **σκιτ**, **σκιμπ**; **scap**; support.

σκήπτω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. *σκάπ-ος*, *σκήπ-τρον*, *σκήπ-ών*, a staff; *σκηπ-τός*, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; *σκίμπτω*, collateral form of *σκήπτω*; *σκίπ-ών*, collateral form of *σκήπ-ών*.

† **scap-us**, a *shaft*; **scip-io**, a staff; **scōp-ae**, twigs; **soōp-io**, a stalk; **scam-num** (for *scap-num*), a bench.

098. 98. Greek rt. **σκαπ**.

σκάπτω, to dig; *σκαπ-άνη*, a spade; *σκάπ-ετος*, *κάπ-ετος*, a ditch.

099. 99. **spak**; **spaç**; **σκεπ**; **spec**; spy.

σκέπτομαι, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; *σκεπτικός*, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptic*]; *σκοπ-έω*, to look at; *σκοπ-ή*, *σκοπ-ιά*, a lookout-place; *σκόπ-ελος*, a lookout-place, a high rock; *σκοπ-ός*, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

spēo-io, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect*, *introspect*, *perspective*, *perspicuous*, *prospect*, *prospectus*, *respect*, *respite*, *suspect*]; **speo-to** (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); **ex-spec-to**, *expecto*, to look out for, to *expect*; **spēo-īla**, a watch-tower; **spēo-īlum**, a mirror; **spec-trum**, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; **spēo-ies**, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; **spēo-īmen**, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; **spēo-īlor**, to spy out, to watch, [*speculate*].

100. 100. **ska, skad ; — ; — ; — ; cover.**

σκι-ά, a shadow, shade; *σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός*, shady; *σκιά-ω*, to overshadow; *σκη-νή*, a tent or booth; *σκότ-ος*, darkness.

cae-cus (= *sca-i-cus*), blind; *că-sa* (= *scad-ta*), a cottage or cabin; *cas-sis*, a helmet; *cas-trum*, a castle, fortress, (*cas-tra*, pl., a camp); *scaena, scena*, the stage, a scene.

101. 101. **sku ; sku ; σκυ ; scu ; cover.**

σκευ-ή, equipment, dress; *σκεύ-ος* (mostly in pl. *σκεύ-η*), furniture; *σκευ-δέω*, to prepare; *σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος*, a skin, hide; *ἐπι-σκύ-νιον*, the skin of the brows; *σκῦ-λον* (mostly in pl. *σκῦ-λα*), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

ob-scu-rus, dark, *obscure*; *scū-tum*, an oblong shield; *cū-tis*, the skin, the *hide*; *spō-lium*, the skin or hide of an animal; *spō-lium* (usu. in pl. *spolia*), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, *booty, spoil*.

102. 102. Greek rt. **σκυλ.**

σκύλ-λω, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. 103. **φάλκ-ης**, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

falx, a sickle, [*falcon*]; *fleo-t-o*, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. circum, de, in, re), [*deflect, inflect, reflect, flexible*].

Γ

g ; g ; g' ; γ ; g.

가다의 '가'!

104. 104. **ag ; ag ; ἀγ ; ag**; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

ἀγ-ω, ἀγ-ινέω, to lead, drive, hold, account; *ἀγ-ός, ἀκ-τωρ*, a leader; *ἀγ-ών*, an assembly, a contest; *ἀγ-νιά*, a street; *ὅγ-μος*, a straight line, a furrow; *ἀγ-ρα*, the chase, the prey; *ἀγ-ρεύω, ἀγ-ρέω*, to hunt, to catch; *ἥγ-έομαι*, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; *ἀξ-ιος*, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; *ἀξ-ιώματος*, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; *ἄγα-ν* (lit. drawing), very; *ἀγ-ήρωπ* (*ἄγαρ, ἀγήρωπ*), manly, proud, stately.

ἄγ-ο, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

(모임-市場-아고라)

모여서 價値가 정해짐



trans), [agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact]; ag-men, a course, line, troop, army; ἄg-ilis, easily moved or moving, agile, [agility]; ac-tor, a doer, agent, actor; ac-tus, the moving, driving, doing, act (subst.); ac-tio, a doing, an action; ἄg-itō (freq.), to put in motion, agitate; amb-ig-uus, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, ambiguous.

105. Greek rt. ἀγ.

ἄg-oua, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; ἀg-vós, pure; ἀg-ιos, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; ἀg-ičω, to hallow, make sacred; ἐv-αg-ičω, to offer sacrifice to the dead; ἀg-os, consecration, sacrifice.

하늘의 신성함(하)

106. ἀgρó-s (stem ἀgpo), a field; ἀgripos, living in the fields, wild; ἀgriόw, to make wild.

āger (stem agro), a territory, a field, [acre]; agricultūra (better separately agri cultura); agriculture; agrariuS, pertaining to land, agrarian; perāgro (per, ager), to travel through or over, to traverse; peregrinor, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, peregrinate. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, ἀgros and ager being so named "a pecore agendo," like the German *trift*, pasturage, from *treiben*, to drive.

107. arg; arg'; rag'; ἀgφ; arg; shine, be light or bright.

ἀgφ-όs, ἀgφ-ήs, ἀgφ-εvόs, ἀgφ-ιvόeS, bright, white, shining; ἀgφ-upos (subst.), silver; ἀgφ-ιllοs, ἀgφ-ιlοs, white clay.

arg-entum, silver, [argent]; †arg-illa, white clay, [argil, argillaceous]; arg-uо, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [argue]; arg-ūtus, clear, bright, clear-sounding; arg-ūmentum, proof, argument.

108. gau; —; γau, γaF; gau; be glad.

γau-pos, exulting, haughty; γa-í-w, to exult; γη-θéw, to rejoice; γη-θos, γη-θooτíη, joy; γη-θooτvos, glad; γá-nuμai, to be glad; γá-vos, brightness, gladness.

gau-deo, to rejoice (inwardly); gau-dium, (inward) joy.

109. 109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γάλα), milk.
Latin stem, *lact* (nom. *lac*), milk, [*lacteal, lactation*].
110. 110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].
venter (perh. for *gaster*), belly, [*ventricle, ventriloquist*].
Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf.
No. 509 and 514.

배를 내밀고 앞으로 나아가서 먹는다. (이미지를 통합함)

111. 111. gam; —; γμ; gem; be full. (먹으니) 배가 부르다.
γεμ-ω, to be full; γεμ-ίω, to fill; γόμ-os, freight; γομ-ώ, to load.
gēm-o, to sigh, to groan; gēm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan;
in-gēm-o, in-gem-isoo, to groan or sigh over a thing.

- (배가 불러) 낄다
112. 112. ga, gan, gna; g'an; γν; γα; gen, gna; beget, bring forth,
produce, come into being, become.

γι-γν-ομai (for γι-γέν-ομai), to come into a new state of being,
to come into being, to be born, to become; γείν-ομai, to beget,
bring forth, be born; γεν-os, race; γεν-έα, race, family, [*genealogy*];
γεν-έπηρ, γεν-έτης, father, son; γεν-έτειρα, mother,
daughter; γεν-έσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος,
legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e,
in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*;
gēn-atrix (less freq. *gen-atrix*) mother; gen-s, a clan, house,
race, nation; in-gens (*in, gens*, that goes beyond its kind),
vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race,
national, foreign, [*gentile, gentiel, gentle, gentleman, gentry*];
gēn-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gēn-iūm, innate quality,
natural disposition; in-gēn-iōsus, of good natural abilities,
ingenious; in-gēn-unus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman,
frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gēn-ies, descent, descendants, offspring,
progeny; gēn-er, son-in-law; gēn-iūs (the innate superior na-
ture, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc.,
genius; indi-gēn-a, native, *indigenous*; gēn-īnus, innate, *gen-
uine*; gēn-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gēn-
ēro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]; *gêmeus*, twin-born, twin-; *gemini*, twins; *gēn-ētivus*, of or belonging to birth; *gēn-ētivus casus*, the genitive case; *gēn-ītālis*, of or belonging to generation or birth, *genital*; *na-scōr* (for *gna-scōr*), to be born, to be begotten, (compd. w. circum, e, in, inter, re, sub), [*nascent, natal, cognate, innate*]; *prae-gna-ns*, *pregnant*; *na-tūra*, *nature*; *nā-tiō*, birth, a race, a nation.

^{113.} 113. *γέρ-avos*, a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

^{114.} 114. *γέρ-owv*, an old man; *γραῦ-s*, an old woman; *γῆρ-as*, old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*; be old, become infirm.

^{115.} 115. *gus*; *gush*; *γεύ*; *gus*; taste, try.

γεύ-w, to give a taste of; *γεύ-omai*, to taste; *γεύ-σis*, a tasting, taste; *γεῦ-μa*, a taste, food.

gus-tus, a tasting, taste, [*gusti*]; *gus-to*, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

^{116.} 116. *γῆ* (contr. from *γέa*), *ya-i-a*, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; *γεί-rōwv*, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

^{117.} 117. *gar*; *gar*; *γερ*; *gar*; sound, call.

γῆρ-υs, speech, voice; *γηρ-ύw*, to speak.

gar-rio (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; *gar-rūlus*, talkative, *garrulous*; *gal-lus* (for *gar-lus*), a cock; *gal-lina*, a hen; *gal-linaceous*, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallinaceous*.

^{118.} 118. Greek rt. *γλαφ*.

γλάφ-w, to hew, dig, hollow out; *γλάφ-ū*, a hollow; *γλαφ-υρόs*, hollow, smooth.

glāb-er, smooth, bald.

119. Greek rt. γλυφ.

γλύφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyptic, hieroglyphic*]; γλύφ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλύπτης, a carver, a sculptor.

†glüb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glü-ma, a hull or husk.

상위 의미의 통합성 추구! gn{ 그ㄴ 얻다}
a(으)일다 e낳다 알아야 산다!

120. gan, gna; gnā; γνο, γνω; gna, gno; perceive, know.

γι-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to *know*, to *ken*, [*can, con*]; γνῶ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνώ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

know

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, *narrate*, (compd. w. e, *prae, re*); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (= *gno-sco*), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); oo-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-oo-gno-sco, to know again, to recognize, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a *notion*; no-bilis (= *gno-bilis*), that can be known or is known, famous, *noble*; nō-ta, a mark, sign, *note*; nō-to, to mark, to *note*, (compd. w. ad, de, e, *prae, sub*), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (= *gnor-ima*), a square, a rule; nor-malis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ḥ-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, *enormous*; ḥ-nor-mītas, irregularity, vastness, *enormity*.

There is a relationship between the root γνο, perceive, and the root γεν, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root ga, *gam*.

121. 121. γόνν, knee; γονν-όομαι, γονν-άζομαι, to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνίξ, with bent knee; πρό-χνδ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gēnu, the *knee*, [*genuflexion*].

122. **skrabh**; —; γράφειν; **scrib**, **scrob**, **scrof**; dig, grave.

無意識 對象物
dig파서, sow심는다.
종이에 잉크가 심어지듯이
'쓰다'

γράφω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [-graph]; γράφημα, writing; γραφήσις, a style for writing; γραφικός, of or for writing, *graphic*; γραμμή, a line; γράμμα, a letter, [grammar].

scrōf-a, a sow, [*scrofula*]; scrōb-is, a ditch; scrib-o, to write, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*asccribe*, *circumscribe*, *conscript*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *postscript*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *rescript*, *subscribe*, *superscribe*, *transcribe*]; scrib-a, a public writer, a secretary, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. **Fēpy**.

ἔρθω, πέττω, to do; ἔργον, work; ἔργαζομαι, to work; ὄργανον, an instrument, an *organ*; ὄργια, secret rites, *orgies*.

124. **varg**; **varg'**; **Fēpy**, **Fēpy**; **urg**; press, turn, urge.

ἔργω, εἴργω, εἰργω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; εἰργμός, a shutting in or up, a prison; εἰρκτή, an inclosure, a prison. urg-eo, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. **Ju**, **yu**, **yu-g**, **yu-dh**; **Jug'**; **yu**; **Jug**; bind, join.

ζεῦγνυμι, to join, yoke; ζεῦγμα, a band, bond, *zeugma*; ζεῦγος, a team; ὁμόζευγος, yoked together; ζεύγος, ζευγός, a yoke.

jus (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), right, law, justice, [*jurist*]; *jus-tus*, *just*; *jus-titia*, *justice*; *jū-dex*, a *judge*; *ju-dico*, to judge, (compd. w. ab, ad, di, prae), [*adjudge*, *adjudicate*, *prejudge*, *prejudicate*]; *jū-dicium*, a judgment; *ju-diciālis*, *judicial*; *prae-jū-dicium*, a preceding judgment, a *prejudice*; *jū-ro*, to swear, to take an oath, (compd. w. ab, e, com, de, ex), [*abjure*, *conjure*]; *per-jū-ro*, *per-jō-ro*, *pē-jō-ro*, (*per*, *juro*), to swear falsely, to *perjure* one's self; *per-jū-rium*, *perjury*; *jur-go* (*jus*, *ago*), to quarrel, to proceed at law; *in-ju-ria*, anything that is done contrary to justice, *injury*; *ju-n-go*, to *join*, yoke, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, dis, in, inter, se, sub), [*adjoin*, *adjunct*, *conjoin*, *conjunctive*, *conjunction*, *disjoin*, *disjunct*, *disjunctive*, *subjoin*, *subjunctive*];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; jū-mentum (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; con-junx, con-jux, husband, wife; con-jūg-ālis, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; jūg-o, to bind, join, marry; con-jūgo, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; sub-jūg-o, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; bi-gae, bi-ga, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; jūg-ērum, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; jux-ta (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; cunctus (contr. from *con-junctus*) [more freq. in pl. cuncti], all together, all; jūg-ēlum, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; jūg-ēlo, to cut the throat, to kill; jū-beo, (perhaps from *jus, habeo*), to order, to command.

126. **dhigh; dih; θεγ; fig, fi-n-g;** touch, feel, knead.

θιγ-γάν-ω, to touch; ἐθιγ-ον, I touched; θέγ-ημα, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; flo-tio, a forming, *fiction*; fig-men, fig-mentum, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; fig-ēlus, a potter; fig-ēra, form, *figure*; fig-ēro, to form, to shape; trans-fig-ēro, to transform, *transfigure*; ef-fig-ies, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. **lang, lag; —; λαγ; lag;** be slack, lax.

λαγ-αρός, slack, thin; λάγ-υνος, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; langu-esco (inch.), to become weak or languid; langu-idus, faint, weak, *languid*; langu-or, weakness, *languor*; lax-us, wide, loose, *lax*; lax-o, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; rē-lax-o, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; prō-lix-us (*pro, laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, laggard*].

longu-s, *long*; longi-tudo, length, [*longitude*]; longinquo, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug; rug'; λυγ; lug;** be grieved.

λυγ-ός, sad, baneful ; *λενγ-αλέο-s*, wretched ; *λοιγός*, ruin ; *λούγ-ω-s*, ruinous, deadly.

lug-eo, to lament, mourn ; **lug-ubris**, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious* ; **luo-tus**, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig; —; (st. λυγ); lig;** join closely, bind.

λύγ-os, a pliant twig ; *λυγ-άω*, to bend ; *λυγ-ισμός*, a bending.

lig-o, to bind, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, prae, re, sub), [*alligation, oblige, obligate, obligation, liable, league*] ; **lig-amen**, **lig-amentum**, a band, [*ligament*] ; **lic-tor**, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor ; **lex** (perh. fr. rt. *λεχ*, [No. 150], denoting something laid down ; perh. fr. rt. *leg*, of *lego*, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal, legislate, legitimate*].

131. **mark, marg; marg'; μελγ; mulg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέλγ-ω, to *milk* ; *ἀ-μελξ-ις*, a milking ; *ἀ-μολγ-εύς*, a milk-pail ; *ἀ-μολγ-άως*, of milk.

mulg-eo, to milk ; **mulo-tus**, a milking ; **mulo-tra**, mulo-trum, a milking-pail.

132. **mark, marg; marg'; μεργ; merg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέργ-ω, to pluck off ; *ἀ-μοργ-ός*, a squeezing out ; *δ-μόργ-νυμ*, to wipe away ; *δ-μοργ-μα*, that which is wiped off, a spot.

merg-ae, a two-pronged pitchfork ; **merg-es**, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg; ὄργ'; δργ; virg; swell.**

ὄργ-άω, to swell, to be eager or excited ; *ὄργ-ή*, impulse, passion, anger ; *ὄργ-άς*, a fertile spot of land ; *ὄργ-άς* (fem. adj.), marriageable.

virg-a, a green branch, rod, wand ; **virg-o**, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. **arg, rag; arg; ὁργ, ὁργή; reg; stretch, extend.**

ὁργ-ω, ὁργύννυμι, to stretch out; ὁργ-νάομαι, to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; ὁργ-μα, a stretching out; ὁρεξ-ις, a longing after; ὁρεχ-θέω, to stretch one's self; ὁργ-νιᾶ, ὁργ-νιά, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

rēg-o, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub), [regent, correct, direct, erect]; por-rig-o (por = pro, rego), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; pergo (per, rego), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; surgo, surrigo (sub, rego), to raise, to rise, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, re), [surge]; resurrectio (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, resurrection; rectus (led straight along), straight, correct, right; rex, a ruler, a king; reg-ālis, royal, regal; regnum, kingly government, kingdom, dominion; reg-ūla, a rule, [regular]; rēg-io, a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), region; erga (syncop. for e-rega, from ex and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; ergo (for e-rego, from ex and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.

135. **stag; sthag; στέγη; steg, teg; cover.**

στέγ-ω, to cover; στέγ-η, τέγ-η, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, a roof, a house; στέγ-ανός, στέγ-νός, closely covered.

steg-a, the deck of a ship; tēg-o, to cover, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super), [thatch, deck, protect]; tēg-i-men, tēg-ū-men, teg-men, a covering, [integument]; tēg-ū-las, tiles, roof-tiles; tēo-tum, a roof; tēg-a, a garment, the toga; tēg-urium (teg-urium, tig-urium), a hut, a cottage.

136. **σφίγγ-ω, bind tight or fast; σφιγκ-τός, tight-bound; σφίξ-ις, σφιγ-μός, a binding tight; φῖ-μός, a muzzle.**

fig-o, to fix, fasten, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob,

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; *fibula* (contr. fr. *figibūla*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. 137. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; *ὑγρότης*, moisture; *ὑγραίνω*, to wet.

ὕνεσσο, to become moist; *ὕνωρ*, moisture; *ὕμωρ* (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; *ὕμιδος*, *ὕμιδυς* (less correctly *hūmidus*), moist, wet, *humid*; *ὕμεο* (less correctly *hūmeo*), to be moist or wet; *ὕμετο* (less correctly *humecto*), to moisten, to wet; *ὕλιγο*, moisture.

138. 138. *vag*, *ug*, *aug*; *vag*, *ug*; *ψύ*; *veg*, *vig*, *aug*; be active, awake, strong.

ὑγιής, sound, healthy; *ὑγιηπός*, *ὑγιεινός*, healthy, [*hygiene*]; *ὑγιεια*, health; *ὑγραίνω*, to be sound or in health; *ὑγιάζω*, to make sound or healthy.

vēg-əo, to move, excite; *vēg-ətō*, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; *vīg-əo*, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; *vīg-əsso*, to become lively or vigorous; *vīg-ər*, liveliness, *vigor*; *vīg-il*, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; *vīg-il*, a watchman; *vīg-ilō*, to watch, [*vigilant*]; *aug-əo*, to increase; *aug-mentum*, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; *auc-tiō*, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; *auc-tor* (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; *auc-toritas*, a producing, *authority*; *aug-ustus*, majestic, *august*; *Aug-ustus*, *Augustus*, [*August*]; *aux-iliūm*, aid; *aux-iliāris*, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. 139. *φηγός*, oak; *φηγών*, an oak-grove; *φηγ-ῖνος*, *φηγ-ινέος*, oaken.

fīg-us, a beech tree; *fāg-inus*, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root *φay* (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. *bhrag*, *bhang*; *bhrāg'*; *φλεγ*; *flag*, *fulg*; burn, shine.

φλέγ-ω, *φλεγ-έθω*, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; *φλέγ-μα*, a flame, inflammation; *φλέγ-υρός*, burning; *φλόξ*, a flame.

fāg-ro, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. com, de), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflame*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **fā-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flag-īto**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flag-ītium**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flag-ītūs**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-ēo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. ad, circum, ex, ob, prae, re, trans), [*effulgent, resplendent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mīno**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. 141. **bhrag**, **bhang**; **bhang'**; **φvyy**; **frig**; burn.

φvyy-w, to roast; **φvyy-anov**, dry wood; **φvyy-ētrōv**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φvuk-tós**, roasted; **φvuk-tós**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

frig-o, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. 142. **bhugh**, **bhug**; **bhug'**; **φvy**; **fug**; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

φeúy-w, to flee, [*bow*]; **φvγ-ή**, flight; **φvξa**, flight, fright; **φvγ-άs**, a fugitive, an exile; **φvξ-ιs** (**φeúξ-ιs**), flight, refuge; **φvξ-ιmos** (**φeúξ-ιmos**), adj., whither one can flee.

fūg-io, to flee, (compd. w. ab, com, de, di, ex, per, pro, re, sub, subter, trans); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-īto** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, trans-**fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-ītivus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-ītivus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-iūm**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fūg-iūm**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

X

gh; gh, h; x; h, (in the middle of a word) **g.**

회랑어의 탁월함은 요한 복음 1장1절
해석의 풍성함이다.

143. 143. —; arh; ἀρχ; —; worth.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; ἀρχ-ός, a leader; ἀρχ-ή, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; ἀρχ-ων, a ruler; ἀρχ-αμος, the first, a leader; ἀν-αρχ-ία, want of government, *anarchy*; μόν-αρχ-ός, μον-άρχ-ης, ruling alone, *monarch*; ιερ-άρχ-ης, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. 144. agh, angh; ah; ἄχ, ἄγχ; ang; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

ἄγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; ἄγχ-όνη, a strangling; ἄγχ-ι-, ἄγχ-οῦ, near; ἄχ-ρυμη, ἄχ-ομαι, ἄχ-εύω, ἄχ-έω, to be in grief, be troubled; ἄχ-ος, pain, distress; ἄχ-θος, a burden; ἄχ-θομαι, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; ang-or, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; ang-ustus, narrow, close; ang-in-a, the quinsy; anx-i-us, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. vragh; —; βροχ, βροχ; rig; wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; βροχ-ερός, a wetting.

rig-o, to wet; ir-rig-o, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; ir-rig-uus, well-watered, watering.

146. 146. ragh, lagh; rah; λαχ; lev for legv; flow, run, hasten.

ξ-λαχ-ύς, small.

lev-is, light (in weight), light (in motion), swift; lev-itas, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; lev-o, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate, relieve*]; lev-āmentum, an *alleviation*.

147. 147. vagh; vah; ἄχ, Φέχ; veh; move (tran-

όχ-ος, a carriage; ὁχ-έμαι, to be borne; ὁχ-ημα, a vehicle; ὁχ-λος, a crowd; ὁχ-λέω, to move, disturb; ὁχ-ερός, a water-pipe.

vēh-o, to bear, carry [*wag* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, e, in, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vēh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vēh-iculum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **veo-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad. com, sub, trans); **vec-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **veo-tūra**, a bearing; **vec-tigal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vē-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vē-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad. de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vēlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vio**, to go, travel; **dē-vio**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vio**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **de-vius**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vius**, in the way so as to meet, [obvious]; **ob-viam** (*ob*, *viam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. **sagh**; **sah**; **σχ, ἔχ, ἤχ**; —; hold on, be strong.

ἔχω, to have, to hold; **ἔχομαι**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχέσις**, a state, condition; **σχῆμα**, a form; **σχολή**, leisure (holding up); **ἔχης**, **ἔχείντες**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σχεδόν**, near; **ἴρχω** (= *σι-σχω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἴρχαντω**, **ἴρχανάω**, to hold back, to check; **ἔχυρός**, **ὄχυρός**, firm.

† **schōla**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [scholar].

149. **149.** Greek rt. **ἀχ** **ἄγχ**, same as No. 144.

ἔχι-s, **ἔχι-δνα**, an adder; **ἔγχειν-s**, an eel.
anguis, a serpent.

150. **150.** **lagh**; —; **λεχ**; **lech**; lie (recline).

λέχος, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄ-λοχ-ος**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-είω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-έα**, birth; **λόχ-ος**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

leo-tus, a couch, bed; **leo-tica**, a litter, a sedan.

151. 151. **righ**; **ligh**; **lh**, **rlh**; **λιχ**; **lig**, **li-n-g**; lick.
 $\lambda\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\alpha\omega$, $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\acute{a}\omega$, to lick, lick over; $\lambda\chi\text{-}av\acute{o}\text{-}s$, the forefinger; $\lambda\chi\text{-}vos$, greedy.
li-n-g-o, to *lick*, lick up; **lig-urio**, to *lick*, to be dainty, fond of good things.
152. 152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stig?**; stride, step, stalk.
 $\sigma\tau\chi\text{-}\omega$, to walk, march, [*stile, stirrup*]; **στίχo-s**, **στοίχo-s**, a row, rank, line; **στιχά-ouau**, to march in rank.
ve-stig-o? [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; **ve-stig-iun?** a *footstep*, trace, *vestige*.
153. 153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.
τρέχ-ω, to run; **τρόχ-o-s**, a running, a course; **τροχ-ό-s**, a wheel; **τρόχ-is**, a runner, footman.
154. 154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χa**, **χav**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.
 $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, to *yawn*, gape; $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha$, a yawning, hollow, *chasm*; $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}os$, *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}v\text{-}os$, gaping, loose; $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}\acute{a}$, a hole; $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}\mu\eta$, a gaping.
hi-o, to open, open the mouth, be eager; **hi-so-o** (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; **hi-ātus**, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.
155. 155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χaδ**; **hend**; seize, take.
 $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}v\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{a}\nu\omega$, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].
pre-hend-o, **prae-hend-o**, **prend-o**, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad., com, de, re) [*apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprehension, comprehension, reprehension*]; **praed-a** (= *prae-hend-a* = *praehid-a*), booty, *prey*; **praed-atorius**, plundering, *predatory*; **praed-o**, a robber; **praed-or**, to plunder; **depraedatio** (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; **praed-iun**, a farm, estate.
156. 156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; **hrād**, **ghrad**; **χλaδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; sound, rattle.
 $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta\ddot{\alpha}$, a hail-storm; $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to hail.
grand-o, hail, a hail-storm; **grand-inat**, it hails; **sug-grund-a** (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. **χαμά-i**, on the ground; **χάμâ-ζε**, **χαμá-δις**, to the ground; **χάμâ-θεν**, from the ground; **χαμ-ηλό-s**, **χθαμ-αλós**, near the ground, low.

hūm-us, the earth, the ground; **hūm-i**, on the ground or to the ground; **hūm-o**, to cover with earth; **in-hūm-o**, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [*exhume*]; **hūm-īlis**, low, *humble*; **hūm-īlitas**, lowness, *humidity*; **hōm-o** (ancient form *hemo*), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; **nē-mo** (= *ne-hemo = ne-homo*), no person, no one; **hūm-ānus**, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; **hūm-ānitas**, *humanity*. *groom*.

158. **ghar**, **ghra**; **har**; **xap**; **gra**; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

χaiρ-ω, to rejoice, [*yearn*]; **χap-á**, joy; **χáp-μα**, a source of joy, a joy; **χáp-ιs**, grace, favor; **χap-ίζομαι**, to favor; **χap-ίeis**, graceful.

grā-tus, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; **grā-tia**, favor, gratitude, *grace*; **grā-tiis**, **grā-tis**, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; **grā-tinitus**, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; **grā-tūlōr**, to rejoice, to congratulate; **con-grā-tūlōr**, to wish joy, to *congratulate*; **ardeo**, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent*, *arson*].

159. **ghar**; **har**; **xep**; **hir**, *her*; take, grasp.

χeíp, hand, [*chirography*]; **εύ-χeρ-ήs**, easy to handle; **δυσ-χeρ-ήs**, difficult to handle or manage; **χéρ-ηs** (adj.), subject, in hand; **χéρ-ων** (= *χeρ-ίων*), worse, inferior; **χóp-tos**, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a yard, [*garden*].

hir, *ir* (old Latin), hand; **črus**, **hčrus**, a master; **čra**, **hčra**, mistress; **hčr-es**, an *heir*; **hčr-ēdītas**, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; **hor-tus** (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; **co-hors**, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. **ghjas**, —, —, —, yesterday.

χθέs, **εχθέs**, *yesterday*; **χθέz-s**, **χθέz-wós**, **χθεσ-wós**, of *yesterday*.

héri or **hère** (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), *yesterday*; **hes-ternus**, of *yesterday*.

161. **ghi**; (**hi-ma-s**, snow); **hi**; **hi**; winter.

χιών, snow; *χειμα*, winter-weather, storm; *χειμάζω*, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; *χειμαίνω*, to raise a storm; *χιμετλον*, a chilblain; *χειμών*, winter; *χειμέρινος*, of or in winter.

hi-ems, winter; **hi-ëmo**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hi-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hi-berna**, winter-quarters; **hi-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. **χόλο-s**, **χολή**, *gall*, anger; **χολ-ικό-s**, bilious; **χολ-άω**, to be full of black bile, to be angry; **χολ-όω**, to make bilious, to enrage; *μελαγχολία*, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].

fel, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. **163. Greek rt. χρη-**

χρεμ-ίζω, *χρεμ-ετίζω* (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; *χρόμ-η*, *χρόμ-os*, a crashing sound, a neighing; *χρόμ-αδος*, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. **ghar**; **ghar**; **χρε**; **fri**, **fric**; grate, rub.

χρέω, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; *χρῆσις*, an anointing; *χρῖμα*, *χρῖσμα*, unguent, oil; *χρῖστός*, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; *Χριστός*, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

fri-o, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-abilis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-o-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **fric-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-frio-ium**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. **ghu**; —; **χυ**, **χεF**, **χεv**; **fu**, **fud**; pour.

χεί(Φ)ω, (fut. *χεύ-σω*), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; *χύ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, a liquid; *χύσις*, *χούη*, a pouring, a stream; *χοῦς* (*χό-ος*), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; *χῦμός*, juice, liquid; *χυλός*, juice, moisture.

fo-n-s, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*fomi*]; **†fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fu-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fu-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

r̄e-fū-to, to check, repel, *refute*, [refuse]; fū-n-d-o, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [fuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, interfused, suffuse, transfuse]; prō-fū-sus (part.), poured forth; prō-fū-sus (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; fū-sio, a pouring forth, a melting [fusion]; fū-ti-lis (=fud-ti-lis), (less correctly fū-ti-lis), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *futile*.

T

t; t; th; τ; t.

166. 166. ḫvrt-i, over against, instead of, [answer, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); anti-, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; ḫvrt-a, ḫvrtη-v, ḫvrt-i-kpū, (advbs.), over against; ḫvrt-i-os, ḫv-avrt-i-os, opposite, contrary to; ḫvrt-opau, ḫvrt-áw, ḫvrt-iáw, to meet.

ante (for *anted*, old form *anti*). The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ea*, *anteid-ea*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while *ᬁvrti* and *anti* are locative in form, and *ᬁvra* is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *antedate*), *ancient*]; *antēa* (old form *antid-ēa*, *anteid-ēa*; *antea* = *ante*, *ea*; cf. *antehac*, *postea*, *posthac*), adv., before, formerly; *an-térior*, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; *ant-Iquus*, ancient, [*antique*]; *ant-Iquo*, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; *ant-Iquitas*, age, *antiquity*.

167. 167. star; star; ḫστρp; astr, ster; strew (cf. No. 185).

ᬁστrήp, a star (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); ḫστερόeis, starry; ḫστрpov, a star.

stella (for *ster-ula*), a star, [*stellar*, *stellated*, *constellation*]; *astru-m*, a star, a constellation, [*astral*].

168. 168. ḫt, still, longer, further, moreover; πρoσέτι, over and above. add(영어-더 하다의 원형) moreover '아'는 크고, '에'는 작다.

et, and; et-iam, and also, and even; at, ast, but, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; atque, ac, and also, and even, and; *āt-āvus*, a great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. 169. *ēros*, a year; *ērīōros*, lasting a year; *ēt̄osía*, periodical
 더하다. winds; *τῆτες* (*σῆτες*), of this year; *vēwta*, next year.
 moreover *vētus*, old; *vētērānus*, old, *veteran*; *veterasco* (inch.), to grow
 old; *vētustus*, old, ancient; *vētulus* (dim.), little old.

170. 170. *ītalós*, a bull [from *ītalós* is derived *Italia*].
vittilus, *vittila*, a calf.

171. 171. *μετά*, in the middle, in the midst of, among, *with*, after,
 (*μετά* in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to *μέτων*, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 386); *μέταξε*, (adv.) afterwards; *μετα-ξύ*,
 (adv.) between.

172. 172. *δοτρέον*, a bone; *δοτρίνος*, *δοτρως*, of bone, bony.
os, a bone, [*ossifyoss-θus*, of or like bone, osseous.

173. 173. *pat*; *pat*; *pet*; *pet*; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.
πέτ-ομαι, to fly; *ώκυ-πέτ-ης*, swift-flying; *ποτ-άομαι* (poet. freq. of *πέτομαι*), to fly about; *πτέ-pov*, a feather, a wing;
πι-πτ-w (Dor. aor. *ἔ-πτε-ov*), to fall; *πτῶ-σis*, a falling, fall;
πότ-μος, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

pēt-o, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; *im-pēt-us*, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; *per-pes* (gen. *per-pēt-is*), *per-pēt-uus*, continuous, *perpetual*; *prae-pes* (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; *acci-pit-er* (from root *ac* and root *pet*; cf. *ώκυπτερος*, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; *penna* (= *pet-na*, *pes-na*), *pinna*, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; *pin-nātus*, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; *pina-culum*, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. *πτera*. *πτερ-ννν-μι*, *πίτ-νημι*, to spread out; *πέτ-ασμα*, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; *πέτ-ασος*, a broad-

brimmed hat; πέτ-αλον, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*]; πέτρα-λος, outspread, flat; πατ-άνη, a kind of flat dish.

păt- eo, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*]; pat-esco (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible; pătĕ-făcio (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; păt-ălus, open, spread out, wide; păt-ăra, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl; pat- īna, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*); pat-ella (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. 175. **sta; stha; στα; sta;** stand.

ἴ-στη-ν, I placed myself, I stood; ἵ-στη-μι, to make to stand, to place, to weigh; στά-σις, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition; στά-μιν, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel; στά-μως, an earthen jar or bottle; ἴστρος, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom; στή-μων, the warp; στά-τιρ, a weight.

sto, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. ab, ante, anti, circum, com, di, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*]; stă-tus, a standing, a position; stă-tim, steadily, immediately; stă-bilis, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*]; stă-tio, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*]; stă-tor (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant; Stator (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter; stă-tuo, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, prae, pro, re, sub), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*]; stă-bilum, a standing-place, a dwelling, a *stable*; si-st-o, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, re, sub, super), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*]; inter-sti-tium, a space between, *interstice*; sol-sti-tium, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *soltice*; super-sti-tio (orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition*; de-sti-no (de and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; **ob-sti-no** (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; **ob-sti-natus**, determined, *obstinate*.

^{176.} **176.** *stal*; —; *σταλ*, *στελ*; *stol*; set, place.

στελ-λω, to set, place, despatch, send; *στόλ-ος*, an expedition; *στάλ-ιξ*, a prop; *στή-λη*, a post, a monument; *ἀπό-στολ-ος*, a messenger, an *apostle*.

prae-stol-or, to stand ready for, to wait for; *stol-idus?* (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; *stul-tus?*, foolish.

^{177.} **177.** Greek rt. *στεμφ*, *στεμβ*, prop, stamp.

στέμφ-υλον, pressed olives or grapes; *ἀ-στεμφ-ής*, unmoved, unshaken; *στέμβ-ω*, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; *στοβ-έω*, *στοβ-άζω*, to scold.

^{178.} **178.** Greek rt. *στεν*.

στέν-ω, *στεν-άχω*, to groan, sigh; *στόν-ος*, a sighing or groaning; *στέν-ω* (Ep. form of *στένω*), to straiten; *στείν-ομαι*, to be straitened or confined; *στεν-ός*, *στειν-ός*, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. *στενός*, *γράφω*]; *στένος*, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

^{179.} **179.** Greek rt. *στερ*.

στέρ-ομαι, to be without, to lack; *στερ-έω*, *στερ-ίσκω*, to deprive of.

^{180.} **180.** *στερ-ός*, *στερρός*, *στέρ-ιφος*, hard, firm; *στεῖρ-α*, keel-beam; *στερ-ίφη*, *στεῖρ-α*, barren; *στήρ-ιγξ*, a prop; *στηρ-ίζω*, to set fast, to prop.

stér-ilis, barren, *sterile*.

^{181.} **181.** *stap*, *stip*; *stha*; *στεφ* (for *στεπ*); *stip*; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

στέφ-ω, to surround, crown; *στέμ-μα*, *στέφ-ος*, *στέφ-ανος*, a garland, [*stem*]; *στεφ-άνη*, an encircling or surrounding.

stip-o, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*), [*constipate*]; *stip-ator*, an attendant; *stip-es*

(collat. form *stips*, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stip-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stip-endium** (*stips*, *pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stip-illa** (dim.), a stalk; **stip-ilor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stipulus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. **στί-a**, stone.

183. **183. stig**; **tig'**; **στιγ**; **stig, sting**; prick, puncture.

στί-ζω, to prick, [sting, stick]; **στιγ-μα, στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [stigma]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

† **sti-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **sti-mūlus** (for *stig-mūlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimulus*; **sti-mūlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stig-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uο** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *extinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uο**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uο**, to instigate; **in-stinc-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stinc-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uο**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. **στό-μα**, mouth; **στό-μαχος**, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; **στω-μύλος**, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. **star**; **star**; **στροπ**; **ster, stra**; **strew**.

στρο-έ-ννυ-μι, **στρό-ννυ-μι**, **στρά-ννυ-μι**, to spread out, *strew*; **στρώ-μα**, a mattress; **στρω-μή**, a bed; **στρα-τός**, an encamped army.

ster-no, to spread out, (compd. w. com, in, per, prae, pro, sub, super), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, bed, couch, [*stratum*, *substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, *straw*, litter; **strā-ges**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lä-tus** (old Latin, *sila-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **stru-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strü-es**, a heap; **in-strü-mentum**, an implement, instrument.

186. Greek rt. **στο.**

στύ-ω, to set up, erect; **στῦ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στρό-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; **ἡ στρό-ά ἡ ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a Stoic.

187. **στύ-ος**, a stem, *stump*; **στύ-η**, tow.

stup-pa (less correctly **stüp-a**, **stip-pa**), tow; **stüp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stüp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **ta, tan; tan; τα, ταν, τεν; ten;** stretch.

ταντύω, to stretch; **ταντυόμαυ**, **ταντυ-μαυ**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείνω**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίνω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τάσις**, a stretching; **τόνος**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **ταντυ-, τανταός**, extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέταν-ος**, stretched, rigid; **τέταρ-ος**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τένων**, a sinew; **ταντύα**, a band.

ten-do, to stretch (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, **ταντύω**, prove (compd. w. ad, ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]; **tēn-ēo**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]; **tēn-ax**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tin-ax**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **tēn-us** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **prō-tin-us**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; *tēn-uīs* (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous*, *tenuity*]; *tēn-uo*, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad. *ex*), [*attenuate*, *extenuate*]; *tēn-or*, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; *tōn-o*, to thunder (compd. w. ad. *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *re*), [*detonate*, *intone*, *intonate*]; *tōn-itrus*, *thunder*; *tōn-us*, a stretching, a sound, *tone* [*tonic*]; *con-tīn-uūs*, connected with something, *continuous*; *tēn-er*, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. 189. **stag**; —; **tau**; **tag**; touch.

re-rāy-ōr, taking, grasping.

ta-n-g-o (old collat. form *tago*), to *touch*, [*tag*, *tack*, *take*, *tangent*]; *at-ting-o*, to touch, attack, come to; *con-ting-o*, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; *tāg-ax*, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; *tao-tus*, *tao-tio*, touch, [*tact*]; *con-tao-tus*, *con-tāg-io*, *con-tāg-iūm*, *con-tā-men*, touch, *contact*, *contagion*; *con-tam-iō* (= *con-tag-miō*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; *taxo* (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; *in-tēg-er*, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; *in-tēg-ritas*, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. 190. **ta**; —; **tau**; **ta**; flow, die away, decay.

τῆκ-ω (*ē-ták-η*), to melt; *τακ-ερός*, melting; *τηκ-εδών*, a melting away, wasting away, decline; *rāy-ηνον*, *rīy-ǎνον*, a saucepan.

tā-bes, a wasting away, corruption; *tā-beo*, to melt away, waste away; *tā-besco* (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; *tā-bum*, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. **tañpos**, a bull.

taurus, a bull, a steer. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthāras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. **192.** Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; te** (for τΕ); **te, tu.** οὐ (softened in ordinary Greek from τύ), thou; τεός (for the ordinary σός), thy.
tu, thou; tuus, thy.
193. **193.** τέγγ-ω, to wet, moisten; τέγξι-s, a wetting.
ting-o, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tinc-tūra**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].
194. **194.** **tak, tuk; tak; tak, tek, tok, tuk, tuy; tec;** form, generate, hit, prepare.
τίκ-τω (aor. ἔ-τεκ-ον), to beget, to bring forth; τέκ-os, τέκ-νον, child; τοκ-εύς, a parent; τόκ-os, birth, interest; τέκ-μαρ, a goal, an end; τεκ-μήρ-ιον, a token; τόξ-ον, a bow; τοξ-ικός (adj.), of or for the bow; τὸ τοξ-ικόν (sc. φάρμακον), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; τέχ-νη, art; τεχ-νικός, artistic, *technical*; τέκ-των, a carpenter; τυγχ-άνω (2 aor. ἔ-τυχ-ον), to hit, happen; τύχ-η, success, fortune, chance; τεύχ-ω, to make ready, make, produce; τύκ-os, a mason's hammer.
- tig-num** (= tec-num), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= tec-lum), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tilis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-ti-lis** (*sub, tēla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile*, *subtle*; **sub-ti-litas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.
195. **195.** **tal; tul; τελ, ταλ; tol, tul;** lift, bear.
τλῆ-ναι, to bear, endure; τάλ-ας, ταλάος, τλή-μων, wretched, suffering; τάλ-αντον, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; ἀ-τάλ-αντος, equal in weight, equivalent; τάλ-ἄρος, a basket; τελ-αμών, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); τόλ-μα, courage; τολ-μάω, to bear, to dare.

ttl-o (perf. *tē-ttl-i*; ante-class. collat. form of *fero*), to bring, bear; **ttl-i** (used as perf. of *fero*), to move, carry, bear, endure; **tol-lo**, to lift up, raise, to carry away; **lā-tus** (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; **il-lāt-īvus**, inferential, *illative*; **pro-lāt-o**, to extend, to delay; **tōl-ēro**, to bear, support, *tolerate*; **tōl-ērābilis**, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. **tam**; —; **ταμ**, **ταμι**; **tem**; cut.

τέμνω (2 aor. *ξ-ταμ-ον*), to cut; **τμῆγω**, to cut, cleave; **τομή**, the end left after cutting, a *stump*; **τμῆμα**, **τέμ-αχος**, a slice cut off; **τομήσ**, one that cuts, a *knife*; **ταμ-ίας**, a dispenser, a steward; **ταμ-ία**, a housekeeper; **τέμ-ενος**, a piece of land cut or marked off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

tem-plum, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; **tem-pus(?)**, (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense*, *time*, *temporal*, *temporary*, *temporize*, *contemporary*, *extempore*, *extemporaneous*, *extemporize*]; **tem-pesta**, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; **con-tem-plor** (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of augury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; **ton-deo**, to shear, clip; **ton-sor**, a barber, [*tonorial*, *tonsure*].

197. **tar**; **tar**; **τιρ**; **ter**, **tra**; step over or across.

τέρ-μα, a boundary, goal; **τέρ-μων**, boundary, end; **τέρ-θρον**, an end; **τέρ-μος**, at the end, last; **τέρ-μόεις**, going even to the end.

ter-minus (collat. forms *ter-mo*, *ter-men*), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; **ter-mīno**, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; **de-ter-mīno**, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; **ex-ter-mīno**, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; **in-tra-re**, to step or go into, to enter; **tra-n̄s**, across, *through*; **tra-n̄strum**, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

198. 198. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tor, tri, tru; rub, bore.

τείρ-ω, τρύ-ω, τρί-βω, to rub, [drill, throw, thread]; τρύ-χω, to wear out, consume; τέρ-ην, smooth, delicate, tender; τε-τραίν-ω (τι-τραίν-ω, τι-τρά-ω), to bore through; τερ-έω, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; τέρ-ερον, a gimlet; τερ-ηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; τόρ-ος, a borer; τορ-ός, piercing; τόρ-ον, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; τορ-ύνη, a stirrer, a ladle; τορ-έω, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; τορ-έω, to bore; τρύ-μα, a hole.

τέρ-ο, to rub (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub), [trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment]; τέρ-ες, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; τέρ-έβρα, a borer; τέρ-έβρο, to bore, bore through; † τέρ-έδο, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; † τορ-νος, a turner's wheel, lathe; τορ-νο, to turn in a lathe, fashion, turn; τρι-ο, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); σεπτεντριόνες, σεπτεμτριόνες, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); τρι-τορ, a rubber, a grinder; τρι-τύρα, a rubbing, threshing; τρι-τύρο, to thresh; τρι-τίκον, wheat; τρι-βύλον, τρι-βύλα, a threshing-sledge; τρι-βύλο, to press, oppress, afflict, [tribulation]; τρύ-α, a ladle.

199. —; tarp; τέρπ, τραπ, θρεφ, τρεφ, θραφ, τραφ; —; fill, delight, comfort.

τέρπ-ω (τραπ-έ-ομεν), to satisfy, to delight; τέρψις, τερπ-ωλή, full enjoyment, delight; τερπ-νός, delightful; τρέφ-ω, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; τροφ-ή, nourishment, food; ἀ-τροφ-ία, want of food or nourishment, atrophy.

200. 200. tars; tarsh; τέρπ; tors; be dry.

τέρσ-ομαι, to be or become dry; τερσ-αίνω, to make dry; ταρσ-ία, ταρσ-ιά, a place for drying things; ταρσ-ός, a frame of wicker-work.

τορ-εο (for tors-eo), to dry or burn; torrens (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; torrens (subst.), a torrent; torr-is, a firebrand; tes-ta (tosta fr. torreo), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish ; **testāceus**, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell, **testaceous** ; **tes-tu**, **tes-tum**, the lid of an earthenware vessel ; **tes-tūdo**, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term) ; **terr-a?** (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial, subterranean, intér, terrier, terrace*].

201. **tata**; **tatā-s**; **terro**; **tāta**; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. dad, daddy.

위~ 글씨글씨 달아

tr (트르-거친 멀림의 의태어)

202. **tras**; **tras**; **τρεσ**; **ters**; tremble. 언어는 의태어에서 비롯될 가능성이 크다.

τρέ-w (Homeric aor. **τρέσσα**), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee ; **τρή-pwv**, fearful, timorous.

terr-eo (*ters-co*), to make to tremble, to frighten ; **terr-ifico**, to *frighten* ; **terr-iblis**, frightful, *terrible* ; **terr-or**, great fear, dread, *terror*.

203. **tram**; —; **τρέμ**; **trem**; tremble.

τρέμ-ω, to tremble ; **τρόμος**, a trembling ; **τρομ-ερός**, trembling ; **τε-τρέμ-άνω**, **τρομ-έω**, to tremble ; **ἀ-τρέμ-ἄς**, without trembling, unmoved.

trēm-o, to shake, to *tremble* ; **trēm-esco**, **trēm-isoo** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble ; **trēm-facio**, to cause to shake or tremble ; **trēm-endus**, (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous* ; **trēm-or**, a trembling, *tremor* ; **trēm-illus**, shaking, trembling, *tremulous*.

204. Stems, **tri**; **tri**; **τρι**; **tri, tre, ter**; three.

τρεῖς, **τρί-α**, three ; **τρί-τος**, the third ; **τρί-ς**, thrice ; **τρισσός**, threefold.

tre-s, **tri-a**, *three* ; **ter-tius**, the *third*, [*tertiary*] ; **ter**, *three times* ; **ter-ni**, *three each* ; **tri-plex** (*ter, plico*), *threefold, triple, [treble]* ; **tri-ens**, a *third part* ; **tri-ārii**, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the *third rank from the front* ; **tri-bus**, (orig. a *third part of the Roman people*), a division of the people, a *tribe* ; **tri-bunus** (prop. the *chief of a tribe*), a *chieftain, a*

tribune; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-bütum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-viālis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. **tu**; **tu**; **tu**; **tu**; swell, grow, be large.

τύλος, **τύλη**, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυλώω**, to make callous.

tū-ber, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tubertū-mor, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meo**, to swell; **tū-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-fācio**, to cause to swell; **tum-idus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tūmīlus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.*

206. **206. stud**; **tud**; **τυδ**; **tud**; thrust, hit, strike.

Τυδ-εύς, **Τυδ-ας**, **Τυνδ-άρης**, **Τυνδ-άρεος**, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

tu-n-d-o (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; **tup**; **τυτ**; —; strike.

τύπτ-ω, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]]; **τύπος**, **τυπή**, **τύμ-μα**, a blow; **τύπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανος**, a drum.

†**tympanum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. **208. stvar, stor; tvar; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.**

τύρ-βη, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βă**, pell-mell; **τυρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **τυρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, trouble, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-bidus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **tur-bulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

Δ

d; ð; s; t.

209. 209. **svad; svad; dδ (σFaδ); suad;** taste good, please.

ἀνδ-άνω (έ-aδ-or), to please; ἡδ-ομαι, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; ἡδ-ος, ἡδ-ονή, pleasure; ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-υμος, sweet, pleasant; ἀδ-μενος, well-pleased, glad; έδ-αρός, sweet.

suā-vis (for *suadvis*), sweet, pleasant; **suā-vītas**, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; **suā-vium**, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; **suād-eo**, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com. dis, per), [*dissuade, persuade*]; **suād-ēla**, persuasion; **suā-sio, suasion**; **suā-sor**, an adviser.

210. 210. **da, da-k; —; δa; doc;** learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; δέ-δα-ώς (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; δε-δά-ασθαι (for δε-δά-εσθαι, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; έ-δά-ην (2 aor. pass.), I learned; δι-δάσκ-ω, to teach; έδί-δαξ-α (1 aor.), I taught.

dōc-eo, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com. de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); **dōc-ilis**, easily taught, *docile*; **doc-tor**, a teacher, [*doctor*]; **doo-trina**, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; **dōc-ūmen-tum**, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; **disco**, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); **disco-īpūlus** (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer, pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; **disco-īplina**, instruction, *discipline*.

211. 211. **—; daj; δa; —; distribute.**

δα-ί-ω, to divide; δα-ί-ς, δαι-τύς, δαι-τη, a meal, a feast; δαι-τρός, a carver; δαι-νῦ-μι, to give a banquet or feast; δαι-νν-μαι, to feast; δαι-τν-μών, a guest; δαι-ζ-ω, to cleave asunder, to rend; δα-τέ-ομαι, to divide among themselves; δα-σ-μός, a division, a tribute.

212. —; **du**; **δαF**; —.

δα-i-w, to kindle; **δα-i-s**, a fire-brand, torch; **δā-λό-s**, a fire-brand.

213. **dam**; **dam**; **δαμ**; **dom**; tame, subdue.

δαμ-άξ-w, **δαμ-ά-w**, **δαμ-νά-w**, **δάμ-νη-μι**, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; **δάμ-αρ**, a wife; **δαμ-άλης**, a subduer, a young steer; **-δαμος**, (in compounds), taming; **ἄδμη-tos**, **ἄδμη-s**, **ἀ-δᾶμ-ἄτος**, **ἀ-δάμ-αστος**, unconquered, untamed; **δμώ-s**, a slave.

dōm-o, to tame, subdue, [daunt]; **dōm-itor**, a tamer, conqueror; **dōm-inus**, a master, [dominie]; **dōm-īna**, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [madame]; **dōm-inium**, a feast, ownership, lordship, [dominion, domain]; **dōm-īnor**, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant].

214. **dap**; **dap**; **δαπ**, **δεπ**; **dap**; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

δάπ-τ-w, to devour, to rend; **δαπ-άνη**, expense; **δαπ-άνηρός**, **δαп-άνос**, extravagant; **δαψιλής**, abundant, liberal; **δειπ-νον**, a meal.

dap-s, a sacrificial feast, a banquet; **dap-Ino**, to serve up as food.

215. **dar**; **drâ**; **δαρθ**; **dorm**; sleep.

δαρθ-άν-w, to sleep.

dorm-io, to sleep; [dormant, dormer, dormouse]; **dorm-ito** (freq.), to be sleepy; **dorm-itorium**, a sleeping-room, dormitory.

216. **δασύ-s**, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough; **δαυ-λός**, thick, shaggy; **δάσος**, a thicket; **δασύνω**, to make rough or thick.

densus, thick, *dense*; **denso**, *denseo*, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. ad. com), [condense]; **dū-mus** (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble; **dūmōsus** (*dummōsus*, *dus-mosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

²¹⁷ 217. -δε, toward; οἰκόνδε, homeward.

-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tð; Eng. to.

²¹⁸ 218. —; dâ; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δί-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τή, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σ-μός, a band, a fetter; κρῆ-δε-μονος, (κράς, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δια-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *diadem*.

²¹⁹ 219. **dam**; **dam**; δεμ; **dom**; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δῶ, a house.

dōm-us, a house, [*dome*]; **dōm-esticus**, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; dōm-icilium (*domus* and *cel-*, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

²²⁰ 220. **dak**; **daksh**; δεξ; **dex**; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an *s*.

δεξιό-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ἀμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike. **dex-ter**, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

²²¹ 221. —; dar; δερ; —.

δέρ-ω (δείρ-ω, δαιρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm, dermatology*]; δέρρ̄ις, a leathern covering.

²²² 222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like αὐχήν and λόφος).

dorsum, **dorsus**, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; **dorsalis**, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

²²³ 223. **dt**; δι; δι; δι; δι; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δει-δ-ω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δī-vos, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δī-vw, δι-νεύω, δī-νέω, to thresh out.

di-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. **di, div, dyu; di, div, dju; δι, διF; δι, διv;** be bright, shine, gleam, play.

δέ-a-ro, δο-ά-σσαρο, seemed; *δῆ-λος*, clear, evident; *Ζεύς* (st. *ΔιF*, gen. *Διός*), Zeus; *δῖ-os*, divine, noble; *ἐν-δῖος*, at midday; *εὐ-δί-a*, fair weather, calm; *Διώνη*, Dione.

die-s, a day, [*dial, dismal (dies, malus)*]; **pri-die** (fr. the obs. *pri* [whence *prior, primus, pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; **postri-die** (loc. form fr. *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; **cotti-die**, **cōti-die** (less correctly *quoti-die*) (*quot, dies*), daily; **prope-diēm** (also separately *prope diēm*), at an early day, very soon; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; **inter-dīū**, by day; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; **diur-nālis, diurnal**, [*journal, journey*]; **du-dum** (*diu-dum*), a short time ago, formerly; **nūdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius = dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; **nūdius tertius**, three days ago, the day before yesterday; **div-us**, **di-us**, divine; **divīnus, divine**; **div-us**, a god; **div-a**, a goddess; **dēu-s**, a god, a *deity*; **dēa**, a goddess; **Djōv-is** or **Djōvis** (collat. form of *Jovis*, old nom. for later *Juppiter*), the old Italian name for Juppiter; *Juppiter, Jupiter* (*Jovis, pāter; Jovis* for *Djovis*), Jupiter or Jove, [*A. S. Tives-dāg, Eng. Tuesday*]; **Diana** (for *Divana*), Diana; **jūv-o?**, to help, to please; **jūv-ēnis**, young; **jūv-ēnis**, a young person; **juv-enilis**, youthful, *juvenile*; **jūv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; **jūv-enca**, a young cow, a heifer.

225. **da, do, du; da; δο; da, do, du; give.**

δι-δω-μι, to give; *δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ*, a giver; *δό-σις, δώς*, a giving, a gift; *δω-τίη, δω-τύς, δῶ-τις*, a gift; *δῶ-πον*, a gift, a present.

do (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date, n. and vb.*]; **circum-do**, to put around; **pessum-do**, to press or dash to the ground, to destroy; **addo**, to put to or near, to *add*; **de-do**, to put away, give up, surrender, devote; **di-do**, to give out, distribute; **ē-do**, to put forth, produce, [*edit*]; **per-do**, to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **ven-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus, the dative case*); **prō-di-tor**, a traitor; **de-di-tio**, a surrender; **dē-di-ticius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **con-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōs**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [subst. *dower, dowry*]; **dō-talis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **damnum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dare = τὸ διδόμενον*), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **con-demno**, to *condemn*; **indemnis** (*in, damnum*), uninjured; **indemnitās**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. **δόλο-s**, cunning; **δέλεαρ**, a bait.

† **dōlus**, guile, deceit; **dōlēsus**, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; **dra**; **δρα**; —; run.

ἀπο-δρᾶναι, to run away; **δι-δρά-σκω**, to run; **δρα-σ-μός**, flight; **ἄ-δρα-στος**, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. **228.** Greek rt. **δρα**, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. **Πράσσω** is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *K'ar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 67), *tar*, pass over, and *télos*, *τελεῖν* (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

δρά-w, to do; **δρᾶ-μα**, a deed, act, *drama*; **δρη-στήρ**, a laborer; **δρα-στοσύνη**, **δρη-στοσύνη**, service; **δρᾶ-vos**, a deed.

229. —; **dram**; **δραμ**; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root **δρα**, No. 227.)

ἔ-δραμ-ov, I ran; **δρόμ-ος**, a running; **ἱππό-δρομ-ος**, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; **δρομ-εύς**, a runner.

230. δρῦ-*s*, a tree, an oak, [*Druid*]; δρυ-μός, a coppice, a wood; δρῦ-τόμος, δρυοτόμος, a wood-cutter; δένδρον, δένδρεον, a tree, [*dendriform*, *dendrology*, *dendrometer*]; δόρυ, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; δούρεος, δούρατεος, wooden.

231. δύο, δύω, δοιοί, *two*; δίς (for δFις), twice; δεύ-τερος, the second; Δεύ-τερο-νόμιον (δεύτερος, νόμος), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); δούή, doubt; διά, through, apart (in *compos.*); δί-χα, δι-χθά, in two, asunder, two ways; δί-στος, double; δώ-δεκα, δώ-δεκα, twelve.

duo, *two*, [*deuce* (in gaming)]; *dualis*, that contains two, *dual*; *du-plex* (*duo*, *plico*), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]; *dū-plico*, to double, [*duplicate*]; *du-plus* (*duo*, *pleo*), double, twice as large, twice as much; *bis* (for *duis*, fr. *duo*), twice; *bi-ni* (= *bis-ni*), two distributively, two for each; *bi-narius*, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]; *com-bi-no* (*com*, *bini*), to unite, *combine*; *bi-vira* (*bis*, *vir*), a woman married to a second husband; *dis-* (in *compos.*), apart, asunder, away; *dū-bius* (for *duhibius*, *duo*, *habeo*, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; *dū-bitō* (for *duhibito*, freq. fr. *duhibeo*, i.e., *duo*, *habeo*), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; *bellum* (ante-class. and poet. *duellum*), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel*, *belligerent*]; *Bellōna*, the goddess of war; *per-duellio*, treason, a public enemy; *bello*, to wage war; *de-bello*, to finish a war, to subdue; *re-bello*, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; *im-bellis*, unwarlike, weak.

232. δυσ-, insep. prefix opp. to εῖ, and, like the Eng. *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; δυσ-μενής, ill-disposed, hostile; δυσ-εντερία (δυσ-, ἔντερον), *dysentery*; δυσ-πεψία (δυσ-, πέπτω, πέσσω), *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*.

233. *ad*; *ad*; *iδ*; *ad*, *ed*; *eat*.

ἢ-*w*, ἐσ-θί-*w*, ἐσ-θ*w*, to *eat*; ἐδ-ωδή, ἐδ-ητύς, ἐδ-εσμα, ἐδ-αρ, food.

ad-or (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats*] ; **ad-ōreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-ōrea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame ; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. ad, com, ex, sub, super) ; **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious* ; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting ; **ē-sūrio** (desid.), to desire to eat, to hunger ; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food ; **ves-cor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat ; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *esca*), small, feeble.

234. **sad**; **sad**; **d&**; **sed**, **sol**; **sit**.

ēs-opaū, to seat one's self, to sit ; **ēl-ōa**, to make to sit, to seat ; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat ; **īd-púω**, to make to sit down, to found.

sēd-eo, to sit, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, dis, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *prae*, *re*, *super*), [*set, settle, seat, sedentary, asscess, assize, assiduous, possess, preside, reside, supersede*] ; **sēd-es**, a seat ; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair ; **sol-ium** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne ; **sessio**, a sitting, session ; **dē-ses**, idle ; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness ; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare ; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious* ; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-ium**, a siege ; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding ; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president ; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president* ; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison ; **subsidiū**, aid, support, [*subsidy, subsidiary*] ; **sid-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *re*, *sub*), [*subside*] ; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check ; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*] ; **sēd-atio**, an allaying.

235. **sad**; **sad**; **ēd**; **sed**, **sol**; **go**.

ōd-ōs, way ; **ōd-ītys**, a traveller ; **ōd-eúω**, to travel ; **ōd-ōs**, **ōd-ōs**, threshold ; **ōd-as**, the ground ; **ēd-aφos**, foundation, ground ; **περί-ōdos**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

sēd-īlus, busy, *sedulous* ; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil* ; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal ; **ex-sul?**, **ex-ul?**, an exile ; **ex-silo?**, **ex-īlo?** (also ancient form *exsolo*), to be an exile, to exile ; **exsiliūm**, *exilium*, *exile*. *Sedūlus*, *sōlūm*, *sōlea*,

exsul, exsūlo, exsilium are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *exsul, exsūlo, exsilium*, together with *praesul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

236. **vid; vid; l̄s, F̄l̄s; vid; see.**

εἴδ-ον (Ep. *εἴδον*, *ἰδ-ον*, *F̄idōn*), I saw; *εἴδ-ομαι*, to appear; *οἶδ-α*, I know (have seen); *εἴδος*, form, species; *εἴδ-ωλον*, an image, [*idol*]; *Α-ἴδ-ης*, *A-īd-ηs*, *Ἄρης*, the god of the lower world, the lower world; *ἰστ-ωρ*, *ἰστ-ωρ*, knowing, skilful; *ἰστ-ορέω*, to inquire; *ἰστ-ορία*, *history*, *story*; *ἰδ-πις*, knowing, experienced; *ἰνδ-άλλομαι*, to appear.

vid-eo, to see, (compd. w. in, per, *prae*, *pro*, *re*), [vision, visible, invisible, *prevision*, *provide*, provision, revise, revision]; *vidēlicet* (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; *ε-vid-ens*, evident, manifest; *in-vid-ia*, envy, hatred; *in-vid-us*, envious; *in-vid-iōsus*, *invidious*, envious; *prō-vid-entia*, foresight, *providence*; *prō-vid-us*, *prō-vid-ens*, foreseeing, *provident*, prudent; *prudens* (= *prōvidens*), foreseeing, *prudent*; *vitrum* (root in *video*, to see, as transparent), glass; *vitreus*, of glass, glassy, *vitreous*; *viso* (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to *visit*, (compd. w. in, *pro*, *re*), [revisit]; *visito*, to see, to visit; *visitatio*, an appearance, *visitation*.

237. **svid; svid; l̄s, σF̄l̄s; sud (for svid); sweat.**

ἰδ-ίω, *ἰδ-ρόω*, to sweat; *ἰδ-ος*, *ἰδ-ρώς*, sweat.

sūd-o, to sweat, (compd. w. *de*, *ex*, *in*, *re*), [exude]; *sūd-or*, sweat, [sudorific].

238. **mad, med; mā (No. 386); μέδ; mod; measure, place a measure or limit to. These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.**

μέδ-ω, to protect, rule over; *μέδ-ομαι*, to provide for, think on; *μήδ-ομαι*, to resolve, contrive; *μέδ-οντες*, guardians; *μησ-τωρ*, a counsellor; *μῆδ-ος*, counsel; *μέδ-ιμνος*, a measure.

mōd-us, measure, manner, *mode*, [mood]; *mōdo* (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; *mōd-ernus*

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; *com-mōd-us*, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode*, *commodity*]; *com-mōd-um*, convenience, advantage; *mōd-ous*, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; *mōd-ulus* (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*moder*]; *mōd-ūlōr*, to measure, *modulate*; *mōd-estus*, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; *mōd-ēror*, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; *mōd-ius*, *mōd-ium*, a measure, a peck; *mōd-ifīo* (*modus*, *facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

239. Greek rt. μέλει.

μέλδ-ω, to *melt*, make liquid, [*smelt*]; μέλδ-ουατ, to melt, grow liquid.

240. ad; —; δδ; od, ol; smell.

δζ-ω (pf. δδ-ωδ-α), to smell (intrans.); δδ-μή (δσ-μή), a smell, odor; δυσ-άδ-ης, ill-smelling.

δd-or, a smell, *odor*; δd-ōro, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; δd-ōrōr, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; δd-ōrārius, of or for perfuming; δd-ōrātus, sweet-smelling; δd-ōrus, *odorous*, keen-scented; δl-eo (δl-o), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. ad, ob, per, re, sub), [*redolent*]; δl-idus, emitting a smell; δl-or, a smell; ol-fācio (uncontracted collat. form, *olfācio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

241. 241. δδούς, a tooth.

den-s (st. *dent*), a *tooth*, [*dentist*]; dent-io, to get or cut teeth; dent-itio, teething, *dentition*; dent-ātus, toothed, *dentated*; bī-dens (old form *duidens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

242. 242. pad; pad; πεδ, ποδ; ped; tread, go.

πέδ-ov, the ground; πεδ-ōv, a plain; πέδ-η, a fetter; πέδ-īλov (mostly in pl.), sandals; πεξ-όs, on foot; πέξ-a, the instep; πούs, foot; τρί-πονs, three-footed, a *tripod*.

pes, a *foot*, [*biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, *centipede*]; pōd-ālis, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal, pēdal*]; *pēd-es*, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; *pēd-ester* (adj.), on foot, *pedestrian*; *pēd-ica*, a fetter (for the feet); *com-pes*, a fetter or shackle for the feet; *com-pēd-io*, to fetter; *ex-pēd-io*, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient, expedite, expedition*]; *im-pēd-io*, to entangle, *impede*; *prae-pedio*, to shackle; *pēd-um*, a shepherd's crook; *tripus*, a tripod; *pessum* (prob. contracted from *pedis-versum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; *pessum ire*, to fall to the ground, to perish; *pessum dāre* (less correctly in one word *pessumdāre* or *pessundāre*), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. **sak, ska, ski, ska-n, skan-d, ski-d; skhad;** σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand; cut, cleave, separate.

σκεδ-άρνυ-μι, to scatter; σκιδ-va-μαι, to be spread or scattered; σκεδ-άσις, a scattering; σχεδ-η, a tablet, a leaf; σχεδ-ία, a raft.

scand-ila (*scind-ila*), a shingle.

244. **skidh?**; **k'hid;** σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed; cut, cleave, separate.

σχιζ-ω, to split; σχιζ-α, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; σχισ-μα, a cleft, division, *schism*.

scind-o (pf. *scind-i*), to cut, to split, (compd. w. ab, circum, com, de, di, ex, inter, per, *prae*, pro, re), [*scissors, excind, rescind*]; *caed-o*, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, *prae*, re, sub, trans), [*concise, decide, incise, incisive, incision, precise*]; *cae-mentum* (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; *cae-lum*, a chisel.

245. **spad, spand; spand;** σφαδ; fund; move violently, reel, swing.

σφαδ-άζω, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; σφαδ-ασμός, a spasm, convulsion; σφεδ-ανός, eager, violent; σφοδ-ρός, vehement, violent, excessive; σφόδ-ρα, exceedingly, violently; σφενδ-όνη, a sling; σφενδ-ονάώ, to sling.

fund-a, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; *fūsus?*, spindle.

246. **vōpa, vōpos**, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [otter].

247. **vad, ud, und; ud; vō; und**; wet, moisten.

vō-wp (st. *vōwpr*), water, [*hydraulic* (ἀνλός, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (ρε, γεν), *hydrometer* (μέτρον, measure), *hydrophobia* (φόβος, fear)]; *vō-pia*, a water-pitcher; *vō-peūw*, to draw or carry water; *vō-paīw*, to water, [*hydrant*]; *āv-vō-pos*, wanting water, waterless; *vō-apήs*, *vō-apōs*, watery; *vō-epos*, *vō-pωψ*, *dripsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

vōund-a, a wave, water; **und-o**, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. ab, ex, in), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *rebound*, *redundant*].



dh; dh; θ; sometimes **f** at the beginning of a word, usually **d** in the middle of a word.

248. **vadh; —; Feθ; vad**; wager, pledge, bail.

ā-eθ-λον, *āθ-λον*, *ā-ēθ-λιον*, the prize of a contest; *āθ-λοs*, a contest; *āθ-λέω*, *āθ-λεύw*, to contend for a prize; *āθ-λητήs*, *āθ-λητήρ*, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

vās (gen. *vād-is*), bail, security, *gage*, [A. S. *wedd* = pledge, promise, Eng. *wedlock*]; *vād-imōnium*, a promise secured by bail, security; *vād-or*, to bind over by bail; *prae* (*prae, vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. **idh; indh, idh; aθ; aed**; burn, shine.

aīθ-w, to light up, burn; *aīθ-os*, a burning heat, fire; *aīθ-ós*, burnt, fiery; *aīθ-wv*, fiery, burning; *aīθ-ýp*, *ether*, the upper air; *aīθ-pη*, *aīθ-pa*, clear sky, fair weather; *aīθ-ōψ* (*aīθós, öψ*), fiery-looking, fiery; *Aīθiōψ*, an *Ethiop*, *Ethiopian*.

aed-es (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house ; **aedi-fico**, to build ; **aedi-ficium**, a building, an *edifice* ; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile* ; **aedilicus**, pertaining to an *aedile* ; **aeditius** (*aedes, tueor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden ; **aes-tas**, the summer ; **aes-tivus**, of summer ; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer ; **aes-tus**, heat ; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn ; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. **ἀλθε-**.

ἀλθ-αίνω, **ἀλθήσκω**, to heal ; **ἀλθ-ηέις**, healing, wholesome.

251. Greek rt. **ἄνθε-**.

ἄνθος, blossom, flower ; **ἄνθ-έω**, to blossom, bloom ; **ἄνθη-ηρός**, blooming ; **ἄνθ-ερέων**, the chin ; **ἄνθ-έριξ**, the beard of an ear of corn ; the ear itself ; **Ἀθήνη** (the blooming one), Athene.

252. St. **ἴθ** (σ -Fe θ).

ἴθος, **ἡθος**, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*] ; **εἰ-ω-θα** (pf.), to be accustomed ; **ἴθ-ίζω**, to accustom.

suesco, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in) ; **constitudo**, custom ; **mansuesco** (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame ; **mannitudo**, tameness, mildness ; **desuetudo**, disuse, *desuetude* ; **sōdalis**, a boon-companion.

253. **rudh** ; **rudh** ; **ἐρυθ** (ε prothetic) ; **rud**, **ruf**, **rub**, **rob** ; red.

ἐρεύθ-ω, to make red ; **ἐρυθ-ρός**, red, ruddy, [rust] ; **ἐρυθος**, redness ; **ἐρυθράω**, to blush ; **ἐρυθίζη**, mildew.

rūb-er, rub-rus, **rūb-eus**, **rōb-eus**, **rōb-ius**, **rōb-us**, red, [ruby] ; **rūb-eo**, to be red ; **sur-rūb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red ; **rūb-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red ; **rūb-esco** (inch.), to grow red ; **rūb-ēdo**, **rūb-or**, redness ; **rūb-ellus** (dim.), reddish ; **rūb-us**, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush ; **rūbrica** (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric* ; **rōb-igo**, **rūb-Igo**, rust, blight ; **rūf-us**, red, red-haired ; **Rufus**, **Eufio**, Roman proper names ; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish ; **rū-tīlus** (= *rudtilus*), red, shining ; **rū-tīlo**, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θε**, **θη**; **fe**, **fi**; suckle, suck.

θῆσαι, to suckle; **θῆσθαι**, to milk; **θήσατο**, he sucked; **θηλή**, teat; **θηλά**, **θηλαμών**, **θηλάστρια**, a nurse; **τιθῆνη**, **τίτθη**, a nurse; **τιτθός**, a teat; **θῆλυς**, female; **γαλαθῆνός**, sucking.

fello, to suck; **fē-mina**, a female, [feminine]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [filial]. *Fēmina*, *filius*, and *filia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. **255.** Greek rt. **θεF**.

(Dor.) **θᾶ-έομαι**, (Ion.) **θη-έομαι**, Att. **θε-ά-ομαι**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦμα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, theory; **θέ-a**, a view, a sight; **θέā-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a theatre.

256. **256.** **dha**; **dha**; **θε**; **da**, **fa**, **fa-c**; place, make, do.

θίθημι, to place, to make, to do, [deed, deem, doom]; **θέμα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέσις**, a placing, a thesis; **θεσμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέμις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θέμέλια**, **θέμεθλα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θήκη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

ab-do, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat*, *grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creed]; **fām-īlus** (masc.), **fām-īla** (fem.), a servant; **fām-īlia**, a household establishment, a family; **fā-bar**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīoor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brī-**

cātor, an artificer, a contriver; fāc-iō, to make, to do, (compd. [in form -ficio] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); fī-o (=fa-i-o), to be made, to become; āre-fācio (areo, facio), to make dry, to dry up; assūne-fācio (assuesco, facio), to accustom; calē-fācio (caleo, facio), to make warm or hot; commone-fācio (commoneo, facio), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; con-calē-fācio (cum, calefacio), to warm thoroughly; labē-fācio (labo, facio), to make to reel, to shake violently; mādē-fācio (madeo, facio), to make wet; pātē-fācio (pateo, facio), to make or lay open; tēpē-fācio (tepeo, facio), to make moderately warm; af-fic-iō, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; con-fic-iō, to make thoroughly, to complete; de-fic-iō, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [deficient]; ef-fic-iō, to make out, work out, bring to pass, effect; in-fic-iō, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, infect; inter-fic-iō, (to ~~make~~ something ~~to be~~ between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; of-fic-iō, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; per-fic-iō, to make or do completely, to finish; prae-fic-iō, to set over, place in authority over; pro-fic-iō, to go forward, make progress, [proficient]; re-fic-iō, to make again, to rebuild; suf-fic-iō, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [sufficient]; affectio (adf.), disposition toward, affection; af-fec-to (better adfecto), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, affect, [affectionation]; fac-to (freq.), to make, to do; fac-tito (freq. fr. facto), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; fac-esso (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; pro-fic-iscor, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; fāc-ilis, easy to do, easy, facile; dif-fic-ilis, (far from easy to do), difficult; fac-ilitas, ease, facility; fac-ulitas, capability, power, supply, [faculty]; dif-fic-ultas, difficulty; fac-tum, that which is done, a deed, a fact; fac-tor, a maker, doer, [factor]; fac-tio, a making, a company of persons, a party, faction; fac-tiōsus, seditious, factious; fac-inus, a deed, a crime; ef-fic-ax, efficacious; prō-fec-to (=pro facto), actually, certainly; bēnēficiōsus,

generous, *beneficent*; **mălĕ-ficōs**, evil-doing, wicked; **aedi-fic-o** (*aedes, facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; **ampli-fic-o** (*amplus, facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. **ghan**; **han**; **θeiv**; **fend**; beat, strike.
θeiv-w, to strike.

fend-o, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus* and *infestus*; **de-fend-o**, to ward off, repel, *defend*, *fend*, [*defence, fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; **of-fend-o**, to strike, injure, *offend*; **in-fen-sus**, hostile; **in-fes-tus** (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; **mani-festus** (*manus, fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. **θeF**.
θe-w (*θeū-στραμαι*), to run; **θo-ós**, swift; **θo-áζw**, to move quickly; **βοη-θόos** (*βούη, θέω*), hasting to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. **θýp**, Aeol. *φýp*, **θηp-íov**, a wild beast; **θηp-áw**, to hunt; **θýp-a**, the chase.
fér-us, wild; **fér-us**, m., **fér-a**, f., a wild beast; **ef-fér-o**, to make wild; **fér-itas**, wildness; **fér-ox**, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; **fér-ōcia**, **fér-ōlitas**, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. **dhars**; **dharsh**; **θapσ, θpas**; **fars**; dare.
θpas-ús, bold; **θapσ-os**, boldness, courage; **θapσ-éw** (*θapp-éw*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; **θapσ-úvw**, to encourage.
fas-tus (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; **fas-tidium** (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; **fas-tidiōsus**, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. **dhar**, **dhra**; **dhar**; **θpa**; **fir, for**; hold, support, bear up.
θpý-σασθai, to seat one's self, to sit; **θpâ-vos**, a bench; **θpñ-vus**, a footstool; **θpó-vos**, a seat, chair, *throne*.

fir-mus, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, *firma-tudo*, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. ad., com., in, ob.), [*affirm*, *confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *force*, *forte*]; **for-titūdo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

262. Greek rt. θρε-

θρέ-ομαι, to cry aloud; **θρό-ος**, a noise; **θρῆ-vos**, a dirge; θρηνῳδία (*θρῆνος*, φῶνή), a lament, dirge, *threnode*, *threnody*; θόρυ-βος, a noise.

263. dhugh-atar; duh-i-tā; θυγ-ά-τηρ; —; daughter.

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur*, *dhvar*. Sk. *dvara-m*, *dvār*, door.

θύρ-α, θύρ-ερπα, door; θύρ-άστ, at the door; θύρ-ίς, a window; θυρ-έός, a door-stone; θαυρός, hinge, axle.

fōr-is (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. **dhu**; **dhu**; **θv**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; θύ-ν-ω, to rush along; θύ-vos, a violent movement onward, an attack; θύ-ελλα, a hurricane, whirlwind; θv-ι-άς, θv-άς, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; θv-μός, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; θύ-μα, θύ-σία, a sacrifice; θύ-os, a sacrifice, incense; θύ-ήεις, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; θύ-μος, θύ-μον, *thyme*.

fū-mus, smoke, *fume*, [*dust*]; **fū-mēus**, smoky; **fū-mīdus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-mīgo** (*fumus*, *ago*), to smoke, fumigate; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-● (fio = θύω)**, to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, fumigation; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

foetoo, faetoo), to have an ill smell, to stink; *fē-tidus* (*faetidus, foetidus*), that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; *fœ-dus*, foul, filthy; *fœ-do*, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; *fū-nus*, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. 266. *sku, kudh; gudh; κυθ; cud*; cover, conceal.
κεύθ-ω, to cover, hide; *κεύθ-os, κεύθ-μών*, a hiding-place.
cus-tos (= *cud-tos*), a guard; *cus-tōdia*, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; *cus-tōdio*, to watch over, to guard.
267. 267. *μοσθός*, pay, [*meed*].
268. 268. *vadh; vadī; ὁδ; od*; thrust, strike, beat.
ὁθ-έω, to thrust, push; *Ἐρ-οσί-χθων, Ἐρροτίγιαος*, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).
ὅd-i, to hate; *ὅd-ium*, hatred, *odium*; *ὅd-iosus*, hateful, *odious*.
269. 269. *οὐθ-αρ*, an udder.
tib-er, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].
270. 270. *bhandh; bandh; πενθ; —; join, bind*, [*bond, band*].
πενθ-ερός, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; *πενθ-ερά*, a mother-in-law; *πενθ-μα*, a rope.
271. 271. *bhandh; bandh; πεθ; fid; join, bind, unite, trust*.
πειθ-ω, to persuade; *πειθ-ομαι*, to obey; *πέ-ποιθ-a*, trust (vb.); *πίστις*, faith; *πειθ-ώ*, persuasion, persuasiveness; *πει-στα*, obedience.
fid-es, trust, *faith*, [*affiance, affidavit*]; *fid-ēlis*, faithful; *fid-ēlitas*, faithfulness, *fidelity*; *Fid-ius*, a surname of Jupiter; *Dius Fidius*, the god of truth; *medius fidius*, by the god of truth, most certainly; *per-fid-us* (*per, fides*), faithless; *per-fid-iōsus*, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; *fid-us*, faithful; *fid-o*, to trust; *con-fid-o*, to trust confidently, *confide in*, [*confident, confidant*]; *diff-fid-o*, to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; *foed-us*, a league, compact, [*federal*]; *foed-ēro*, to establish by treaty; *foed-erātus*, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; πυθ; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.
 πυνθ-άνομαι, πεύθ-ομαι, to ask, inquire; πύσ-τις, πεύθ-στις, an asking; πύσ-μα, a question; πεύθ-ήν, an inquirer.
273. **bhu, bhu-dh, budh**; πυθ, πυθδ; fund; grow.
 πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; πύνδ-αξ, the bottom of a vessel.
fund-us, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prō-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

II

p ; p, ph ; π ; p.

274. **ἀπό**, from, away from; **ἀψ**, back, back again.
 ap, af, ab, (av) au-, ā, ās, abs, as-, from, away from, by, [off, of].
275. **rap, rup**; —; **ἀρπ**; **rap**; seize. (283)
 Ἀρπ-υαι*, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; **ἀρπ-η, a bird of prey; **ἀρπ-αξ** (adj.), robbing; **ἀρπ-αξ** (subst.), rapine, a robber; **ἀρπ-ἄλεος**, grasping, greedy; **ἀρπ-άξω**, to snatch away, seize, plunder; **ἀρπ-άγη**, a hook, a rake; **ἀρπ-αγή**, rapine, robbery, booty.
rap-io, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, di, e, prae, pro, sub), [*rap, rape, reave* (obs.), *bereave, rob, rapture, ravage, ravish*]; **rap-ax**, grasping, *rapacious*; **rap-ēcitas**, *rapacity*; **rap-idus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **rap-inas**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven, ravin, ravenous, ravine*]; **rap-tor**, a robber; **rap-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **rap-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. 276. ἄρπη, a sickle.

sarp-o, to cut off, prune; sar-mentum, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. var, val; —; Φετ; vol(u)p; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

Ἐλπω, to make to hope; Ἐλπομαι, to hope; Ἐλπις, hope; Ἐλπωρη, hope; Ἐλπιζω, to hope.

völüp (shortened for *volūpis*), agreeably; völup-tas, pleasure; völup-tuōsus, full of pleasure, [*voluptuous*].

278. ἄπις, a gnat.

ăpis, ăpes, a bee; ăpičila, a little bee; ăpi-arius, relating to bees; ăpi-arium, a bee-house, *apiary*.

279. ἐπι, upon, to, toward.

ob (old form obs), toward, at, before, on account of; ăpus, with, near.

280. 280. ἑπτά, seven; ἑβδόμος, seventh.

septem, seven; septimus, septūmus, seventh; Septem-ber, September (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); sept-ēni, seven each, seven; sept-yes, seven times; septuāginta (for *septuma-ginta*, *septem-decenta*), seventy, [*Sep-tuagint*].

281. 281. sarp; sarp; ἐρπ; serp, rep (for srep); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

ἐρπω, to creep, to move slowly; ἐρπιζω, to creep, crawl; ἐρπ-ερόν, a creeping thing, a beast.

serp-o, to creep, crawl; serp-ens, creeping, crawling; serp-ens, a serpent; rēp-o (*serp = srep = rep*), to creep, (compd. w. ad., com, de, in, ob, per, pro, sub); rep-tilis, creeping, *reptile*; rep-to (freq.), to creep.

282. 282. Greek rt. λαμπτ.

λαμπτω, to shine; λαμπτ-ás, a torch, [*lamp*]; λαμπτ-ρός, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a *lantern*, lamp, torch; *limp-idus*, clear, bright, *limpid*.

283. **rup**; **lup**; **λυπ**; **rup**; break, trouble. (275)
 $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\rho\acute{\text{o}}$, wretched, painful; $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta$, pain, grief; $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\text{e}}\omega$, to pain, distress; $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta\rho\acute{\text{o}}$, painful.
rump-o, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption*].
284. **284.** Greek rt. **νεψ**.
 $\dot{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\psi\text{-}\iota\acute{\text{o}}$, a first cousin, any cousin; $\nu\acute{\pi}\text{-}\text{o}\delta\acute{\text{e}}\text{s}$, offspring, descendants.
nēp-os, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; *neptis*, a granddaughter.
285. **285.** **pak**, **pag**; **paç**; **παγ**; **pag**, **pac**; bind fast.
 $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\nu\nu\mu\mu$ ($\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\eta\nu$), to make fast, to fix; $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha$, anything fastened or joined together; $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\acute{\text{o}}$, firm, strong; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\acute{\text{o}}$, a firm-set rock; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\acute{\text{o}}$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\eta\eta$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\text{er}\acute{\text{o}}$, frost; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\eta$, anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\text{-}\alpha\acute{\text{o}}$, a peg, a nail.
pa-n-g-o (old form **păco**, *pago*), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; **păc-isoor**, **păc-isoco** (old form **păco**), to make a bargain or agreement; **pac-tum**, an agreement, compact, *pact*; **pax** (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; **păo-o**, to make peaceful, to pacify; **paci-fico**, to make a peace, to *pacify*; **paci-flous**, peace-making, *peaceful*; **păg-us**, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; **păg-ānus**, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; **păg-ānus** (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan*; **păg-īna**, a *page*; **com-păg-es**, **com-păg-o**, a connection, joint, structure; **pră-păg-o**, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate*, prolong; **pră-păg-o**, a layer, a setting, offspring; **pă-lus**, **pă-lum**, a stake; **pig-nus**, a pledge; **pig-nero**, to give as a pledge; **păc-u**, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; **păc-us**

(*ūdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*ōris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ūnia* (fr. *pecus*; “omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum,” Var.), property, money; *pec-ūniāris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. 286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

nai-w, to strike.

păv-io, to beat, strike; *păv-imēntum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *păv-imēnto*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-păv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. 287. *pal-āmη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mīla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. 288. *πapá*, *πapai*, *πáp*, *πá*, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. 289. *pa*; *pa*; *πa*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

πa-τíp, a father; *πa-τriá*, lineage, a clan; *πatρi-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πatρiώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pă-ter, a *father*; *pă-ternus*, *pă-tritus*, *pă-tricous*, *pă-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pă-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pă-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truu*s, a father's brother; *pa-truelis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pă-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcīnor*, to protect; *pă-pă*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. 290. *πáto-s*, a path; *πaté-w*, to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

291. 291. **pa; pa; πα, πατ; pa, pen**; nourish, protect.

πατ-έομαι, to eat; *ἀ-πατ-τος*, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; **pa-soor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-būlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pēn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pēn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pēn-ētro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. 292. **pava; —; st. παύ; pau**; little.

παύ-w, to make to end or cease, [*pauseπαύ-ομαι*, to cease from; *παῦ-λα, παυ-σωλή*, a rest, an end; *παῦ-pos*, small, few.

pau-cus, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-čilus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, *paullus*, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pēries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pau-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. 293. **πελλός, πελός, πελός, πελωνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ίός**, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; **pal-lesoo** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesoo** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *p̄liveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **lividus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-isoor** (*ob*, *liveo*, to have the

mind darkened), to forget; *ob-liv-io*, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; *obliviōsus*, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. **πέλ·λα**, a hide, leather; *ἐρυσί·πελας* (*ἐρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*; *ἐπι·πολή*, a surface.

pel-lis, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. *πεν*, want, toil.

πέν·ομαι, to work, toil, be poor or needy; *πέν·ης*, *πεν·ιχρός*, poor, needy; *πεν·ία*, poverty; *πεν·έσται*, serfs; *πόν·ος*, work, esp. hard work, toil; *πον·έω*, to work hard, toil, distress; *πον·ηρός*, toilsome, troublesome, bad; *πεῖν·α*, hunger.

pēn-ūria, *paen-ūria*, want, *penury*.

296. **par**; *par*; *περ*, *πορ*; *per*, *por*; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

περά·ω, to drive right through, to pass through or over; *πόρος*, a means of passing, a way; *πόρ·θμος*, a ferry; *πορ·εύω*, to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); *πορ·ίζω*, to carry, to procure; *ἐμ·πόρ·ος*, a passenger, a merchant; *ἐμ·πόρ·ον*, a trading-place, *emporium*; *ἐμ·πορ·ικός*, commercial; *πεῖρ·α*, a trial, attempt; *πειρ·άω*, to attempt, [pirate]; *ἀ·πειρ·ος* (*ἀ*, *πεῖρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

per-ta, a gate; *por-ticos*, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; *por-tus*, a harbor, *port*; *ex-pér-i-or*, to try, prove, attempt; *ex-pör-i-entia*, a trial, *experience*; *ex-pör-Imentum*, a proof, *experiment*; *pér-itus*, experienced, skilful; *pér-iolum*, trial, danger.

297. **πέρā** (adv.), beyond; *πέρāν* (adv.), on the other side, across; *περαίν·ω*, to bring to an end; *περαῖος*, on the farther or other side; *πέρā·τος* (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; *περά·τη* (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; *πέρας*, *πεῖραρ*, *πεῖρας*, an end, a goal; *ἀ·πειρος* (*ἀ*, *πεῖρας*, *πέρας*), *ἀ·πειρ·έσιος*, (poet. *ἀ·περ·έσιος*), boundless, immense.

298. **περά·ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; *πι·πρά·σκω* (shortened from *πι·περά·σκω*,

reduplicated from περάω), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); πέρ-νημι (poet. mostly Ep. for πιπράσκω), to export for sale, to sell; πρί-αμαι, to buy; πρᾶ-σις, a selling, sale; πρα-τήρ, πρα-τίας, a seller; πόρ-νη, a prostitute.

299. 299. περί (prep.), round, about, all around; περί (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; περί (in comp.), around, above, very; περιέ (strengthened for περί), round about; περισσός, prodigious, extraordinary; -περ (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; per-magnus, very great.

300. 300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

πηλός, clay, earth, mud; πήλ-ίνος, of clay; προ-πηλακ-ίζω, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.
pá-lus, a swamp.

301. 301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

πῆνος, πήνη, the woof, (pl.) the web; πην-ίον, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; πην-ίζομαι, to reel, to weave; πηνίτης (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; panus, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. 302. pi; pi; πι; πι; swell, be fat.

πί-ων, πī-ἄρός, πī-ερός, πī-ἄλέος, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; πιάρ, πιμελή (subst.), fat; πι-αίνω, to fatten.
opimus (?), rich.

303. 303. πῖλος, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pillenus, pileum, pileus, a felt cap or hat.

304. 304. par, pal; par; πλα, πλε; ple; fill.

πī-μ-πλη-μι (inf. πιμ-πλά-ναι), to fill; πλήθω, to be full; πλέος, πλεῖ-ος, πλέ-ως, πλή-ρης, full; πληθύς, πλῆθος, a throng, a crowd; πλοῦ-τος, wealth.

†**pleo**, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*, *sub*), [*complete*, *deplete*, (adj.) *replete*, *supply*]; *com-plē-mentum*, a *complement*, [*compliment*]; *ex-plē-tivus*, serving to fill out, *expulsive*; *im-plē-mentum*, a filling up, [*implement*]; *sup-plē-mentum*, a supply, a *supplement*; *plē-nus*, full, [*plenary*, *replenish*]; *plebs*, *plebes*, the common people, the *plebeians*; *popūlu-s*, a *people*, the people; *po-pul-āris*, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; *publ-i-cus*, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpūlus*), *public*; *pūblīcō*, on the part of the state; *pūblīco*, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; *pūblīcānus* (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; *mānī-pūl-us* (*manus*, *pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. **plak**; —; *πλαγ* (for *πλακ*), *πληγ*; *plag*, *plang*; strike, beat. *πλήστω* (ξ-πλήγ-ην, ἔξε-πλάγ-ην), to strike; *πληγ-ή*, a blow; *πλάζω*, to strike, drive off, make to wander.
- plang-o*, to strike; *plang-or*, a striking, beating, lamentation; *plano-tus*, a striking, beating; *plāg-a*, a blow; *pleo-to*, to strike.

306. **plu**; *plu*; *πλυ*, *πλε*, *πλεF*; *plu*. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.
- πλέ-w*, to sail; *πλό-os*, a voyage; *πλω-tós*, floating, fit for sailing; *πλω-týr*, a sailor; *πλύν-w*, to wash; *πλύ-μa*, water in which something has been washed; *πλύ-tós*, washed; *πλυν-týr*, *πλύν-ós*, a trough, tank.

plū-o (usu. impers.), to rain; *plūv-ius*, causing or bringing rain; *plūv-ia*, rain; *plūv-iālis*, *plūv-iātious*, of or belonging to rain; *lin-ter*, (old Latin, *lunter* = *plunter*), a boat.

307. **pnu**, *plu*; —; *πνv*, *πνe*; *plu*, *pul*; blow, breathe.

πνé-w, to blow, breathe; *πνē-μa*, wind, air, breath, spirit; *πνeu-μatikós*, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; *πνo-ή*, a blowing, a blast; *πνeύ-μaν*, *πλεύ-μaν*, the lungs; *πνeu-μoνía*, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; *πé-πνu-μaι* (old Epic perf. pass. of *πνéw*, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; *πe-πνu-μéνos*, *πνvύ-tós*, wise, discreet; *πvύ-τýj*, under-

standing; *ποι-πνύω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; pul-moneus, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; pul-monārius, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. pa, pu, po; pâ; πο; πι; πο, βι; drink.

πίνω, to drink; *ποτός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *ποτόν* (subst.), drink; *πότος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πόσις*, a drinking, drink; *πόμα*, *πῶμα*, a drink; *πότης*, a drinker; *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πῦνος*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-πίσκω*, to give to drink; *πῖσος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πίσα*, *πίστρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

pō-tus, *pō-tio*, a drinking, a drink, a potion; *pō-tor*, a drinker, a drunkard; *pō-to*, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tipple, (compd. w. e, prae, per); *pō-tatio*, a drinking, a *potion*; *pō-cūlum*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; *bi-bo*, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, per, prae), [*imbibe*]; *bi-bū-lus*, drinking readily, *bibulous*; *im-bū-o* (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. 309. *ποι-μήν*, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. 310. pu; pu; ποι; pu; cleanse, purify.

ποι-νῆ, a penalty; *ἀ-ποι-va* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

pū-tus, purified, pure; *pū-to*, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; *am-pū-to*, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; *com-pū-to*, to reckon, *compute*; *dē-pū-to*, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; *dis-pū-to*, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; *ex-pū-to*, to prune, consider well, comprehend; *inter-pū-to*, to prune out here and there; *re-pū-to*, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputable*]; *pū-tamen*, prunings, waste; *pū-tator*,

a pruner; **pū-rus**, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus**, unclean, *impure*; **pū-ri-fico** (*purus, facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; **pū-rītas**, cleanliness, *purity*; **purgō** (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum, ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; **ex-purgō**, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio**, a cleansing, *purgation*; **pur-gātor**, a cleanser; **pur-gatorius**, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; †**poena**, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; **im-pūnitas**, *impunity*; **pae-niteo** (less correctly *poe-niteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nitēt** (less correctly *poenitēt*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., repent; **pae-nitentia**, *repentance, penitence*.

^{311.} **311.** This group is related to No. 304.

πόλι-ς, a city; **πολί-της**, a citizen; **πολιτεία**, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy, police*]; **πολιτικός**, civil, *political*, [*politic, politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (*μήτηρ, πόλις*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; **κοσμοπολίτης** (*κόσμος* [world], **πολίτης**), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

^{312.} **312.** **par, pal; par; πλε; ple;** fill (connected with No. 304).

πολύ-ς (by stem *πολλο-*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *poly-syllable*]; **πλε-ί-wv**, more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλίνv**, besides.

plus (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form *plous* (= *pto[i]os*), more; **plū-rīmus** (= old Latin *pto-irīmus* = *plō-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin *pli-sīmus* (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis**, relating to more than one, *plural*; **plē-rus**, very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

^{313.} **313.** **par; —; πορ; par; πλε; ple;** place, make, perform, do.

ἐ-πορ-or, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πρω-tai**, it has been fated; **πορ-σύνw**, to offer, prepare.

pär-o(?), to prepare (compd. w. ad, com, *prae, re, se*), [*prepare, repair, separate*]; **im-pär-o**(?), [*in, paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pär-iūm**(?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pärus**, quick, speedy; **pro-päro**, to hasten;

pār-io, to bring forth, to produce ; *a-pēr-io* (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open ; *o-pēr-io* (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal ; *pār-ens*, a *parent* ; *par-tūrio* (desid.), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth ; *par-tūritio*, *parturition* ; *vipera* (*vivus, pārio*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper* ; *pars*, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake*, *partial*, *partner*] ; *par-ticūla*, a small part, a *particle* ; *par-ticūlaris*, of or concerning a part, *particular* ; *par-tio*, to divide, (compd. w. *dis*, in) ; *particeps* (*pars, capio*, sharing) ; *particeps* (subst.), a *partaker* ; *participium*, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle* ; *participo*, to share, to *participate* ; *ex-pars* (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of ; *por-tio*, a share, *portion* ; *por-to* (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fero*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs*, *ad*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*, *trans*), [*comport*, *deport*, *deportment*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*] ; *pār-θo* (intrans. form of *pāro*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth ; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear*, appear (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

πόσι-s (for *πότι-s*), a husband ; *πότ-via* (fem.), revered ; *δεσ-πότ-ηs*, a master, a *despot* ; *δέσ-πονια*, mistress ; *δεσ-πόστυος*, of or belonging to the master or lord ; *δεσ-πόζ-ω*, to be lord or master.

pōt-is, powerful, able ; *pōt-ior*, more powerful, preferable ; *pōt-ior*, to become master of, acquire, possess ; *com-pos* (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in ; *impos* (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of ; *possum* (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*] ; *pot-ens*, able, powerful, *potent* ; *pot-entia*, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*] ; *pot-estas*, ability, power ; *ut-pōte*, as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πpa**.

πίμ-πρη-μι (inf. *πιμ-πρά-vai*), to burn ; *πρή-θω*, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, intr. to blow ; *ξ-πρη-σεν* (Hom.), blew, caused to stream ; *πρη-δών*, an *inflammation* ; *πρη-σ-τήρ*, a *flash of lightning*, a *hurricane* ; *πρη-μαίνω*, to blow hard.

316. 316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρω**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

πρό, before; *πρότερος* (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); *πρώτος* (sup. contr. fr. *πρότατος*), first, foremost; *πρόμος*, the foremost man, a chief; *πρύτανis*, a prince, a president; *πρίν* (= *προ-ιν*, *προ-ιον*), before, before that; *πρωΐ*, early, early in the day; *πρώην*, lately, day before yesterday; *πρόσσω*, *πρόσσω*, *πόρσω*, *πόρσω*, *πόρρω*, forwards, far.

prae (= *pra-i*, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **præter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **præ-posterūs**, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; **præ-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *præ*), at hand, ready; **pri-mus**, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *capiro*), first, chief; **principális**, first, *principal*; **principátus**, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium**, a beginning; **pri-or**, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-cus** (for *prius-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tinus** (for *prius-tinus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; **pri-dem**, a long time ago, long since; **pri-die**, on the day before; **pran-díum** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo**, to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus**, that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor**, one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *præ* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prō-pě**, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prō-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proximus** (*proximum*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prōpě-diem**, at an early day, very soon; **prōpě-modum**, **prōpě-mōdo** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prō-pitiüs**, favorable, *propitious*; **prō-pitio**, to *propitiate*; **prō-pinquus**, near, neighboring, related; **prō-pinquitas**, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propiter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprius**(?), one's own, *proper*; **prō-nns**, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; **prūna** (for *provīna*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **por-ro**, forward, further on; **rēciprōcūs**(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317. **$\pi\text{po-}r\acute{\imath}$** ($\pi\text{o-}r\acute{\imath}$), **$\pi\text{p}\acute{\imath}-s$** ($\pi\acute{\imath}-s$), (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; **$\pi\text{poo-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}(v)$** , (adv.), before.

po (old Latin prep. *port*), insep. prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; *polleo* (*po, valeo*), to be strong; *pollieor* (*port, licor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; *pos-sideo* (*port, sedeo*), to be master of, possess; *possido* (causat. of *possideo*), to take possession of; **pō-no** (for *posno, posino*, from *port, sīno*), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. *ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans*), [positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition].

318. **spju, spu; shtīv; πτυ, πντ; spu; spit.**

$\pi\acute{\imath}-w$, to spit; $\pi\acute{\imath}-\alpha\lambda\omega$, spittle; $\pi\bar{\nu}\tau-\iota\zeta\omega$, to spit frequently, spurt; $\psi\acute{\imath}\tau\tau-w$, to spue.

spū-o, to spit, spew, spue, (compd. w. *com, de, ex, in, re*); **spū-tum** (subst.), spit, spittle; **spū-ma**, foam, *spume*; **spu-měus, spu-mědus**, foaming; **spū-mo**, to foam, to cause to foam; **pitu-ita** (*pitu = sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite*.

319. **pu; pu; πυ; pu; rot, stink, be foul.**

$\pi\acute{\imath}-\theta\omega$, to make to rot; $\pi\acute{\imath}-\theta-\mu\omega$, to rot; $\pi\acute{\imath}-\theta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$, putrefaction; $\pi\acute{\imath}-ov$, pus. •

pūs, pus; **pū-rūlentus**, full of pus, *purulent*; **sup-pū-ro** (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate*; **pū-tor**, a stench, rottenness; **pū-teo**, to stink, to be rotten; **pū-tidus**, stinking, rotten; **pū-ter pū-tris**, stinking, rotten; **pū-tridus**, rotten, *putrid*; **pū-treο, to be rotten; pū-tresco** (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; **pūtrefācio**, to make rotten, (pass.) *putrefy*.

320. 320. **pug**; —; πυγή; **pug**; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; πύκτης, πυγμάχος, a boxer; πυγμή, a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. *pū-pug-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; pung-tus, a puncture, a point, [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; pug-io, a dagger; pug-nus, a fist; pug-il, a boxer, *pugilist*; pug-na, a fight, a battle; pug-no, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; pug-nax, fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious*.

321. 321. πῦρ, fire; πῦρ-ερός, burning heat, fever; πυρά, a funeral-pile, a pyre; πυρ-σός, a firebrand; πυρπόλης, flame-colored.

pyr-na, a burning or live coal.

322. 322. **pu**; **pō**, **pu**; —; **pu**; beget.

πῶλος, a foal, a filly, a young animal; πωλῖον (dim.), a pony; ποιέω (?), to make; παις (?), a child, son, daughter; παιδαγωγός (?) (παις, ἀγω), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pū-er, a child, a boy, a girl; pū-ēra, girl; pu-ella (dim. fr. *pū-ēra*), a girl; pū-ērili, childish, *puerile*; pū-eritia, childhood; pū-pus, a boy, a child; pū-pillus (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; pū-pa (puppa), a girl, a doll, a *puppet*; pū-pilla (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; pū-sus, a boy, a little boy; pū-sillus (dim.), very little; pū-sillanimis (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous*; pū-bes, pū-ber, pū-bis, of ripe age, adult; pū-bertas, the age of maturity, *puberty*; pullus, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. 323. **spar**, **sphar**, **spur**, **spal**, **sphal**, **pal**; **sphar**, **sphur**; σπαρ, σπαλ, σταλ; **sper**, **spur**, **pal**, **pul**, **pol**.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρω, ἀ-σπαίρω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; σπείρω, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; σπαράσσω,

to tear, to rend in pieces; πα-σπάλ-η, παυ-πάλ-η, the finest meal; πάλ-η, the finest meal, any fine dust; πάλ-λω, to shake, to quiver, to swing; παλ-άσσω, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; πάλ-ίνω, to strew or sprinkle upon; πάλ-ος, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); παλ-μός, a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [spur]; a-sperm-or (ab, *spernor*), to reject, despise; sprē-tio, contempt; sprē-tor, a despiser; spūr-ius, illegitimate, *spurious*; păl-ěa, chaff; pul-vis, dust; pul-věro, to scatter dust, [pulverize]; pul-verūlentus, full of dust, dusty; pollen, pollis, fine flour, fine dust.

324. svap; svap; ὑπ; sop; sleep.

ὑπ-νος (for σύπ-νος), sleep; ὑπ-νώω, to put to sleep, to sleep; ὑπ-νωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

sōp-or (= svop-or), sleep; sōp-ōrus, causing sleep, *soporiferous*, *soporific*; sōp-io, sōp-ōro, to put to sleep; som-nus (= sop-nus), sleep; som-nium, a dream; som-nio, to dream; som-ni-fer, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; somni-ficōs, causing sleep, *somnific*; somnūlentus, somnōlentus, full of sleep, *somnolent*; in-som-nis, sleepless; in-som-nia, sleeplessness; in-som-nium, a dream, sleeplessness.

325. 325. ὑπέρ, ὑπερ, over; ὑπερθει, from above; ὑπερος, ὑπερον, pestle; ὑπέρα, upper rope.

sūper, above, over; in-sūper, above, moreover; sūpernus, sūperus, upper, celestial, *supernal*; sūpērior, higher, *superior*; suprēmus, highest, *supreme*; summus (from sup-rimus, sup-mus), highest, [summit]; sum-ma (sc. res), the *summit*, the main thing, the *sum*; sūprā, above, before; sūp-ēro, to go over, to overcome, surpass; sūperbus, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; con-summo, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

326. 326. ὑπά, ὑπαι, under, [up]; ὑπτιος (= supinus), laid back.

sub, under; subter, below, beneath; sūpinus, bent back, upturned, *supine*; sursum (sub-vorsum), from below, upwards, on high.

B

b; b; β; b. The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.
† *barbärus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman);
balbus, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.
328. *βληχή*, a bleating; *βληχ-ás*, a bleating sheep; *βληχάομαι*, to bleat.
balo, to bleat; *balatus*, a bleating.
329. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.
bulbus, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbosus*, *bulbous*.
330. *βραχ-*, *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.
βραχ-ύς, short; *βράχ-εα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness;
βραχ-ύνω, to abridge, shorten.

Φ

bh; bh; φ; f and (in the middle of a word) **b.**

331. *αρβή*, *rabh*, *labh*; *rabh*; *ἀλφ-*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *ἀλφ-* is probably akin to *λαβ-*, *λαφ-*.
ἀλφ-άνω, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἀλφ-εσίβους*, bringing in oxen; *ἀλφ-ή*, *ἀλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.
lāb-or, *lāb-os*, *labor*; *lāb-ōrō*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. ad., e, in), [*elaborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.
332. *ἀλφός*, a dull-white leprosy.
albus, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (in ch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albānus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-αμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; am-plus (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample*; am-plio, to enlarge; am-plifico, to enlarge, *amplify*; annus (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; annus, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; biennis, biennalis, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; biennium, a period of two years; triennium, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; annalis, relating to the year or age; annales (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; anniversarius (*annus, verno*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; annona, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; annosus, of many years, old; perennis (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; sollemnus (less correctly *solemnis*, *sollennis*, *solemnis*, *sollempnis*), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; anulus, a ring; annularis, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; omnis (?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. ἀμφω, both; ἀμφό-τερος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, *both*.

335. nabh; nabh; νέφ; neb, nub; veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νέφ-έλη, a cloud; συν-νέφ-έω, to collect clouds; συν-νέφ-ει, συν-νέ-νοφ-ε, it is cloudy; νέφ-βομαι, to be clouded over. neb-yla, a mist, [*nebular*]; neb-ylōsus, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; nūb-es, nūb-is, a cloud; nūb-ilus, cloudy; nūb-ilum, a cloudy sky; nūb-ylo, to be cloudy; nūb-o, to cover, to veil, to marry; nūb-īlis, marriageable; nup-ta, a bride; nup-tiae, marriage, *nuptials*; co-nūb-iūm (less correctly *connūbium*), marriage; co-nūb-iālis (less correctly *con-nūb-ialis*), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. 336. ὁρφ-ανό-ς, *orphaned*, [orphan]; ὁρφ-ανίζω, to make orphan; ὁρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὁρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; orb-us, bereaved; orb-itās, orbītūdo, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. 337. ροφ-έω, ρυφ-έω, ροφ-άνω, to sup greedily up; ρόμ-μα, ρόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ροπ-τός, to be supped up.
sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [absorb]; sorb-illo (dim.), to sip; sorb-ītio, a drinking, a drink.

338. 338. Greek rt. φ. νφ-ή, a weaving, a web; νφ-ος, a web; νφ-αίνω, νφ-άω, to weave.

339. 339. bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. φα. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [phonics, phonetic, phonography, phonology, phonotype, -phone in compounds (e.g., telephone, from τῆλε, far off, and φωνή)].

Rt. φαν. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [phenomenon]; φαν-τάζω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, phantom, phantasm, fantasm; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [fantastic]; φαν-τάσια, a making visible, an appearance, [fancy]; φαν-ερός, visible, evident; φαν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. φαF. φά-ε (= φάFε, Hm.), appeared; ιπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-ος, φῶς, φέγγ-ος, light, [photo- in compds., e.g., photograph]; φα-έθω, to shine; Φά-έθων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [phæeton]; φα-έινω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φά-νός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. *fā-ri*), to speak, say, (compd. w. ad, ex, inter, *prae*, *pro*); *af-fā-bilis* (better adf.), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; *prae-fā-tio*, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; *fā-tum*, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; *fā-ma*, report, reputation, *fame*; *in-fā-mia*, *infamy*; *in-fā-mis*, ill spoken of, *infamous*; *in-fā-mo*, to defame; *dif-fā-mo*, to spread abroad, to publish; *fā-mōsus*, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, infamous; *fā-num*, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fanē*; *fā-no*, to dedicate; *fā-nāticus*, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity; enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; *pro-fā-nus* (*pro*, *fānum*, prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholly, not sacred, common, *profane*; *fā-būla*, a story, a *fable*; *fā-bilōsus*, *fabulous*; *fā-cundus*, eloquent; *fā-cundia*, eloquence; *in-fans*, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; *infandus*, unutterable, abominable; *ne-fandus*, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** *fēn-estra*, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** *fas*, that which is right, divine law; *ne-fas*, that which is contrary to divine law; *fas-tus*, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; *nē-fas-tus* (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; *nē-farius*, execrable, *nefarious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** *fāv-illa*, hot cinders or ashes; *fāv-eo* (?), to favor.

Rt. **fa-c.** *fax*, a torch; *fāc-ies*, form, appearance, *face*; *super-fic-ies*, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; *super-fic-iālis*, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; *fāc-ētus*, elegant, polite, *facetious*; *fāc-ēte*, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; *fāc-ētiae*, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** *fāt-eor*, to confess; *con-fit-eor*, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; *pro-fit-eor*, to declare publicly, to *profess*; *in-fit-ior*, not to confess, to deny; *confessio*, a *confession*; *professio*, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; *professor*, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. 340. Greek rt. **φαγ.**
φαγ-εῖν, to eat; **φαγ-άς**, glutton.
341. 341. **bhar**; —; **φαρ**; **for**; bore, pierce, tear.
φάρ-ος, a plough; **φαρ-όω**, to plough; **ἀ-φάρ-ος**, **ἀ-φάρ-ωτος**, unploughed; **φάρ-σος**, a piece cut off or severed; **φάρ-αγξ**, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; **φάρ-υγξ**, the throat.
för-o, to *bore*, to *pierce*, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*];
för-ämen, an opening or aperture produced by *boring*, a hole.
342. 342. —; **bhi**; **φέβ**; —; fear.
φέβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; **φόβ-ος**, flight, panic fear; **φοβ-έω**, to put to flight, to terrify; **φοβ-έομαι**, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; **φοβ-ηρός**, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.
343. 343. Greek rt. **φεν**, **φα**, kill.
Aor. **ἔ-πε-φν-ον**, killed; **φα-τός**, slain; **φόν-ος**, **φον-ή**, murderer; **φον-έύς**, a murderer; **ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της**, man-slaying; **φόν-ιος**, **φοίν-ιος**, bloody.
344. 344. **bhar**; **bhar**; **φαρ**; **fer**; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).
φέρ-ω, **φορ-έω**, to *bear*, [*birth, bairn*]; **φέρ-μα**, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; **φέρ-ετρον**, a bier, a litter; **φαρ-έρπα**, a quiver; **φώρ**, one who carries off, a thief; **φόρ-ος**, that which is brought in, tribute; **φορ-ός**, bearing; **φορ-ά**, a carrying, motion, a load; **φορ-μός**, a basket, a mat; **φόρ-τος**, a load; **φερ-νή**, a dowry.
fér-o, to *bear*, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, référable, référable, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]]; **fer-tus**, **fér-ax**, **fer-tilis**, **fertile**; **fer-tilitas**, **fertility**; **fer-cūlum**, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; **fors**, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; *fors-an* (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), *forsitan* (contr. from *fors sit an*), *fortasse*, *fortassis* (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; *for-tūna* (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; *for-tūtus*, casual, *fortuitous*; *far*, a sort of grain, spelt; *far-rāgo*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; *fär-inā*, meal, flour, *farina*; *für*, a thief; *fur-tum*, theft; *fur-tivus*, stolen, secret, *furtive*; *fur-tim*, by stealth; *für-or*, to steal.

345. 345. *bhal*, *bhla*, *bhlu*; —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ, φλυ, φλυδ, φλυγ; *fia*, *flo*, *flu*, *fle*; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. φλα. ἐκ-φλαίν-ω, to burst or stream forth. Rt. φλαδ. ἔ-φλαδ-ον, rent with a noise; φλασ-μός, empty boasting; πα-φλάξ-ω, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. *fia*. *flo*, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; *flā-tus*, a blowing, a breeze; *flā-men*, a blowing, a blast; *flā-bra*, blasts; *flos*, a flower, [*bloom*]; *flō-reo*, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish*; *flō-resco* (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescenceFlō-ra*, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. φλε. φλέ-ω, to swell, overflow; φλέ-δων, an idle talker; φλήν-ἄφος, idle talk.

c. Rt. φλι. Φλι-ᾶς, son of Dionysus. Rt. φλιδ. φλιδ-άω, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. φλυ. φλύ-ω, φλύ-ζω, to boil over, to overflow with words; φλύ-ος, φλύ-αρος, idle talk; φλυ-ἄρεω, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; φλύ-αξ, a jester. Rt. φλυδ. ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν, to break out (of sores); φλυδ-άω, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. φλυγ. οἰνό-φλυξ, given to drinking wine; φλύκ-τις, φλύκ-τανα, a blister.

Latin rt. *flu*. *flu-o*, to *flow*, to *overflow*, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, reffluent, reflux, superfluous*]; *flu-ito* (freq.), to *flow*, *float*; *flu-ēsco* (inch.),

to become fluid; **flu-men**, a stream, a river; **flu-īdus**, flowing, **fluid**; **fluo-tus**, a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluo-tuo**, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; **fluv-iūs**, a river, [*flue*]; **flux-us**, flowing, loose, careless; **flux-uā** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. ad. de); **fle-tus**, a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι.** φλοί-ω, to burst out, to swell; φλοι-ός, φλοι-ός, the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ.** φλοιδ-έω, to have an excess of moisture; φλοισ-βος, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. **346. bhark, bhrak ; — ; фрак ; farc, frequ ;** press hard, shut up fast, cram.

φράσσ-ω, to fence in, to secure; φράγ-μα, a fence, protection; φραγ-μός, a shutting up, a fence; δρύ-φακ-τος (*δρύ-φρακ-τος*), a partition.

farc-io, to stuff; con-fero-io, to stuff or cram together; con-fer-tus, pressed close, crowded; re-fer-io, to fill up, to cram; rō-fer-tus, stuffed, crammed; frequ-ens, repeated, *frequent*; frequ-ento, to visit frequently, to repeat; frequ-entia, a throng.

347. **347. φράτρα, φράτρη, φρήτρη, φράτρια,** a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; φράτηρ, φράτωρ, a member of a φράτρα; φρατρ-ίζω, φρατρι-άζω, to belong to the same φράτρα.

frā-ter, a brother; frā-ternus, brotherly, *fraternal*; frā-ternitas, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

348. **348. bhu ; bhū ; fu, fo, fe ;** grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; φύ-ομαι (pass.), **to grow**, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; φυ-ή, growth; φύ-σις, nature; φύ-σικός, natural, *physical*, [*physics, physic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]]; φύ-μα, a growth; φυ-τός, shaped by nature, fruitful; φύ-τεύω, to plant, to beget; φύ-λον, φύ-λή, a race, a clan; φί-τῦμα (= φύ-τῦμα) (poet. φί-τν), a shoot, a scion; φί-τνω (= φύ-τνω), to plant, to beget; φύ-τνομαι (mid.), to bear.

fu-ām, fu-ās, fu-āt, fu-ant, for *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, *sint*; fu-I, I have been; fū-tū-rūs, about to be, *future*; fō-rēm, fō-rēs, fō-rēt, fō-rent, for *essem*, *esses*, *esset*, *essent*; fō-rē, for *futurus esse*; fē-tus, *foe-tus*, a bearing, offspring, fruit; fē-to, *foe-to*, to breed; ef-fē-tus, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; fē-cundus, fruitful; fē-cunditas, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; fē-cundo, to make fruitful, to *fecundate*; fē-līx, fruitful, favorable, happy; fē-līcitas, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; fē-līciter, fruitfully, happily; fae-num (less correctly fē-num), hay; fae-nus (less correctly fē-nus), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; fae-nēror (less correctly fēn, foen), to lend on interest; fae-nērator (less correctly fēn, foen), a money-lender.

349. 349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ιον), a leaf.

fōlīum, a leaf, [*foliage*, *foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

N

n; n; v; n.

350. 350. an; an; av; an; breathe, blow.

āv-ēmos, wind.

ān-imā, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; ān-imus, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), the mind; ān-imō, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; ex-ān-imō, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; ān-imātio, a quickening, [*animation*]; ān-imatus, *animated*; ān-imōsus (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; ān-imōsus (fr. *animus*), full of courage; ān-imōsitas, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; ān-imāl, a living being, an *animal*.

351. **ἀν-**, **ἀν-**, **ἀ-**, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; **ἀνεν-**, without.

in-, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; **in-τολέραβιλις**, unbearable, *intolerable*.

352. **ἀνά**, up, upon, *on*; **ἀνω** (adv.), up, upward.

an-hēlo (*an, halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. **γένυς**, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; **γέν-ειον**, the chin; **γνάθος**, **γναθ-μός**, the jaw, an edge.

gēn-a, a cheek (more freq. in pl. **gēn-ae**, the cheeks).

354. **nak**; **naç**; **ἴνεκ** (the initial *e* is a vowel prefix); **nac**; reach, obtain, carry away.

ἥνεχ-θην, **ἐν-ήνοχ-α**, **ἥνεγκ-ον**, **ἥνεγκ-α**, carry; **δουρ-ηνεκ-ές**, a spear's throw or distance off; **δι-ηνεκ-ής**, continuous; **ποδ-ηνεκ-ής**, reaching down to the foot; **ἥνεκ-ής**, bearing onward, far-stretching.

nano-i-so-or (pf. pt. **nac-tus**), to obtain, to find.

355. **ἐν** (poet. **ἐνί**, **εἰν**, **εἰνί**), in, (in some dialects, also) into; **εἰς**, **ἐς**, (= **ἐν-ις**, **ἐν-ς**), into, to; **ἐν-τός**, **ἐν-δον**, within; **εἰσ-ω**, **ἔσ-ω** (= **ἐν-σω**), adv., to within, into, within; **ἐν-εποι** (= Lat. *inferi*), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); **ἐνέρ-θε**, from beneath, beneath; **ὑπ-ένερθε**, beneath; **ἐνέρ-τερος**, deeper; **ἐν-τερον** (usu. in pl. **ἐν-τερα**), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

in (old form *endō*, *indū*), *in*, into; *in-ter*, between, among, [*under*]; *interim*, adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *intēra*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, adv. (contr. from *intēro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-tēriōr*, inner, *interior*; *in-tēmus*, inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestinus*, internal, *intestine*.

356. ἑνέα, nine; ἑνατος, ἑννατος, (poet. εἴνατος), ninth; ἑνάκις, ἑνάκις, nine times; ἑνακόσιοι, ἑννακόσιοι, nine hundred; ἑνεγήκοντα (Hom. ἑννήκοντα), ninety.

nōvem, nine; nōnus (for novenus, fr. novem), the ninth; nōnānus, of or belonging to the ninth legion; nōvies, noviens, nine times; nōnāginta, ninety; non-genti, nine hundred; Nōvember, the ninth month of the old Roman year, November; Nōnae, the Nones, the ninth day before the Ides; nōvendialis, that lasts nine days; nundīnae (sing. nundīna), the ninth day.

357. ἐνο-, ἐνη, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sēn-ex, old; sēn-iōr, older, [senior, sire, sir]; sēn-ex (subst.), an aged person; sēn-ectus (adj.), aged, very old; sēn-ecta, sēn-ectus, old age; sēn-ilis, of or belonging to old people, senile; sēn-iūm, the feebleness of age; sēn-eo, to be old, to be feeble; sēn-esoo (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. com, in); sēn-ātor, a senator; sēn-ātus, the council of the elders, the Senate.

358. ma, ma-d, ma-dh, ma-n, mna; man; μεν, μαν; man, men.

The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (a) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (b) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-ω, to remain; μέ-μον-α (pl. μέμαρτεν), to wish, to strive; μέν-ος, might, strength, spirit, courage; Μέν-τωρ, Mentor, [mentor]; Μέν-της; Ἄγα-μέμνων; μαίν-ομαι, to rage, to rave; μαν-ία, madness, mania, [maniac]; μάν-τις, one who divines, a seer; μῆν-ις, wrath. St. μνδ. μέ-μνη-μα, to remember; μνά-ομαι, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; μνησ-τήρ, μηνσ-τής, a wooer, a suitor; μνησ-τεύω, to woo; μι-μνή-σκω, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); μνή-μη, μνη-μοσύνη, memory, [mnemonic]. St. μαθ. μαθ-άνω (2 aor. ξ-μαθ-ον), to learn; μαθ-ηματικός, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. mathematical; ή μαθ-ηματική (with or without ἐπιστήμη), mathematics. St. μηνυ. μηνύ-ω, to reveal, inform.

mān-eō, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; man-sīto (freq.), to remain, to dwell; man-sio, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; mē-mīn-i, to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; com-mēmīni, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; com-min-iscor, to devise something by careful thought; re-min-iscor, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; com-men-tum, an invention, a contrivance; com-men-tor, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; com-men-tārius, com-men-tārium, a note-book, a *commentary*; men-tio, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; Min-erva, *Minerva*; mens, the *mind*, [*mental*]; a-mens, out of one's senses, frantic; de-mens, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; vēhē-mens, vē-mens, (vē, mens), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; men-tior, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); men-dax, given to lying, *mendacious*; mōn-ēō, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; mon-ītor, one who reminds, a *monitor*; ad-mon-itio, a reminding, an *admonition*; mōn-ītus, a reminding, warning; mōn-īmentum (mōn-īmentum), a memorial, a *monument*; mon-strum, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; mon-stro, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; Mōn-ēta, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; mōn-ēta, the place for coining money, the *mint, money*, [*mone-tary*]; mēd-eor, to heal, to restore; mēd-īous, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; mēd-īous (subst.), a physician; mēd-īco, to heal; mēd-īcīnus, of or pertaining to a physician; mēd-īcīna, the healing art, *medicine*; rē-mēd-iūm, a *remedy, a relief*; mēd-ītor, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. 369. vāv̄s, a ship; vav̄-rīs, a sailor; vav̄-rūkōs, of or for a ship, *nautical*; vav̄-rīa, vav̄-σīa, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

nāvis, a ship; nāvālis, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; nau-ta (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. nāvīta), a sailor; nāvīgo (nāvis,

ago), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. **nam**; —; **vēμ**; **nem**, **num**; allot, number, pasture.

véμ-ω, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; *vōμ-áω*, to distribute, to govern; *véμ-ησις*, a distribution; *vōμ-ή*, a pasture, distribution; *vēμ-έτωρ*, a dispenser of rights; *vōμ-εύς*, a shepherd, a distributer; *véμ-εσίς*, righteous indignation, resentment; *Néμ-εσίς*, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; *vēμ-εσάω*, *vēμ-εσσάω*, to feel righteous indignation; *vēμ-εσζομαι*, to be wroth with; *vōμ-ος*, custom, law; *vōμ-ίω*, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; *vōμ-ιμα*, a custom, the current coin; *véμ-ος*, a wooded pasture or glade; *Nēμ-έα*, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; *vōμ-ός*, a pasture, a dwelling.

nūm-ĕrus, a *number*; **nūm-ĕrōsus**, *numerous*; **nūm-ĕro**, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, re, trans), [*numerate, enumerate*]; **nūm-ĕrator**, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; **nummus**, **numus**, a piece of money, money; **nummārius**, **numārius**, of or belonging to money; **nēm-us**, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. **—**; **nas**; **vēσ**; —; go, return.

vé-ομαι, to go or come; *vīσ-σομαι*, to go; *vōσ-tōs*, a return home; *vōσ-téω*, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

vē-os (*veF-os*), young, *new*; *ve-ós*, *vei-ós*, (new land), fallow land; *ve-ăpós*, young, new; *ve-avías*, a youth; *ve-oσσós*, a young bird, a young animal; *ve-orría*, *ve-οσσία*, a nest; *ve-oχμós*, new; *ve-βpós*, a fawn; *ve-aros*, the last, the latest; *ve-worí*, lately; *vei-aipă*, the latter, the lower; *Né-aupa*, the Younger.

nōvus, *new*; *nōv-ellus* (dim.), new, [*novel*]; *nōv-ītas*, newness; *nōv-ālis*, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; *nōv-o*, to make anew, (compd. w. in, re), [*renovate*]; *dē-nō* (contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; *nū-per* (for

novum-per), newly, lately; *nōv-erca* (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; *nōv-ācīla*, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. 363. *νεῦπορ*, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *νευρά*, a bow-string.

nervus, a sinew, nerve; *nervōsus*, sinewy, *nervous*; *ē-nervis* (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; *ē-nervo*, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. 364. *sna*; *nah*; *νε*; *ne*; spin.

νέ-ω, *νήθω*, to spin; *νῆμα*, yarn, thread; *νῆσις*, spinning; *νῆτρον*, a spindle.

ne-o, to spin, (compd. w. per, re), [*needle, net*]; *nē-tus*, a thread, yarn.

365. 365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

νη-, insep. privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

nē (old form *nei*, *nī*), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; *-nē*, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; *nē*, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., *nē-que* (= *nec*), *nē-fas*; *neo-nē*, or not; *nī-si* (= *si*, *ni*), if not, unless; *nī-mīrum*, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; *nōn* (probably contracted from *ne*, *oenum* or *unum*, old form *nēnum* or *noenum*), not, non- (e.g., non-performance), [*no, none*].

366. 366. *nīg*; —; *νιγ*, *νιβ*; —; wash.

νīζ-ω, *νīπ-τω*, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούμαι* is used of bathing); *χέρ-νιβα* (acc. fr. *χείρ*, *νιζω*), water for washing the hands; *νīπ-τρον*, water for washing.

367. 367. *snigh*; *snih*; *νιφ*; *nig*, *niv* (for *nīgv*); snow.

νιφ-α (acc.), snow; *νιφ-ás*, a snow-flake; *νιφ-ετός*, *νιφ-ετος*, a snow-storm; *νιφ-ει*, *νειφ-ει*, it snows.

nīx (gen. *nīv-is* = *nīgv-is*), snow; *nīv-ēus*, *nīv-ālis*, snowy; *nīv-ōsus*, full of snow; *nīng-it*, *nīngu-it*, it snows.

^{368.} 368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

vūv, now; *vū-v-i* (Att. form of *vūv*, strengthened by -i demonstrative), now, at this moment; *vūv*, *vū* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *vūv*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

num (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; *nun-o* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), now.

^{369.} 369. *nu*; —; *vv*; *nu*; nod.

νεύ-ω, to nod, incline; *νεῦ-μα*, a nod; *νεῦ-σις*, a nodding, inclination; *νευ-στάζω*, *νν-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *νν-στάλος*, drowsy.

-nūo (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to nod; *ab-nūo*, *rē-nūo*, to deny, refuse; *ad-nuo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; *nū-tus*, a *nod*, command, will; *nū-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; *nū-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver; *nū-tatio*, a nodding, *nutation*.

^{370.} 370. *sna*, *snu*; *snu*; *vv*, *σvv*; *na*, *nu*; flow, swim.

νέ-ω (for *σνέω*), to swim; *νεῦ-σις*, a swimming; *νευ-στήρ*, a swimmer; *νά-ω* (for *σνάFω*), to flow; *δέ-να-ος*, ever-flowing.

no, to swim, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, trans); *nā-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, super, trans); *nū-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to nourish; *nū-trix*, a *nurse*, [*nursery*]; *nū-tricius*, *nūtritius*, that nourishes, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*]; *nū-trimentum*, nourishment, *nutriment*.

^{371.} 371. *vōs* (for *σνυσός*), a daughter-in-law.

nīrus (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

^{372.} 372. *na*; —; st. *vv*; —.

vō-i, we two.

nōs, we, us.

373. **οῖνη**, the ace on dice ; **οἶς**, alone, single.

οῖνος (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*] ; **τὸνιο** (subst.), the number one, unity, *union* ; **τίνειο** (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*] ; **τινῆσθαι**, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. **γαν**, **γνα**, **γνο** ; — ; **γνω**, **γνω** ; **γνο** ; perceive, know.

δένομα, (prob. = **δέγνομα**), a name ; **ὄνοματοποίησις**, **ὄνοματοποίητα**, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia* ; **ἀνώνυμος**, **νώνυμος**, nameless ; **ὄνομάζω**, **ὄνομαίνω**, to name.

co-gnō-men, a surname ; **i-gnō-minia**, disgrace, *ignominy* ; **nō-men** (for *gnō-men*), a name, [*noun, nomenclature (cālo, to call)*] ; **nō-minālis**, *nominal* ; **no-minativus**, of or belonging to naming, *nominative* ; **nō-mino**, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. co, de, trans), [*denominate, denomination*].

375. **ὄνυξ**, a claw, a *nail*.

ungu-is, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon ; **ungu-iōtūlus**, (dim.), a little nail of the finger ; **ungū-la**, a hoof, a claw ; **ungū-latus**, having claws or hoofs.

376. **ἀνο-ς**, price of purchase ; **ἀνή**, a purchasing, purchase ; **ἀνέ-ομαι**, to buy.

vēn-us, **vēn-um** (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale ; **vēn-eo** [*venum, eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold ; **vēnālis**, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*] ; **vēn-do** (*venum, do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender, vendor, vendee, vendue*].

M

m ; **m** ; **μ** ; **m**.

377. — ; — ; **ἅμη**, **ἅμη**; **ἅμι** ; like.

ἅμ-a, at the same time ; **ἅμό-s**, one and the same, common ; **ἅμογενής**, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous* ; **ἅμ-o-v**, together ; **ἅμό-θεν**, from the same place ;

ὅμο-στε, to one and the same place; **ὅμο-ιος**, **ὅμο-ῖος**, like; **ὅμοι-ιος**, resembling; **ὅμοιοπάθεια**, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy*, *homoeopathy*]; **ὅμα-λός**, **ὅμα-λής**, even, level; **ὅμα-λίζω**, to make even or level.

similis, like, *similar*; **dis-similis**, unlike, *dissimilar*; **sim-ul** (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; **sim-ultas**, dissension, strife; **sim-ūlo**, **sim-ilo**, to imitate, *simulate*; **dis-sim-ulō**, to *dissemble*, *dissimulate*, conceal; **in-sim-ūlo**, to bring a charge against any one; **sim-ūlātor**, an imitator, a pretender; **similitudo**, resemblance, *similitude*; **sim-ūlācrum**, an image, likeness; **sim-itū**, (old Lat.), at once; **sēm-el**, once; **sem-per** (-per = *πάρα*), ever, always; **sim-plex** (*sim-*, *pllico*), *simple*, uncompounded; **sin-gūli**, one to each, *single*; **sin-gūlāris**, one by one, single, *singular*.

378. **ἀμά-ω**, to cut or reap corn; **ἀμη-τος**, a reaping, a harvest; **ἀμη-τός**, the crop or harvest gathered in; **ἀμαλλα**, **ἀμάλη**, a sheaf.
mē-to, to *mow* or reap; **mes-sis**, a harvest; **mes-sor**, a reaper.

379. **379. mav**; **miiv**; **—**; **mov**; push, push out of place.
ἀ-μείβ-ω (Pind. *ἀμεύω*), to change; **ἀ-μείβ-ομαι**, to change one with another, to reply; **παρ-αμείβ-ω**, to change, pass by, excel; **ἀ-μοιβ-ή**, compensation, change.

mōv-eo, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); **mōbilis** (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable*, *mobile*, [*mob*, *mobility*, *mobilize*, *mutiny*]; **mōmentum** (for *movimentum*), *movement*, *momentum*, a *moment* (of time), *moment*, (importance), [*momentous*, *momen-tary*]; **mō-tio**, a moving, *motion*, a removing, [*emotion*]; **mō-tus**, a moving, motion, disturbance; **com-mō-tio**, a *commotion*; **mū-to** (freq. = *mōrto*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute*, *transmute*]; **mū-tabilis**, *changeable*, *mutable*, [*immutable*]; **mū-tūs**, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

380. **mu**; **mu**; **μυν**; **μυ**; bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; ἀμύν-ομαι, to defend one's self; ἀμύν-τωρ, ἀμύν-τηρ, a helper; ἀμύνα, defence; μύν-η, a pretence.

mū-nis, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nīco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nitas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niōeps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicīplūm**, a free town; **mū-nicīpālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nificus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nēro**, **mū-nēror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnēror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. *circum, com, e, per, prae*); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*munition*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam**; **vam**; **ἐμ**, **Ἐμ**; **vom**; vomit.

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; **ἐμ-eros**, **ἐμ-εσις**, a vomiting; **ἐμ-ετικός**, inducing to vomit, *emetic*.

vōm-o, to *vomit*, (compd. w. *com, e, pro, re*); **vōm-Itō** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-Itus**, **vōm-Itio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμι-, insep. prefix, half-; **ἡμι-στυ**, half.

sēmi-, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-libra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis, tertius*), a *sesterce*, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad**; **mad**; **μαδ**; **mad**; be wet, flow.

μαδ-após, melting away; **μαδ-άω**, to be moist or wet.

măd-eo, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (in ch.), to become moist or wet; **măd-facio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mă-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. **makh**; —; **μαχ**; **mac**; kill, slaughter.

μάχ-ομαι, to fight; **μάχ-η**, battle, [*logomachy*, from λόγος, μάχη]; **μάχ-μος**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχ-aura**, a knife, a sword.

măo-ellum, meat-market; **măo-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. **ma**; **ma**; **με**; **me**; pronom. denoting the first person.

με, ē**με**, me.

me, *me*; **me-us**, my.

386. **ma**, **mi**; **mă**; **με**; **ma**, **me** = *mai*, men; measure.

μέτρον, a measure, *metre* [-meter in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (*θερμός*, μέτρον)]; **μετρικός**, of or for measure or metre, *metrical*; **μέτρως**, within measure, moderate; **μίμησις**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μίμησις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μῖμος**, an imitator.

mă-ta (the measuring thing), the goal; **mă-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mă-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mă-tior**, to measure, mete, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **nī-mis** (*ni-*, *ne-*, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mă-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mă-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānes**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals*, character).

387. **mag, magh; mah; μεγ; mag**; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

μέγ-ας (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; *μεί-ξων* (= *μεγ-ίων*), greater; *μεγ-αλύνω*, to magnify; *μεγ-άιρω*, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; *μέγ-θος*, greatness.

mag-nus, great; *mag-nitudo*, greatness, *magnitude*; *magnanīmus* (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; *mājor* (= *mag-iōr*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; *maj-estas*, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; *māg-is*, in a higher degree, more; *māg-ister*, a master, [*magisterial*]; *māgistratus*, *magistracy*, *māistrate*; *māg-istēro*, *māg-istro*, to rule; *mālo* (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. **smi; smi; με; mī**; smile, wonder.

μει-δος, *μει-δημα*, a smile; *μει-δάω*, *μει-διάω*, to *smile*.

mī-ror (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. ad. e); *mī-rabilis*, wonderful, *admirable*; *mī-racūlum*, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; *mī-rus*, wonderful; *ni-mī-rum* (*ni*, *ne*, *mirum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. **marl; mard** (for *marl*); *μελλ, μελ*; —; mild.

μειλ-ια, soothing things, propitiations; *μειλ-ιχος*, gentle, kind; *μειλ-ιχως*, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; *μειλ-ιχ'α*, gentleness, kindness; *μειλ-ισσω*, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. **μέλι**, honey; *μελί-φρων* (*φρήν*), sweet to the mind, delicious; *μέλισσă*, a bee.

mel (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; *mellifluus* (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

391. **smar; smar; μερ, μερ; mor**; keep in mind.

μέρ-μηρ-α, *μέρ-ιμνα*, care, anxious thought; *μερ-μάρω*, *μερ-μηρ-ίζω*, to be full of cares; *μέρ-μερα ἔργα*, warlike deeds; *μέρ-μερ-ος*, peevish, baneful; *μάρ-τυς*, *μάρ-τυρ*, a witness, (later) a

martyr; *μαρτυρίου*, a testimony, proof; *μαρτυρομαι*, to call to witness.

mĕ-mor, mindful of, remembering; **mĕ-mĕr-ia**, *memory*; **mĕ-mĕr-iālis**, *memorial*; **mĕ-mĕr-o**, to remind of, to relate; **com-mĕmĕro**, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; **mĕ-mĕr-ābilis**, *memorable*; **mĕ-mĕr-īter**, from memory, accurately; **mĕr-a**, a delay; **mĕr-or**, to delay, (compd. w. com, de, in, re), [*demur, demurrage*].

392. **mar**; —; **μερ**; **mer**; measure out, distribute to.

μείρ-ομαι, (*ἐμ-μορ-α, ἐ-μερ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; **μέρ-ος**, **μέρ-ις**, a part, share; **μερ-ίζω**, to divide; **μόρ-ος**, fate, destiny; **μοῖρ-α**, part, share, destiny, one's due; **μόρ-α**, a division (of the Spartan army); **μόρ-σιμος**, appointed by fate.

mĕr-eo, **mĕr-eor** (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, earn, obtain, (compd. w. de, e, pro); **mĕr-ītum**, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; **merx**, (the gainful thing), merchandise; **com-mer-cium**, *commerce*; **mer-c-ēs**, hire, pay, recompense; **mer-c-or**, to trade, (compd. w. com, e, prae); **mer-cans** (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; **mer-cans** (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant, merchandise*]; **mer-c-ātor**, a merchant; **mer-c-ēnārius**, **mer-c-ēnnārius** (in old MSS.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. **mar**; **mar**; **μερ**, **μορ**, **μαρ**, **μρο**; **mĕr**, **mar-c**; waste away, die.

βροτός, *μορτός*, mortal; *ἀ-μβροτός* (*ἀ-μβρόσ-ιος*), immortal; *ἀ-μβροσ-ία*, ambrosia, the food of the gods; *μαρ-άνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός*, *μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

mĕr-iōr, to die, (compd. w. de, e, in, inter, prae); **mors**, death, [*murder, mortify*]; **mor-tālis**, mortal; **mor-bus**, a sickness, disease; **mor-bidus**, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; **mar-c-eo**, to wither, to be feeble; **mar-c-esco** (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. **mad**; **madhjas**; **μεθ**; **med**, **mid**; middle.

μέσσος (= *μεθ-jos*), *μέρος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεσσ-ηγγύ(ς)*, *μεσ-ηγγύ(ς)*, between.

měd-i-us, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; měd-i-um, *the middle*, *a medium*; měd-io, *to divide in the middle*, *to be in the middle*, [*mediate*]; med-i-ator, *a mediator*; měd-i-o-cris, *middling*, *ordinary*, *mediocre*; di-mid-i-us (*dis*, *midius*), *half*; di-mid-io, *to divide into halves*, *to halve*; mědi-terraneus (*medius*, *terra*), *midland*, *inland*, *mediterranean*; meri-dies (for *medi-dies*), *mid-day*, *noon*; měridi-anus, *of or belonging to mid-day*, *meridian*; měridion-alis, *southern*, *meridional*.

395. **ma; mā; (st.) μῆνες; men;** measure.

μήν, μῆς, μείς, *a month*; μῆνη, *the moon*; μην-ιαῖος, *monthly*.

mens-is, *a month*; -mestrīs, (= *mensitris*); bi-mes-tris, *of two months duration*; tri-mes-tris, *of three months*; mens-truus, *monthly*, *menstrual*.

396. **ma; mā; ma, μη; ma;** measure, fashion, make.

μήτ-ηρ, μά-τηρ, *a mother*; μα-ia, *good mother*.

mā-ter, *a mother*; mā-ternus, *maternal*; mā-trimōnium, *marriage*, *matrimony*; mā-trōna, *a married woman*, *wife*, [*matron*]; mā-trix, *a breeding-animal*, *a public register*; mā-tricula (dim.), *a public register*, [*matriculate*]; mā-teria, mā-teries, *matter*, *materials*, *wood*; mā-teriālis, *of or belonging to matter*, *material*.

397. **mix; miç; μιγ; misc; mix.**

μίσγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, *to mix*; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, *confusedly*; μιγ-ás, *mixed pell-mell*; μίξ-ις, *a mixing*.

misō-eo, *to mix*, *mingle*, (compd. w. ad. com, inter, re); miso-ellus, *mixed*; miso-ellaneus, *mixed*, *miscellaneous*; mis-tio, mix-tio, mis-tura, mix-tura, *a mixing*, *a mixture*; prō-miso-uus, *mixed*, *promiscuous*.

398. **ma, mi; mi; μιν, με; man, min, men;** diminish.

μιν-θω, *to make less*, *become less*, *perish*; μιν-νυθω, *a little*, *a short time*; μιν-νυθάδιος, *short-lived*; με-ιων, *less*; με-ιώω, *to diminish*.

man-cus, maimed ; **men-da**, **men-dum**, a fault, a defect ; **men-dēsus**, full of faults, faulty ; **ē-men-do**, to *amend*, *emend*, *mend* ; **men-dicus**, beggarly ; **men-dicus**, a beggar, a *mendicant* ; **men-dico**, **men-dicor**, to beg ; **mīn-uo**, to diminish, (compd. w. com, de, di, in), [*diminish*, *mince*] ; **mīn-ūtus**, small, *minute* ; **mīn-ūtum**, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*] ; **mīn-or**, **mīn-us**, less, [*minor*, *minus*] ; **mīn-imus**, very little, least, [*minimum*, *minim*] ; **mīn-ister**, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending -ter, Gr. -τερ-ος), serving ; **mīn-ister** (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*] ; **mīn-istriūm**, service, *ministry* ; **mīn-istro**, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, *prae*, sub).

399. **μορ-μύρ-ω**, **μυρ-μύρ-ω** (formed by redupl. from **μύρ-ω**), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring ; **mur-mīr-o**, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. **mu**; **mu**; **μν**; **μυ**; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth) ; **μύ-σις**, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.) ; **μν-τύδα**, blindman's-buff ; **μν-ωψ**, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops*, *myope*, *myopy*] ; **μν-χός**, the innermost place or part ; **μν-έω**, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct ; **μνσ-της** (fem. **μνσ-τις**), one initiated ; **μνσ-τήριον**, a *mystery* or secret doctrine ; **μν-άω**, to compress the lips ; **μν-ζω**, to murmur with closed lips, to moan ; **μν-γμός**, a moaning ; **μν-χθζω**, to moan, to sneer ; **μν-κτήρ**, the nose ; **μνν-δός**, **μνδός**, dumb ; **μν-ζω**, to drink with closed lips, to suck in ; **μν-ξάω**, to suck ; **μν-ττός**, **μν-της**, dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute* ; **mū-tesco** (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), **mū-tio**, *muttio*, to *mutter* ; **mu-sso**, **mu-ssito** (intens.), to speak low, to mutter.

401. **mus**; **mush**; **μνσ**; **mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μν-ια (for **μνσ-ια**), a fly.

μν-ся, a fly, [*midge*, *mosquito*, *mosquito*].

402. **mar, mal**; —; **μάλ**; **mol**; rub, grind.

μύλ-η, μύλ-os, a mill, a millstone, [*meal*]; **μύλ-ωθρός**, a miller; **μύλ-αι, μύλ-όδοντες, μύλ-ήται**, the molar teeth, the grinders.

mõl-o, to grind; **mõl-a**, a mill, millstone, *meal*; **mol-āris**, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; **im-mõl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. **mus; mush; μυσ; mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

μῦς, a mouse, a muscle (shell-fish).

mus, a mouse; **mus-ōtūs** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-cip-ūla, mus-ɔip-ūlum**, (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. **404.** Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

μωρός, dull, foolish; **μωρία**, folly; **μωρόμαι**, to become dull, be stupefied; **μωραίνω**, to be silly, to be foolish.

mōrus, foolish; **mōrusus**, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. **405. ὄμβρος**, rain; **ὄμβριος**, rainy; **ὄμβρέω**, to rain.

imber, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex**, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. **ἀμός**, raw, fierce; **ἀμότης**, rawness, fierceness.

amārus, bitter.

407. **ἄμος**, the shoulder; **ἄμοπλάτη**, the shoulder-blade.

timērus (incorrectly spelled **hūmērus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

P

r; r; ρ; r (sometimes I).

408. **ar; ar; dr; ar**; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, *ἀρ*, *ἐρ*, *ὸρ*; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *α* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *e* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *o* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ōrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; *ἀρ-μενος*, fitting, fitted or suited; *ἀρ-θρον*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ἀρ-τύω*, to prepare; *ἀρ-τύς*, *ἀρ-θυός*, a bond, friendship; *ἀρ-ιθμός*, a number, a numbering; *ἀρ-ιθμητικός*, of or for numbering; ή *ἀριθμητική* (sc. τέχνη), arithmetic; *ν-ήρ-ιτος*, *ν-ήρ-ιθμος*, *άν-άρ-ιθμος*, countless; *ἀρ-μός*, a joint, the shoulder-joint; *ἀρ-τί*, just, exactly; *ἀρ-τιος*, suitable, exactly fitted; *ἀρ-τίζω*, to prepare; *ἀρ̄-*, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; *ἀρ-έιων*, better; *ἀρ-ιτρος*, best; *ἀρ-έσκω*, to make good, make amends, please; *ἀρ-ετή*, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; *ἀρ-ετάω*, to be fit or proper; *ἐρί-ηρ-ος*, fitting exactly; *ἀρα* (*ἀρ*, *ῥά*), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, arms; *ar-mo*, to arm, [army, armada]; *ar-matūra*, armor, [armature]; *ar-mus*, the shoulder, the arm; *ar-tus*, fitted, close, narrow, severe; *ar-tum*, a narrow place; *ar-te*, closely; *ar-tus*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ar-ticūlus* (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, article; *ar-ticūlo*, to utter distinctly, to articulate; *ars*, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, art, [artist, artisan, artifice, artificer, artificial, artful, artless, artillery]; *in-ers* (in, ars), unskilled in any art, inactive, inert, [inertia]; *sollers*, solers (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], ars), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. **ark** (expanded fr. rt. *ar*); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; *ἀράχ-νη*, a spider, a spider's web; *ἀράχ-νιον*, a spider's web.

arā-nea (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; *arā-neus*, a spider; *arā-neum*, a spider's web.

410. **ar**; —; *ἀρ*; **ar**; move, plough.

ἀρ-όω, to plough; *ἀρ-οτήρ*, a ploughman; *ἀρ-οτος*, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; *ἀρ-οτρον*, a plough; *ἀρ-ούρα*, tilled land.

ἀρ-ο, to plough, [arable]; ἄρ-ἄτορ, a ploughman; ἄρ-ατιο, a ploughing; ἄρ-ἄτρυν, a plough; ἀρ-νυς, ploughed, arable; ἀρ-νυν, an arable field; ἀρ-μεντον (?) , cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. 411. **ar, ra; ar; ēr; ra, re;** move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)
 ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; ἀλι-ήρ-ης, sweeping the sea; τρι-ήρ-ης, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς, a ship of burden with fifty oars; ἐρ-έ-της, a rower; ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; εἰρ-εσία, ἐρ-εσία, a rowing, a crew; ἐρ-έσσω, to row; ἐρ-ετμόν, an oar.

rā-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; **rē-mus**, an *oar*, [rudder]; **rē-mi-gium**, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; **tri-rē-mis** (adj.), having three banks of oars; **tri-rē-mis** (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme*.

412. 412. **var; —; ēr, Fēr; ver; speak.**

εἰρ-ω, to say, (ἐρ-ώ, εἰρ-ηκα [for ἵ-Ἐρη-κα], ἐρρήθην, ῥη-τός [for Φρη-τός]); ῥη-τωρ, a public speaker; ῥη-τορικός, rhetorical; ἡ ῥη-τορική (sc. τέχνη), rhetoric; ῥη-τρα, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; ῥη-μα, a word; ῥη-σις, a speaking, speech; εἰρήνη, peace.

ver-bum, a *word*, a *verb*; **ver-bālis**, *verbal*; **ver-bōsus**, full of words, *verbose*; **ad-verbium**, an *adverb*; **prōverbium** (*pro, ver-bum*), a *proverb*.

413. 413. **var; —; —; —; cover.**

εἰρ-ος, ἐρ-ιο-ν, wool; ἐρ-ίν-εος, ἐρεοῦς, woollen.

vell-us, a *fleece*, *wool*; **vill-us**, shaggy hair.

414. 414. **ar; ar; ór; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise.** (Cf. No. 408.)

ὅρ-νυμ, ὅρ-ἴνω, ὅρ-οθύνω, to stir up, excite, arouse; ὅρ-ούω, to rise and rush violently on or forward; ἀν-ορ-ούω, to start up; οὐρ-ον, a boundary; δίσκ-ουρ-ον (pl.), a quoit's cast.

dr-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); **or-tus**, a rising, origin,

birth; **abortus**, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion*; ὁρ-iens, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; ὁρ-ientalis, *oriental*; ὁρ-igo, birth, origin, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*]; ὁρ-iginālis, primitive, *original*.

415. **415. var**; —; ὄρος, *Fop*; **ver**; be watchful, wary.

ὄρομαι, to watch; οὐρός, a watcher, guardian; ἐπί-ουρος, a guardian; φρουρός (*προ-ορός*), a watcher; φρουρά, a looking out, a watch, guard; τιμά-ορος, τιμωρός, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; πυλα-ωρός, πυλωρός, a gate-keeper; θυρ-ωρός, a door-keeper; ὡρα, care, heed; ὄράω, to see; ὄρα-μα, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πᾶν*, all)]; ἀ-όρατος, invisible.

ᴠ̄reor, to reverence, to fear; r̄e-ᴠ̄r-eor, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*]; ὕρ-θενδος, feeling shame, modest.

416. **416. ὄρ-μή**. 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; ὄρ-μάω, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; ἀφ-օρ-μή, ὄρ-μητήριον, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. **417. ὥρυ-ή**, **ὥρυθμός**, a howling, a roaring.

r̄ūg-io, to roar, to bellow; r̄ūg-ītus, a roaring.

418. **var**; **var**; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανός (*ώρ-ανός*, ὄρ-ανός), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; οὐρ-άνιος, heavenly; Οὐρανίων, the gods.

419. **419. ρύγ-ος**, frost, cold; ρύγ-ιον, more frosty or cold, more horrible; ρύγ-έω, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; ρύγ-όω, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

frig-us (subst.), cold; **frig-eo**, to stiffen with cold, to be cold; **frig-idus**, cold, *frigid*.

420. **420. ρύζ-α**, a root.

radix, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. **sru; sru; ῥυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro;** flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέω (*ῥεύ-σω*, ἐ-ῥένη-ν), to flow, to run; ῥέος, ῥεῦ-μα, ῥο-ή, a stream; ῥῦ-σις, ῥεῦ-σις, a flowing; ῥῦτός, flowing; ῥευστός, made to flow, fluctuating; ῥείθρον, ῥέ-εθρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ῥύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ῥύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ῥυθμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root ῥυ comes the stem ῥω. ῥώ-ουμαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ῥώννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ῥώ-μη, strength, force; ῥώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ῥω-ή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ῥω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srov-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. **svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἐρ, ἐρ, σερ, ερ, ἐρ; ser, sare, sor;** swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σειρ-ά, a rope; ὁρ-μος, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = ἐρ-μα, ear-ring; (*ὅρμος*, with the second signification, is by some referred to *ὅρμα*, No. 416); ὁρ-μαθός, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); ὁρ-μία, a fishing-line; ἐρ-μα, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); ἐρ-μα, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); εἰρ-ω (simple verb rare; compds. w. ἀν-, δι-, εν-, ἔξ, σύν), to fasten together in rows, to string; εἰρ-μός, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); εἰρ-επος, bondage; ἀειρ-ω [Ionic], (Att. αἴρ-ω, Aeol. ἀέρρω), to raise, to lift; ἀρ, a hanger, a sword; ἀρ-τήρ, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to; a sword-belt; αἰώρα, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; ἀρ-τάω, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; ἀρ-τάη, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

sér-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; disserto (freq. fr. *disséro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; in-ser-to (freq. fr. *inséro*), to put into, to insert; ser-mo (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; ser-tum (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; sér-ies, a row, succession, *series*; rē-te (= *sre-te*), a net; rē-ticulūm (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; rē-ticulatus, made like a net, *reticulated*; circum-rētio, to enclose with a net, ensnare; ir-rētio, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; sér-a, a bar for fastening doors; ob-sér-o, to bolt, bar, fasten; rē-sér-o, to unlock, unclose, open; ser-vus, slavish; ser-vus, ser-va, a slave, a *servant*; ser-vitium, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; ser-vitūdō, *servitude*; ser-vilis, slavish, *servile*; ser-vio, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); sors(?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*séro* : *sors* = *féro* : *fors*); sor-tio(?), sor-tior(?), to cast or draw lots; con-sors(?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; con-sors(?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; ex-sors(?), without lot, having no share in.

423. *svar*; *svar*; *σὐρ*; *sur*; tune, sound.

σὐρ-γξ, a musical pipe; *σὐρ-ζω*, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; *σὐρ-γυμός*, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; su-sur-rus, a humming, whispering; su-sur-ro, to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. *ὥρα*, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; *ὥρος*, time, a year; *ὥραι*, in season; *ὥριος*, timely, seasonable; *ἄὥρος*, untimely.

hởra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an hour, a season.

425. **ru; ru; ῥυ** (**ω** is here a prefixed vowel); **ru, rau**; sound.
 $\omega\rho\mu\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, howl, roar; $\omega\rho\mu\text{-}\theta\mu\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, a howling, roaring; $\delta\rho\mu\text{-}\mu\gamma\delta\acute{o}\sigma$, a loud noise, din.
rū-mor, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mīfīo** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus, rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

Α

ι; ι; λ; l. **L** is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. **al; —; dλ; al, ol, ul**; grow, make to grow, nourish.
 $\dot{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\alpha\lambda\text{-}\tau\sigma\acute{o}$, insatiable; $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{o}$, a grove; $\text{''}\Lambda\lambda\text{-}\tau\iota\sigma\acute{o}$, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.
al-o, to nourish, support; **al-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-al-esco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **al-imentum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **al-imonium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **al-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **al-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **al-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **al-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titudo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **al-émentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ad-al-eo**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ad-al-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-til-escoens**, **ad-δl-escoens**, growing up; **ad-til-escoens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-δl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-δl-es**, inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-δl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-δl-ētus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. **ἀλλος**, another; **ἀλλως**, otherwise; **ἀλλ-ήλους**, one another; **ἀλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἀλλ-οῖς**, of another kind; **ἀλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἀλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

ali-us, another (of many), other, else; ἄλλο, to another place, elsewhere; ἄλια (sc. via), in another way; ali-as, at another time; ἄλλter, otherwise; ali-bi (contr. fr. aliubi), elsewhere; ali-ēnus, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., alien; ali-ēno, to transfer, alienate; ali-quantus (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; ali-quando, at some time, sometimes; ali-quis (*alius, quis*), some one, something; ali-quot (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; al-ter (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; al-ternus (adj.), alternate, alternative; al-terno, to alternate; al-teroɔr, to dispute, quarrel, altercation; al-tercatio, a dispute, altercation; altēr-ūter, one of two, either; ad-ul-ter (*ad, alter*), an adulterer.

428. 428. γλυκύ-s, sweet; γλυκύ-της, sweetness; γλεῦκ-os, must; ἀγλευκ-ής, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulcis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*

429. 429. var; val; Faλ, Faλ; vol; wind, roll, grind.

ἀλύ-w, to wind, to twist together; εἰλύ-w, to roll, enfold; εἰλν-μa, a wrapper; Ἀλυ-τρον, a cover; Ἄλγξ, a whirling; Ἰλλά-s, a rope; δλοί-τροχοs, δλοί-τροχοs, a rolling stone; δλ-μos, a round stone, a mortar; οὐλαί, coarsely-ground barley; ἀλέω, to grind; ἀλευρον, ἀλείατa, wheaten flour; ἀλέτης, a grinder; ἀλε-τόs, a grinding, meal; ἀλε-τρίβ-avos, a pestle; ἀλο-άw, to thresh; ἀλω-ή, ἀλωs, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; vol-ūto (freq.), to roll; vol-ūbilis, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *volatile*; vol-ūmen, a roll, *volume*.

430. 430. ἔλαιον, olive-oil; ἔλαι-a (Att. ἔλά-a), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

člēn-m, oil, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; Ȑliva, an olive, olive-tree.



431. 431. **ἡλος** (*Felos*), low ground.
valles, vallis, a valley.
432. 432. **ἥλος**, a nail; ἐφ-ἥλο-s, nailed on or to; ἐφ-ἥλό-w, to nail on.
vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; **vallum**, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; **vallo**, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; **inter-vallum**, the space between two palisades, an *interval*.
433. 433. **λας**; **lash**; **λα, λασ**; **las**; wish, long for.
λά-w, to wish; λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, will; λι-λα-ίομαι, to desire earnestly; λε-λίη-μαι (pf.), to strive eagerly; λία-v, very, exceedingly.
las-o-ivus, playful, wanton, *lascivious*, [*lust*].
434. 434. **λαυός**, left, i.e., on the left side.
laeñu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.
435. 435. **λάξ, λάγδην**, with the foot; **λακ-τίζω**, to kick with the heel or foot; **λακ-πάτητος**, trampled on.
calx, the *heel*; **calc-o**, to tread under foot; **circum-caloo**, **circum-culoo**, to trample around; **con-culoo**, to crush or bruise by treading; **de-culoo**, to tread down; **pro-culoo**, to tread down, to despise; **ex-culoo**, to tread out or down; **in-culoo**, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; **oo-culoo**, to trample upon or down; **re-calco**, to tread again, retrace; **calcar**, a spur; **calc-eus**, a shoe; **calo-ύtro**, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrant, recalcitrant*].
436. 436. **λα-ός**, the people; **λά-ῖτον**, **λή-ῖτον**, the town-hall or council-room; **λειτουργός**, (**λέῖτος** or **λεῖτος**, **ἔργον**), a public servant; **λειτ-ουργία**, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; **λειτ-ουργέω**, to perform public duties; **βασιλεύς** (prob. from rt. **βα** and Ionic **λευ** = **λαο**), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **Iu, lav; —; λαF; lu, la;** gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy; λεία, Ion. λητη, Dor. λαία, λητίς, λαΐς, booty; λητζομαι, to seize as booty; λητρις, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; λά-τρις, a hired servant; λα-τρεύω, to work for hire, to serve; λω-ίων (for λω-Φίων), better.

lū-crūm, gain, [lucre]; lū-crōr, to gain; lū-crātīvus, lucrative; lā-tro, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; lā-trōcīnōr, to practise robbery on the highway; lā-trōcīnum, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. • **lap; —; λαπ; lab; lick.**

λάπ-τω, to *lap* with the tongue, to drink; λαφ-ύσσω, to swallow greedily.

lāb-rum, lāb-ia, lāb-ea, lāb-iūm, a lip, [labial, labiate]; lamb-o, to lick, lap, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. **λάχ-νη, soft, woolly hair; λάχ-νος, wool; λαχ-νήεις, woolly, shaggy; λαχ-νέομαι, to grow hairy; λῆ-νος, wool.**

lā-na, wool; lā-nū-go, down; lā-neus, woollen; lā-nicius, woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag, lag; —; λεγ; leg; collect, gather.**

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); λεκ-τός, chosen, spoken; λογ-άς, gathered, chosen; δια-λέγ-ομαι, to converse with, [dialectic, dialectic]; διάλογος, a conversation, dialogue; κατα-λέγ-ω, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; συλ-λογ-ή, a collecting, levying; ἐκ-λογ-ή, a picking out, election, selection; λόγ-ος, a word, speech, reason, [logarithm (λόγος, ἀριθμός), logic, logomachy (λόγος, μάχη), -logy in compds., e.g., geology (γῆ, λόγος)]; λέξ-ις, a speaking, speech; λογ-ίζομαι, to reckon, to consider, [syllogize, syllogism].

lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [lecture, collect, elect, select]; di-lēg-o (dis, lēgo), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; intellēgo, less correctly

intelligo, [*inter, lego*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; **neg-lēg-o**, less correctly **neg-lig-o**, **neo-lēg-o**, [*nec, lego*], (not to gather), to *neglect*, to slight; **rē-lēg-o**, to collect again, go over again, read again; **leo-tio**, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; **leo-tor**, a reader; **legibilis**, *legible*; **lēg-io**, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; **lēg-ionarius**, *legionary*; **di-lig-ens** (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; **neg-lēg-ens**, **neg-lig-ens**, heedless, *negligent*; **ē-lēg-ans** (another form of *eligens*), luxurious, *elegant*; **rē-lig-io**, in poetry also *rel-lig-io* (by some authorities derived from *religare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; **col-lēg-a**, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; **col-lēg-iūm**, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; **legūmen**, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; **leo-tus**, a reading; **stipel-lex** (*supcr, lego*), household utensils, furniture; **lig-num**, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. **441. li**; —; **λει**; **lev**; smooth, polish.

λεῖ-os, *λευ-pós*, smooth, even, level; **λει-ότης**, smoothness; **λει-άνω**, **λει-άνω**, to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; **lēv-itās**, smoothness; **lēv-o**, to smooth, to polish; **lēv-igo**, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. **442. lak**; —; —; —; bend.

λέχ-ριος, slanting, crosswise; **λέχ-ρις** (adv.), slanting, crosswise; **λοξ-ός**, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lio-inus, bent or turned upward; **obliquus**, slanting, *oblique*; **obliquo**, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; **li-mus**, side-long, aslant; **li-men**, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; **ē-li-mīno**, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; **sub-li-mis** (etym. dub., perhaps *sub*, *limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub*, *lēvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; **li-mes**, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; **li-mīto**, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; *lux-us* (adj.), dislocated; *lux-um*, *lux-us*, a dislocation; *lux-o*, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

^{443.} **ri, II, IIb; —; λιβ; ri, II, IIb.** From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λείβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; λοιβ-ή, a drink-offering; λάψ, λύβ-ás, λιβ-os, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; λιβ-ρós, wet; λείβ-ηθρον, a wet country or place; λιβ-άδιον, a small stream, a wet place; λιμ-νη, a pool; λι-μήν, a harbor; λει-μών, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

ri-vus, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; *ri-vulus* (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; *ri-váli*s (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; *ri-váli*s (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; *ri-váli*s, a competitor in love, a *rival*; *ri-vo*, to lead or draw off; *de-ri-vo*, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; *cor-ri-vo*, to conduct streams of water together; *li-no*, *li-nio*, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); *li-tus*, *li-tura*, a smearing, anointing; *li-ni-men-tum*, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; *li-tus*, the sea-shore; *littéra* (less correctly *litera*), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); *litterális*, *literális*, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; *litteratura*, *literatura*, philology, *literature*; *oblittero*, *oblitero*, to blot out, *obliterate*; *de-le-o*, to destroy; *lib-o*, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); *lib-atio*, a *libation*; *lib-um*, *lib-us*, a consecrated cake, a cake; *de-lib-u*o, to besmear, anoint; *Lib-er*, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

^{444.} **λινο-ν**, anything made of flax, linen; *λíneos* (adj.), of flax, linen.

lin-um, flax, *linen*; *lin-eus* (adj.), of flax, of linen; *lin-ea*, a linen thread, a *line*; *lin-eáris*, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; *lin-eális*, consisting of lines, *lineal*; *lin-eámentum*, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-lin-eō**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **lin-teus**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. **λίς, λέων, leo;** **λέαινα, lioness.**
leo, lion.

446. **λί-ς** (st. *λιτ*), smooth; **λιτ-ός**, smooth, plain; **λισσό-ς, λισ-πος, λισ-φος**, smooth; **λισ-τρον, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade;** **γλω-ός**, sticky oil; **γλί-α, γλω-ά**, glue.

†**glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; **glu-ten, glū-tinum, glue**; **glu-tino**, to glue, (compd. w. ad. com, de, re).

447. **lubh ; lubh ; λεφ ; lib, lub**; desire, long for.

λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; **λεψ**, a longing.

lib-et, lib-et, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lib-eo, lib-eo**, to please; **pro-lib-ium**, desire, pleasure; **lib-ido, lib-ido**, desire, passion; **lib-er**, doing as one desires, free; **lib-ero**, to liberate; **lib-eratio, liberation**; **lib-erātor, a liberator**; **lib-ertas, liberty**; **lib-ertus, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter)**; **lib-er-tinus (adj.)**, of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **lib-er-tinus (subst.)**, a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **lib-erālis, of or belonging to freedom, noble, liberal**; **lib-eralitas, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, liberality**.

448. **lu ; lu ; λυ ; lu ; loose, release, ransom.**

λύ-ω, to *loose*, [*lose, -less*]; **λύ-η, λύ-α**, dissolution, separation; **λύ-σις**, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; **λυ-τήρ**, a deliverer; **λύ-τρον**, a ransom.

lū-o, to *loose*, release; **rē-līo**, to redeem; **solvō** (= *se-lu-o*), to *loose*, (compd. w. ab, dis, per, re), [*solve, solution, absolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

449. **Iu**; —; **λυ**, **λο**, **λου**; **Iu**, **Iuv**, **lav**; wash.

λύ-μα, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λοντρόν** (= **λοφετρόν**), a bath; **λοντρήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον**, water that has been used in washing.

lū-o, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lū-tum**, **lū-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lū-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dē-lū-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lūv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lūv-ius**, *alluvial*; **di-lūv-iūm**, **di-lūv-ies**, **di-lūv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lāv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **λώβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-εύω**, to mock; **λω-βητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer. **lab-es**, a spot, a stain.451. **mal**; **mal**; **μελ**; **mal**; be dirty.

μέλ-as, black; **μελ-άνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain.

măl-us, bad; **măl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-*, *mal-*, e.g., *malevolent*, *maltreat*); **măl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **măl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant*, *malign*; **măle-ficio**, to do or act wickedly; **măle-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **măle-dico**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **măle-dictio**, evil-speaking, *malediction*.

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. **M** was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυνθος, lead; *μολ-ύβδανα*, a ball of lead; *μολυβόνς, μολυνθόνς*, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb, plumber, plumbago*]; **plumb-eus**, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. **ul**; **ul**; **āl**; **ul**; howl.

ἀλαλύζω, to cry aloud; *ἀλαλυγή, ἀλαλυγμός*, any loud cry.

ūlūla, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; **ūlūlo**, to howl, to shriek; **ūlūlatus**, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. **oūlē**, hail (a salutation); **ālōbos**, happiness; **ālōtios**, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [save, *salve, salver, salvage, salvation, savior*]; **salv-eo**, to be well; **sāl-us**, health, safety; **sāl-ūbris**, healthful, *salubrious*.

455. **σάλ-ος**, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; **σαλ-εύω**, to toss; **σόλ-ος**, a quoit.

sāl-um, the open sea.

456. **σίαλον**, spittle; **σίαλος**, fat, grease.

saliva, spittle, *saliva*.

457. **spal**; **sphal**; **σφαλ**; **fal**; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλω, to make to fall, to mislead; *σφάλμα*, a false step, a fall; *ἀ-σφαλ-ής*, firm, sure; *σφαλ-ερός*, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; **fal-sus**, *false*; **fall-ax**, deceitful, *fallacious*; **fall-acia**, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. **ūlē**, a wood, forest; **ūlētēs**, woody; **ūlēma**, under-wood.

' **silva**, a wood, forest; *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest; **silvōsus**, full of woods, [*ylvan*].

Σ

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, r).

459. **as; as; ἰστ;** es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

εῑ-μί (Aeol. ἐμ-μί = ἵστ-μί), am, ἵστ-τι, is; εὐ-εῑ-τώ (εὖ, εἰμι), well-being; ἔαθλός, good, excellent; ἔδει, good, brave, noble; ἔτεός, true, real; ἔτ-υμος, true; τὸ ἔτ-υμον (as subst.), the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; ἔτυμο-λογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its *etymology*; ἔτ-οιμος, ready, certain, real.

Ὥς, mouth; ὥρο, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [oral]; ὥρα, a speech, *oration*; ὥρατο, a speaker, *orator*; ὥρατο, a divine announcement, an *oracle*; ὥσ-το, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; ὥσ-το, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); ὥσ-κουλατο, a kissing, *osculation*; ὥριφιον (*os, facio*), an opening, *orifice*; ὥριον, a napkin, handkerchief; ὥραμ (prob. from *co = cum, os*), in the presence of; ὥσ-κιτο, ὥσ-κιτο (*os, cito*), to open the mouth wide, to gape; *sum* (= *esum*), am, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum, sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *eram, ero*. *essentia*, the being or *essence* of a thing; *absens, absent*; *praesens, present*; *praesento*, to place before, to present; *repraesento*, to bring before one, to bring back, to *represent*; *sons*, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], guilty, criminal; *insons*, guiltless, innocent; *sontious*, dangerous, serious.

460. **vas**; **vas**; **ἱστε**, **ἵστε**; **ves**; cover around, clothe.

ἐν-νυμη, to clothe; **ἱλ-μα**, a dress, a garment, clothing; **ἱ-μάτιον**, a piece of dress, a cloak; **ἱστ-θύς**, dress, clothing; **ἱ-ἀνός**, a fine robe; **ἱ-ἀνός**, good for wear.

ves-tis, clothing, [vest, vestment, vesture]; **ves-tio**, to clothe, to *vest*, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little *vessel*, [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

ἐσπέρος, evening (subst. and adj.); **ἐσπέρα**, evening; **ἐσπέριος**, **ἐσπεριώς** (adj.), toward evening, western.

vesper, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper*, *vespers*]; **vespēra**, the evening; **vespertinus**, belonging to evening.

462. **sa**; —; **σαο**, **σω**; **sa**; save, safe, whole and sound.

σάο-s, **σώο-**s, **σῶ-**s, safe and sound; **σῶ-κος**, strong; **σώ-ζω** (lengthened from **σά-ω**, **σαό-ω**, **σώ-ω**), to save; **σω-τήρ**, a savior, preserver; **δ-σω-τος**, without salvation, abandoned.

sā-nus, sound, whole, *sane*; **sā-no**, to make sound, heal, restore; **sā-nitas**, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; **in-sā-nus**, unsound in mind, *insane*; **sos-pes** (prob. from **σῶς** and the root *pa*, nourish, or from **σῶς** and *peto*), saving, delivering; **sos-pes** (subst.), a savior, deliverer; **sā-cer**, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum**, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-oro**, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; **con-sē-oro**, to devote, to consecrate; **ex-sē-oror**, to curse, to *execrare*; **ob-sē-oro**, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; **rē-sē-oro**, to beseech again, to free from a curse; **sā-crāmentum**, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; **sā-cerdos**, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio**, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; *sanctio*, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; *sanctifloo* (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. *sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.*

σά-ω, σή-θω, to sift; *σῆ-στρον*, a sieve.

sō-ro (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sā-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); *să-tio*, a sowing, planting; *să-tor*, a sower, planter, father; *in-si-tio*, an ingrafting; *sē-men*, seed; *sē-mīno*, to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; *sē-mīnārium*, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary; *saeculum*, *seculum* (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sēguor*), a race, a generation, an age; *saeculāris*, *seculāris*, of or belonging to a *saeculum*, temporal, *secular*; *Sa-turnus*, (the Sower), *Saturn*; *pro-sāpia*, a stock, race.

464. *στλεγγ-ίς, στελγ-ίς, στεργ-ίς*, iron for rubbing or scraping.

strig-īlis, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. *strag, strang; —; στραγγ* (st.); *strag, strang, strig, string*.

This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

στράγξ, a drop; *στραγγ-εύω*, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; *στραγγ-άλη*, a halter; *στραγγαλ-ιά*, a knot hard to unloose; *στραγγ-αλίζω*, to strangle.

string-o, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; *strang-īlo*, to choke, strangle.

466. *si, siu, siv; siv; συ; su*. The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

κασ-σύ-ω (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), *καττύω*, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; *κάσ-σύ-μα*, *κάτ-τυ-μα*, anything stitched of leather; *κασ-σύ-s*, *κατ-τυ-s*, a piece of leather.

sū-o, to *sew*, (compd. w. ad, in, ob, prae, sub, trans); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. **σύς**, *ὑς*, a swine, a pig.
su-s (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. **σφήξ**, a wasp.
vespa, a *wasp*.



ks; **ksh**; **ts**; **hs**, **chs**.

469. **ἀλέξω**, to ward off, to keep off, to help; **ἀλεξητήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλ** (No. 3).

470. **ἄξων**, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α**, **ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.
ax-is, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἄγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. **vaks**; **vaksh**; **வக்**; —; increase.
வங்க-வ, **வங்க-ாவ**, to increase; **வங்க-ஷ**, **வங்க-நாஸ**, **வங்க-நமா**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek *Fεξ*, with prothetic *a ἀFεξ*, with a 'thinning' from *Fε* to *v*, *வங்க*.

472. **ἐξ**, **ἐκ**, **ε**, out of, from; **ex-ter**, **ex-tērus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trinsecus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. **ἕξ** (from *Fεξ*), six; **ἕκ-τός**, the sixth.
sex (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svex*), six; *sextus*, the sixth.

F

v; v; F; v.

474. **474. aiés, aiév** (*ἀεί*), always, even, for ever ; **āt-δios**, everlasting; **aiώv**, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

aevu-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*] ; **aetas** (contr. from *aevitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation ; **aeternus** (contr. from *aeviternus*), eternal ; **aeternalis**, everlasting, *eternal*.

475. **475. av; av; dF; av, au**; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ātω, to hear, to perceive ; **ἐπ-α-ί-ω**, to hear, to understand ; **ā-t-i-ras** (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*] ; **ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio** (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey ; **ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens**, *obedient* ; **āv-us**, a grandfather ; **āv-ia**, a grandmother ; **āv-uncīlus** (dim.), *uncle* ; **āv-šo**, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well ; **āv-īdus**, longing eagerly for something ; **āv-īdītas**, eagerness, *avidity* ; **āv-ārus**, covetous, avaricious ; **āv-aritia, āv-arities**, *avarice* ; **au-deo** (for *āvideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold ; **audax**, daring, courageous, *audacious*.

476. **476. av, va; vā; aF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.**

ā-ω, ā-ημι, to blow, breathe hard ; **āή-της**, a blast, gale, wind ; **ā-ελλa**, a stormy wind, a whirlwind ; **āv-ρa**, air in motion, a breeze ; **oū-pos**, a fair wind ; **ā-ήρ**, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (*ἀέρος*), *aeronaut* (*ναύτης*)]; **ātōθω**, to breathe out ; **ātōθ-μa**, short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma* ; **āvω**, to shout, to call aloud ; **āv-τή**, a cry, shout, war-cry ; **āv-rēw**, to cry, to shout ; **i-w-ή**, a shout or cry ; **āv-δή**, the human voice, speech.

ven-tus, wind; *ven-tūlus* (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; *ven-tilo*, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; *van-nus*, a *fan*, a *van*; *ār*, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; *āerius*, *āereus*, *aerial*, airy, high, [*aerate*, *aeriform*].

477. *āt̄r-μήν*, *āt̄r-μήj*, breath; *āt̄r-μός*, smoke, vapor, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by *ar*.

478. *ēap*, *ηρ* (= *Fēor-ap* = *Fēap*), spring; *ēap-wós*, of spring. *ver* (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the spring; *ver-nus*, of spring; *ver-nális*, of spring, *vernal*.

479. *īo-v* (= *Fiov*), the violet; *īádης* (*īov*, *elðos*), violet-like, dark-colored, [*iodine*].
vīola, the *violet*.

480. *i-ós*, an arrow, rust, poison.
virus, a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison, *virus*; *vīulentus*, poisonous, *virulent*.

481. *i-s* (pl. *i-v̄s*), sinew, strength; *i-v̄or*, nape of the neck; *iφi*, strongly, mightily; *iφios*, strong; *iφithios*, strong, mighty, goodly.
vīs (pl. *vires* for *vīses*), strength; *vī-ōlo*, to treat with violence, to *violate*; *vīlentus*, forcible, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the *~vi*, plait, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sineuw*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. *va*, *vi*; *vja*, *va*; *;*; *vi*; plait, entwine.
i-rv̄s, shield-rim, felloe of a wheel; *i-réa*, a willow, [*withe*].
vī-ō-o, to plait, weave; *vī-men*, a pliant twig, a withe; *vitta*, a band, a fillet; *vī-tis*, a vine; *vī-tfum*, (prop. a twist), a fault, defect, *vice*; *vī-tfēro* (*vitium*, *paro*), to censure, *vituperate*.

483. *oi-vos* (orig. *Fōvōs*), wine; *oi-v̄η*, vine; *oi-vás*, *oi-v̄-apov*, a vine-leaf, a tendril; *oi-v̄-ávθηj*, vine-shoot, vine-blossom.
vī-num, wine. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

- ⁴⁸⁴ 484. ḏ-iṣ (orig. ḏFis), oīs, a sheep. (Sk. av-is, a sheep.)
ᬁvi-s, a sheep; ḏvile, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted, attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. oī-wvō-s, a large bird. (Sk. vis, a bird.)

ᬁvis, a bird; ḏvilarium, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; au-ceps, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; augur (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; augūro, augūrō, to act as augur in any matter; ex-augūro, to desecrate; in-augūro, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; auspex (a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis-spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; auspiciūm, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; augūrium, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek ḏFι = ḏ. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

- ⁴⁸⁶ 486. φ-óv (ѡov), an egg.

ᬁvu-m, an egg, [*oval*, *ovate*, *ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was ḏvjo-m, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

Spiritus Asper.

A Greek *spiritus asper* is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

- ⁴⁸⁷ 487. Prefix ḏ-, ḏ-, ḏ-, with. (Sk. sa, sam, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, ḏ-θρó-os and ḏ-pas; but the so-called ḏ copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from ḏ copulative and κοίη, bed, we have ḏκοίτης, husband, ḏκοτης, wife. This prefix is not related to σύν, ξύν, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to ḏ-μα (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. ἀ in ἀπαξ (formed from ἀ and the root παγ, No. 285), once; ἀ-πλό-ος, single.

sim-plex (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple*; **singuli**, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. 490. Pronominal stem, ἐ, Φε (for σΦε), σφε, (οὐ, οἱ, ἐ), himself, herself, themselves; ἐ-ός, ὅς, σφός, own, his own, her own, their own; ἵδιος, one's own, private, personal; ἵδιώτης, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; ἵδιωμα, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

σε, himself, herself, itself, themselves; συνς, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The *Spiritus Asper* appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. ḡ, fem. ḡ, ḡ); **i**; pronominal forms.

ὅς, who; ὡς, as.

i-s, he; **e-a**, she; **i-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bi** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **i-ta**, thus; **i-tam** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **i-tērum**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **i-tēro**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491–495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: ḡ, ε, ο, representing original ḡ; ḡ, η, ω, representing original ḡ; ι and υ representing original i and u; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. **vas, us; ush, us; —; us; burn.**

εῦω, εῦω, to singe; αὔω, to kindle.

fir-o (= *us-o*) (*us-si, us-tus*), to burn, (compd. w. ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, *prae*); **us-tor**, a burner of dead bodies; **combūro** (*com, būro = īro*), to burn entirely, to consume; **com-bus-tio**, a burning, *combustion*; **bus-tum**, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. **īwós**, Aeol. *aǔws*, Att. *ēws*, the dawn; **Ēōσ-φόρος**, Bringer of morn, (Lat. Lucifer), the Morning-star; **aǔριο-v**, to-morrow; **η-ρι** (adv.), early; **ηρι-γένεια**, child of morn; **ηέριος** (adj.), early; **ἀριστον**, morning-meal, breakfast.

aurōra (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. **i; i; i; i; go.**

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *ι* has been expanded to *ie*, which occurs in *ίειαι*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes **I-η-μι**, i.e., *ji-jid-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

ē-μι (pl. *i-μεν*), to go; **i-της, i-τα-μός**, headlong, eager; **oī-μος**, a way, path; **oī-μη**, the course of a song; **oī-τος**, fate, doom; **iημι** (causal of *ēmi*), to put in motion, to send.

e-o (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, sub, trans), [exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory]; **ītus, ītio**, a going; **ambītio**, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition*; **cōmēs** (*com, eo*), a companion; **I-ter** (for *i-tiner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*]; **in-īt-iūm**, a going in, a beginning, [*initial*]; **in-īt-īo**, to begin, to *initiate*; **ex-īt-iūm**, a going out, destruction; **sēd-īt-īo** (*sed*, i.e., *sine*, *itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition*; **subītus**, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected; **cōītus, coētus**, a coming together, an assemblage; **prætōr** (for *præitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*); **jā-e-īo**, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, p_roject, reject, subj_ect, subject]; amictio (am = ambi, jactio), to throw around, to wrap about; amictus, an outer garment, clothing; jacto (freq.), to throw, to hurl; jactura, that which is thrown overboard, loss; jactilus (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; jactilum, a net, a dart; jactilor, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [ejaculate]; obex (ob, jacio), a bolt or bar, a barrier; jacteo (intrans. of jactio), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. ad, circum, inter, ob, prae, sub), [adjacent, circumjacent]; Jānus, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); Jānuarius (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; Jānuarius (sc. mensis), January; jā-nua, a door; janitor, a door-keeper, a janitor.

494. 494. *is*; *ish*; *is*; —; wish, long for.

iō-tys, will, desire; *i-*μέπος, a longing or yearning after.

495. 495. *oīs*, the ear.

aur-is (= aus-is), the ear, [aurist, auricular]; aus-culto (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [auscultation]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

—○—○—○—○—

k; k, p; π; qu.

496. **vak**; **vak'**; **Fēr**; **vōc**, **vec**; sound, speak, call.

ε-(F)επον, **εἶπον**, I spoke, I said; **επ-os**, a word, (pl.) epic poetry; **επ-ικός**, *epic*; **ὄψ**, a voice; **ἐν-οπ-ή**, a cry, voice, sound.

vox (st. *vōc*), a voice, sound; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convvoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*]; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*]; **vōc-ālis**, that utters a voice, *vocal*; **vōc-ātio**, **vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*]; **vōc-ifērōr** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate*; **con-viō-iūm** (= *con-vec-iūm*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching; **invitō** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. **sak**; **sak'**; **ἴπ** (for *σεω*); **sequ**, **sec**, **soc**; follow.

ἴπ-w, to be about or with; **ἴπ-ομαι**, to follow; **ἴ-σπ-όμην** (2 aor.), I followed; **ἴπ-έτης**, a follower, attendant; **ὅπ-λον**, an implement, (pl.) arms.

sēqu-or, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*]; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in); **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower; **sēqu-ester**, a depositary, a trustee; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*]; **sēc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [secondary]; *sēo-undo*, to favor, to *second*; *sēo-us*, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; *sōo-ius* (adj.), sharing, associated; *sōo-ius* (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; *sōo-ialis*, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; *sōo-io*, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [associate, association, consociate, consociation, dissociate, dissociation]; *sōo-ietas*, *society*. .

498. **Ik**; —; **īw**; **ic**; hit.

īttopau, to press hard, to hurt; *īw* (st. *īr*), a noxious worm; *īr-os*, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

io-o, to strike, to hit; *io-tus*, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. **īttos** (*īkkos*), a horse; *īttō-ra*, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; *īttos*, of or pertaining to horses; *īttēus*, a horseman; *īttō-dρōmos*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; *īttō-póτāμos*, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

ēquu-s, a horse; *ēqu-inus*, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; *ēqu-es*, a horseman; *Equ-ites*, the order of knights; *ēqu-ester*, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; *ēq-ūto*, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. **rīk**; **rīk'**; **λīw**; **līqu**, **lic**; leave, leave free.

λείπ-ω, *λιμπ-άνω*, to leave; *λείμ-μα*, *λείψ-άνον*, a remnant; *λοιπ-ός*, remaining, the rest; *Ἐλ-λείψ-ις*, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

līnqu-o (*līqu-i*, *lio-tum*), to *leave*; *de-linquo*, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [delinquent]; *rē-linquo*, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; *dē-rēlinquo*, to forsake entirely, [*dere-lict*]; *rē-līqu-u-s*, that is left behind, remaining; *reliquiae*, *relliquiae*, the remains, *relics*; *lio-et* (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linquere*, as

*pendet to pendere, jacet to jacerē), [licit, illicit]; lic-entia, freedom, license; lio-eo, to be for sale; lio-eor, to bid at an auction; pol-lio-eor, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317), to offer, to promise; liqu-eo, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; liqu-esco (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; liqu-idus, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; liqu-or, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; liqu-or, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.*

501. **mark**; **març**; **μάρπιτ**, **ματ**; **mulo**; touch, seize.

μάρπιτω (2 aor. ἔ-μαρπιτ-ov), to catch, seize; *μάρπιτης*, a seizer, ravisher.

mulo-o, †mulo-to, to maltreat, injure; *mulo-eo*, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

502. **ak**; **aç**, **ak-sh**; **öt**; **oc**; see.

✓δπ (*δπ-ωπ-α*, *δψ-οματ*), see; *δμ-μα*, the eye, a sight; *δψ*, the eye, countenance; *δψις*, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; *δπ-τίρη*, a spy, a scout; *δπ-ιπτεύω*, *δπ-ιπτεύω*, to look around after; *δπ-ή*, an opening, a hole; *δπ-εας*, an awl; *δπ-τικός*, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; *δφ-θαλμός*, the eye; *δφ-θαλμία*, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmic*.

δο-ύλις, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; *δο-ύλο*, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; *in-δούλο*, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; *ex-δούλο*, to deprive of eyes.

503. **δπ-ός**, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; *σοφ-ής*, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); *σοφ-ός*, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; *σοφ-ία*, skill, intelligence, wisdom; *σοφ-ίω*, to make wise, to become wise.

sūg-o, to suck; *ex-sūgo*, to suck out; *sūc-us* (*succus*), juice; *sūc-ulentus*, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; *sū-men* (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; *săp-a*, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; *†săpo*, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; *săp-io*, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-iens*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-idus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-idus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. *πέντε*, five; *πέμπτος*, the fifth.

quinque, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. *pak*, *kak*; *pak'*; *πεπ*; *coqu*, *coc*; cook, ripen.

πέπων, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; *πεπτός*, cooked; *πέψις*, a ripening, cooking, digestion; *δυσ-πέψια*, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; *πέπτω*, to soften or ripen, to cook; *πέπυμα*, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; *πόπαρον*, a sacrificial cake.

οδηγού-ο, to *cook*, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, re), [decoction]; *οδηγού-ος* (*οδηγος*, *οδεύς*), a *cook*; *οδηγού-ίνα*, a *kitchen*; *οδηγού-λι-να*, (= *coc-lina*), a *kitchen*, [culinary].

506. *κα*; *κα*; *το*, *κο*; *quo*; pronominal roots.

πόθι, *ποῦ*, where; *πόθεν* (Ion. *κόθεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*), which of two? *πόστος* (*πόσος*), which in a series? *πο-λος* (Ion. *κοῖος*), of what nature, of what sort? *πόσος* (Ion. *κόσος*), of what quantity?

quo-d, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *κ-βι* (for *quo-bi*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *τιτερ* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [whether]; *τιτερque* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quōdienis*, *quōdies*, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quōd-tus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quantus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quālis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. *✓σεπ*, say.

ξ-σπ-ετε, say; *ἐν-τ-σπ-εν*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρεπτ**, **τραπτ**; **torqu**, **torc**; turn, wind.

τρέπτω (Ion. **τράπτω**), to turn; **τροπή**, a turning round; **τρόπος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic*, *tropical*]; **τροπαιός**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπαιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπης**, a ship's keel; **τροπήνιον**, **τροπαιόν**, a press; **τραπτέω**, to tread grapes; **εὐτράπτελος**, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-eo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion*, *tort*, *tortoise*, *contort*, *contortion*, *distort*, *distortion*, *extort*, *extortion*, *retort*, *retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **toro-ūlum**, **toro-ūlar**, a press.

g; **g**; **β**; **b**, **v**, **g**.

509. **ga**, **gva**, (**g**)**va-n**, **ba**-**ga**, **gam**; **βα**; **bi**, **bi-t**, **bu**, (**ven**), go.

2 aor. **ἴ-βην**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-s**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίνω**, I go; **βῆμα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λός**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base*, *basis*; **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δος**, a walk; **βα-δίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

věn-io, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent*, *adventure*, *convene*, *cónvent*, *event*, *intervene*, *invent*, *inventory*, *prevent*, *supervene*]; **ven-títo** (freq.), to come often; **ad-věn-a**, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; *ven-tio*, a coming, [*intervention*, *invention*, *prevention*, *supervention*]; *con-ven-tio*, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; *con-tio* (less correctly *concio*) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; *contio-nor*, *conciōnor*, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; *bā-cūlum*, *bā-cūlus*, a staff; *bē-to*, *bae-to*, *bi-t-o*, to go, (compd. w. ad. e, in, inter, per, praeter, re); *ar-bi-t-er* (*ar* = *ad*, *bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; *ar-bi-tror*, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; *ar-bi-trium*, judgment, decision; *ar-bi-trarius*, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; *am-bū-lo* (= *ambi-bū-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. circum, de, in, ob, per, re), [*ambulant*, *ambulance*, *ambulatory*, *amble*, *perambulate*].

510. 510. —; *gal*; *βαλ*, *βελ*, *βολ*; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

βάλ-λω, to throw, (intr.) to fall; *δια-βάλ-λω*, to throw over or across, to slander; *διά-βολ-ος*, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; *δια-βολ-ικός*, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; *βλή-μενος*, *βλητός*, hit; *βλῆ-μα*, a throw, a missile, a wound; *βέλ-ος*, a missile; *βέλ-εμνον*, a dart; *βελ-όνη*, a point, a needle; *βολ-ή*, a throw, a stroke; *βόλ-ος*, a throw with a casting-net, a net; *βολ-ίς*, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. *βαρύ-s*, heavy; *βαρύ-tos* (*βαρύs*, *tóvos*), deep-sounding, [*barytone*, *baritone*]; *βαρ-οs*, *βαρύ-της*, weight, [*barometer*]; *βαρέ-w*, to weigh down; *ἐπι-βαρέ-w*, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

grāv-is (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; *grāv-itas*, weight, *gravity*; *grāv-o*, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. ad, de, in, *prae*), [*grieve*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*]; *grāv-esco* (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; *grāv-idus*, pregnant, laden; *brū-tus* (kindred with *βαρύs*, perhaps contracted from *bārūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. **gl**, gvi-v, gvi-g; g'iv; βι.; vi, vi-v, vi-g; live.
 $\beta\imath$ -os, $\beta\imath$ -otos, $\beta\imath$ -or*ή*, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography, autobiography, biology*]; $\beta\imath$ - ω , to live.

vit-a, life; vit-ālis, vital; viv-us, living, quick; viv-idus, living, animated, vivid; viv-ax, tenacious of life, vigorous, vivacious; viv-ācītas, natural vigor, liveliness, vivacity; viv-o, to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive, revival, survive*]; viv-tus, that upon which one lives, provisions, victuals.

513. **gu**; gu; **bo**; bo; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

$\beta\imath$ - η , a loud cry, a shout; $\beta\imath$ - ω , to cry aloud, to shout.

bō-o, bōv-o, to cry aloud, to roar; re-bō-o, to bellow back, resound, re-echo; bōv-īnor, to bellow at, to revile.

514. **gar**, gal; gar; **βop**, **βpo**; vor (for gvor), gur, gul, glu; swallow, devour.

$\beta\imath$ - $\beta\rho\omega$ -σκω, to eat; $\beta\imath$ o-p-ā, meat; $\beta\imath$ o-p-ōs, gluttonous; $\beta\imath$ o-p-μα, food; $\beta\imath$ o-w-τήρ, eating.

vōr-o (= gvorō), to devour; dē-vōrō, to swallow down, to devour; vōr-ax, swallowing greedily, voracious; vōr-ācītas, greediness, voracity; vōr-āgo, (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; gur-ges, a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; in-gur-gīto, to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; gur-gūl-iō, the gullet, windpipe; gūl-a, the *gullet*, throat, [*gully*]; glū-tio, gluttio, to swallow or gulp down, [*glut, deglutition*]; in-glū-vies, the crop, maw.

515. **gu**; gu; **bo**; bo; bellow.

βoύs, an ox, a cow; βou-κόλοs, a herdsman; βou-κολικόs, pastoral, *bucolic*.

bōs, an ox, a cow, [*bos, bossy, bovine*].

k; k'; τ; qu.

516. **τe**, and.

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. *τέσσαρες*, four; *τέταρτος*, *τέτταρος*, the fourth; *τετράκις*, four times.

quattuor, *quatuor*, *four*; *quartus*, the fourth, [*quarter*, *quart*, *quartan*, *quartelle*, *quarto*]; *quāter*, four times; *quādro*, to make square, [*quadrate*]; *quadrans*, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; *quadrigae* (contr. from *quadrijugae*, *quatuor*, *jugum*), a set or team of four; *quadrūpēs* (*quattuor*, *pes*), a four-footed animal, a *quadraped*.

518. *τί*, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; *τί-νω*, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; *τι-μή*, honor, value; *τι-μάω*, to honor, to value; *τι-μημα*, valuation, census; *τι-μητής*, one who estimates, the censor; *τι-σις*, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. *κι*; —; *τι*; *qui*; interrog. pronom. roots.

τι-s, *τι* (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *what?* *τις*, *τι* (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, *qui-d*, (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *which?* *what?* *qui-s*, *qui-d*, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **f**.

520. *ghar*; *ghar*; *θερ*; *for*, *fur*; hot, warm.

θέρ-ομαι, to become hot or warm; *θέρ-os*, summer; *θέρ-μός*, hot, warm, [*thermometer*]; *θέρ-μη*, heat; *θέρ-μαι* (pl.), hot springs; *θέρ-μετε* (vb.), heat; *θέρ-μαίνω*, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, *for-mīdus*, warm; *fur-nus*, *for-nus*, an oven; *for-nax*, a furnace, an oven; *for-ceps* (*formus*, *capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F**.

521. Sk. *bhaṅg'* (*bhanag'-mi*), break, burst; *bhang-as*, breach. Greek *φαγ-*. *ἀγ-νυμι*, to break; *ἀγ-ή*, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; *ἀ-αγ-ής*, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. **bargh**, *bhrag*; —; **Frag**, *Fραγ*; **frag**; break.

ρῆγ-νυμ, to break, break or burst through; *ρῆγ-μα*, a fracture, a rent; *ρῆγ-μίς*, *ρῆγ-μίν*, breakers; *διαρράξ*, rent asunder; *ρωγαλέο-s*, broken, cleft, torn.

frang-o, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible*, *fraction*, *infringe*, *infraction*, *refract*, *refraction*, *refractory*]; **frag-men**, *frag-mentum*, a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frag-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frag-ilis**, easily broken, *fragile*, *frail*; **frac-tura**, a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of **λ** and **ρ**.

523. **sar**; *sar*; **ἀλ**; *sal*; leap.

ἄλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; *ἀλ-μα*, a spring, leap; *ἄλτικός*, good at leaping, active.

säl-io, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, *prae*, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient*, *assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, *prae*, sub, trans), [*assault*, *desultory*, *exult*, *insult*]; **säl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious*; **säl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. **ἀλ-s** (m.), salt; **ἀλ-es** (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; **ἀλ-s** (f.), the sea; **ἀλ-ιος**, marine; **ἀλ-ιεύς**, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; **ἀλ-μη**, sea-water, brine; **ἀλ-μυρός**, salt, briny; **ἀλ-ίζω**, to salt.

sal, *salt*, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **säl-io**, *salo*, *sallo*, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. **var**, *val*; **var**; **βολ**, *βουλ*; **vol**; will, choose.

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. *βόλ-εται*, *ἐ-βόλ-οντο*), to will, to wish; *βούλ-ή*, will, plan; *βούλ-ησις*, a willing, a purpose; *βούλ-ημα*, a purpose; *βούλ-εύω*, to take counsel, to plan.

völ-o, to *will*, to wish, [*volition*]; **nö-lo** (= *ne*, *volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **völ-untas**, will, choice; **völ-un-tarius**, willing, *voluntary*, *volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *volo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

526. 526. —; **var**; **Fel**; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.
 $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\omega$, $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{e}\omega$, to pack close, to collect; $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}ap$, a close covering, a defence; $\sigma\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{a}m\acute{o}s$, a throng of warriors; $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\eta$, $\bar{\Lambda}\text{-}\eta$, a crowd, a troop; $\delta\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\oslash}$ ($\delta\bar{\mu}\acute{m}\acute{o}s$, $\bar{\Lambda}\eta$), a crowd, a throng; $\delta\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\lambda}\acute{e}\omega$ ($\delta\bar{\mu}\acute{m}\acute{o}s$), to be together with, be associated with.

527. 527. **o\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\sigma** (Ion. $\sigma\bar{\lambda}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\sigma}$), whole, [*catholic*].
sollu\text{-}\sigma (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}\text{-}\acute{id}\bar{\mu}s**, firm, *solid*.

528. 528. **svar**; (**svar**, heaven); **\sigma\acute{e}\rho** (for **\sigma F\acute{e}\rho**), **\sigma\acute{e}\rho\acute{r}**, **\sigma\acute{e}\lambda** (for **\sigma F\acute{e}\lambda**); **ser**, **sor**, **sol**; shine, burn.
 $\sigma\acute{e}\rho\acute{r}\text{-}\omega s$ = $\sigma\acute{e}\rho\acute{r}\text{-}\acute{o}s$, hot, scorching; $\Sigma\acute{e}\rho\acute{r}\text{-}\omega s$, Sirius, the dog-star; $\sigma\acute{e}\rho\acute{r}\text{-}\acute{i}\acute{a}\omega$, to be hot and scorching; $\sigma\acute{e}\lambda\text{-}as$, light; $\sigma\acute{e}\lambda\text{-}\acute{i}\acute{r}\nu\eta$, the moon, [*selenography*].
s\bar{e}\bar{r}\text{-}\acute{e}\bar{n}\bar{\mu}s, clear, bright, *serene*; **s\bar{e}\bar{r}\text{-}\acute{e}\bar{n}\bar{o}**, to make clear or fair; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}**, the sun; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}\text{-}\acute{a}\bar{r}\bar{\iota}s**, *solar*.

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

CHAPTER I.

ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *ες*, generally serving as abstracts (*θέρ-ος*, *κλέφ-ος*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βέθ-ος* and *πένθ-ος*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-ος* and *πάθ-ος*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ύς*, *ε-παθ-όντων*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct $\beta\acute{e}\nu\theta$ -os and $\pi\acute{e}v\theta$ -os, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$ is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present $\pi\acute{a}\sigma\chi\omega$ is made with ablaut III., but future $\pi\acute{e}l\sigma\omega\mu\alpha i$ ($\pi\acute{e}n\theta$ -σομαί) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$ are made according to its root-vowel: $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\psi\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\psi\omega$, where we should expect $\dot{\rho}\acute{e}\mu\psi\omega$, $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\mu\psi\omega$; cf. $\dot{\rho}\omega\mu\cdot\phi\epsilon\upsilon\cdot\varsigma$.

Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre: $\acute{e}\bar{l}\text{-}\mu$, $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ and Hom. $\acute{e}\bar{l}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\acute{e}\bar{l}\text{-}\sigma i$: $\acute{l}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$. — $\acute{e}\bar{l}\text{-}\mu\acute{i}$ ($\acute{e}\sigma\text{-}\mu\acute{i}$), Dor. $\acute{e}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\acute{i}$, $\acute{e}\sigma\text{-}\acute{r}\acute{i}$: Dor. (σ)- $\sigma\acute{r}\acute{i}$; further the Hom. infinitive $\acute{\theta}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha i$; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in *κεῖ-ται* = Sk. *çē-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example: $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{i}$, $\phi\acute{η}\text{-}\varsigma$, $\phi\eta\text{-}\sigma i$: $\phi\acute{a}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$. Sanskrit has this class largely represented: *é-mi*, *i-más*; *á-s-mi*, *s-más*; *hán-mi*; *ghn-ánti*; *vác-mi*; *uc-más*, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t*: *s-unit*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I², 210 and 223. Examples: $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$, $\delta\acute{e}\chi\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{e}(y)\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\kappa\acute{e}\acute{F}\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{a}\lambda\acute{e}\nu\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\delta\acute{e}\rho\text{-}\omega$, $\pi\acute{e}\acute{l}\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\mu\acute{e}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\acute{e}\delta\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\phi\acute{e}\nu\gamma\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{e}\rho\sigma\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, $\sigma\pi\acute{e}\nu\text{-}\delta\omega$, $\mu\acute{e}\mu\phi\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, etc. Of Class BB: $\lambda\acute{y}\theta\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\acute{y}\kappa\text{-}\omega$, $\eta\acute{y}\delta\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha i$, etc. Lat. *leg-o*, *reg-o*, *trem-o*, *dīc-o* (= *deic-o*), *fīd-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*), *clep-o*, *serp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.: $\pi\acute{e}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\sigma\acute{e}\acute{I}\omega$ ($\sigma\acute{e}F\text{-}\gamma\omega$), $\pi\lambda\acute{e}\acute{I}\omega$

(πλεF-γω), κλείω (κλεF-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγέίρω, ἐγέίρω, δείρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εῖρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὄκελλω, μελλω, σκέλλω, τείνω, γείνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύστω, ἔρδω (= Φεργ-γω).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλευ-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, τεν-ῶ, νεψ-ῶ, λεύψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλειψα, ἔ-δδει-σα, ἔ-ρρευ-σα, ἔ-φθειρα, ἔ-στειλα, ἔ-μεινα, ἔ-λειψα, ἔ-θρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-gro-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἡγέχ-θην, ἔ-πέφ-θην, ἔ-πέχ-θην, ἔ-στέφ-θην, ἔ-λέχ-θην, ἔ-πνεύσ-θην, ἔ-πλευσ-θην, ἡγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἡγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἔ-κέρ-θην, ἔ-πεισ-θην, ἡλείφ-θην, ἡρείχ-θην, ἔ-λειφ-θην, ἡμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἔ-δειχ-θην, ἔ-ψεισ-θην, ἔ-τευχ-θην, ἔ-ζεύχ-θην, ἔ-γεύσ-θην, εύ-θεις, ἔ-κλέφ-θην, ἔ-θέλχ-θην, ἔ-πλέχ-θην, ἔ-βλέφ-θην, ἔ-φλέχ-θην, ἔ-δέρχ-θην, ἔ-στρεφ-θην, ἔ-τρέφ-θην, ἔ-θρέφ-θην, ἔ-σπέρχ-θην, ἔ-τέρφ-θην, ἔ-βρέχ-θην, ἔ-στέρχ-θην, ἔ-σπεισ-θην, (= ἔ-σπένδ-θην), ἔ-μέρμφ-θην, ἔ-πέμφ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἔ-λήγ-θην and ἔ-δήχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἔ-στράφ-θην, ἔ-τράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like *τράφ-ω*, *στράφ-ω*, *τράχ-ω*, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἔ-κέρ-θην : ἔ-κάρ-ην; ἡλείφ-θην : ἔ-ζηλείφ-θην, ἡρείφ-θην : ἡρίπ-ην; ἔ-ζεύχ-θην : ἔ-ζύγ-ην; ἔ-κλέφ-θην : ἔ-κλάπ-ην; ἔ-πλέχ-θην : ἔ-πλάκ-ην; ἔ-δέρχ-θην : ἔ-δράκ-ην; ἔ-στρεφ-θην : ἔ-στράφ-ην; ἔ-τέρφ-θην : ἔ-τράπ-ην; ἔ-τρέφ-θην : ἔ-τράπ-ην; ἔ-θρέφ-θην : ἔ-τράφ-ην; ἔ-βρέχ-θην : ἔ-βράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἔ-τήχ-θην : ἔ-τάκ-ην.

Nominal Formations.

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.: (*F*)έπος, νέφος, ἔχεσ-φιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λέπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(y)-ος; ρέ(F)-ος, κλε(F)-ος, σκεύ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, είρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γέν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; εἴδ-ος, μείδ-ος, τείχ-ος; γλευκ-ος, κευθ-ος, ζεῦγ-ος, ἔρευθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεῦδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἔλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ρέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.

Adjectives: ποδ-ηνεκής, εὐ-μενής, ἰο-δνεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, Ἐτεο-κλῆς (theme: -κλεF-ος), Εὐ-πτερής, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἀ-τενής, ἀμφι-δρέπτής, ἀ-σπερχές, ἀ-μερφές.

As first members of compounds: φερέσ-βιος, ἐγερσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.

Formed by association with βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς, etc., are made πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος and θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος and κάρτ-ος, etc.; some historically correct forms, πένθ-ος, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής and δυσ-πονής are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *nem-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *τωρ*, *τηρ*, *της* are formed with ablaut I.: Ἔκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πευσ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλεπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἔρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πεύσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θερσί-της.

The secondary suffix *τρο-* follows the same norm: λέκ-τρον κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον and τέρ-ε-τρον.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *lec-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *ματ*; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I.: ἐλ-μα; Aeol. ἔμ-μα (root *Fεσ*), πέμ-μα, λέμ-μα, ζέσ-μα, στέμ-μα, βδέσ-μα, ὅρεγ-μα, ρέγ-μα; δεῦ-μα, χεῦ-μα, πνεῦ-μα, ρεῦ-μα, χεῦ-μα, νεῦ-μα, δεῦ-μα; τέρ-μα, φέρ-μα, σπέρ-μα, ἔρ-μα, δέρ-μα, κέρ-μα; πέλ-μα, τέλ-μα, σέλ-μα; ἀλειμ-μα, ἔρεγ-μα, ἔρεισ-μα, λεῦμ-μα, δεῦγ-μα, ψεῦσ-μα, τεῦγ-μα, κεῦθ-μα, ζεῦγ-μα, γεῦ-μα; βλέμ-μα, κλέμ-μα, θέλγ-μα, πλέγ-μα, φλέγ-μα, ἔργ-μα, δέργ-μα, στρέμ-μα, θρέυ-μα, πεῖσ-μα (= πενθ-μα). As an example of an exception χύ-μα is late; χεῦ-μα Homeric.

Sk., kár-man, bhár-man, tok-man, vár-t-man, etc.

Lat., ger-men, seg-men, ter-men, lū-men (= leuc-men).

Nouns in *μων*: χει-μών, λει-μών, πλεύ-μων, πνεύ-μων, τέρ-μων; τερ-ά-μων and τελ-α-μών; derivatives: φλεγ-μον-ή, βέλ-ε-μν-ον, στελ-μον-ία; in comp. ἀν-εί-μων, 'unclad': εῖ-μα.

Lat., ter-mo, ser-mo.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ιων* and *ιωτος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I.: κερδ-ίων, κέρδ-ιωτος; μείζων, μέγ-ιωτος, μεί-(y)ων; κρέσσων (κρέτ-yων), Doric-Ionic κρέσσων; the superlatives κράτ-ιωτος and κάρτ-ιωτος (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive κρατ-ίς.

11. Formations in *аво*, *анη*, *они* (*иң*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I.: ἑδ-ανός, σφεδ-ανός, σκεπ-ανός, στεγ-ανός; σκέπ-ανον, δρέπ-ανον, λείψ-ανον; ἔρκ-άνη, σφενδ-όνη, περ-όνη, βελ-όνη, ἀμπ-εχ-όνη; cf. τέμ-ενος.

With ablaut II.: ζό(Φ)-ανον, δργ-ανον, πόπ-ανον, ὅχ-ανον, χό(Φ)-ανος; χόδ-ανος, ὀρφ-ανός, ρόδ-ανός, ούρ-ανός (= Φορ-ανός), δρκ-άνη (δρχ-άνη), τορ-ύνη.

CHAPTER II.

ABLAUT II.

Verbal Formations.

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λασ-ται, πέ-φαν-ται. The perfects with ο are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Φολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἐλ-ῆλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat. *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group *eu*, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ῆλουθ-α, supplanted the group *ou*: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φενυ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ḏλ-ῆλιφ-α, ἐρ-ῆριπ-α; the frequency of *k*-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέχανδ-α : χανδάνω ; (ξ-πτᾶρ-α : πταίρ-ω) ; ξ-ληγχ-α by the side of λέλογχ-α is made like ει-ληφ-α, λέληθ-α, etc. ; λα-γ-χ-άνω, ξ-λαχ-ον (root-syllable λχ), apparently equal to λα-μ-β-άνω, ξ-λαβ-ον (root-syllable λάβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr. $\epsilon(y)\omega$, take ablaut II.: δχ-έω, έκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ροφ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ρομβ-έω, ὄρχ-έομαι ; the same formations are contained in με-μόρ-ηται, βε-βόλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc. ; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στίβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-eo*, *noc-eo*, *tond-eo*, *tong-eo*, *spond-eo*, etc.

Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εύς : τοκ-εύς, χο(F)εύς, τορ-εύς, φορ-εύς, φθορ-εύς, σπορ-εύς, γον-εύς, φον-εύς, δρομ-εύς, τομ-εύς, νομ-εύς, πορθ-εύς, στροφ-εύς, τροφ-εύς, ἀμοργ-εύς, ἀμολγ-εύς, πλοκ-εύς, κλοπ-εύς, ρομφ-εύς, πομπ-εύς, etc. ; στιβ-εύς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in *a* (Greek *o*, masculine and neuter, *η* feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines* ; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis* ; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are :—

(α) Feminines : ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ρο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βαλ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) Adjectives and Nomina Agentis : δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, ἀσθ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὀλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχ-ός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) Abstracts and Names of Objects : τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοιχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ρόγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I. : *φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἥργ-ον*; with ablaut III. : *φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος*, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mod-u-s, tog-a*.

5. Themes in *i* are made with ablaut II. : *τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρόμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις*. Those in *o* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix: *ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς* and *σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς; ζο(F)-ίς, βαλ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς*.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *άδ*: *λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λουπ-άς, ὀλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὄργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὀρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες*; exceptions with ablaut III. : *φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μηγ-άς*.

7. Themes in *ma* (*μος, μη, μον; ψως, αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *ψως*: *γόν-ψως, λόπ-ψως, μόρσ-ψως, τρόψ-ψως, πλόκ-ψως, σπόρ-ψως, φθόρ-ψως*. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root: *πότ-μος, οἵ-μος, τόρ-μος, ὄρ-μος, ὀλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος; λόχ-μη, οἴ-μη, τόλ-μη*. (b) With the accent on the suffix: *ῥογ-μός, ἀλον-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός; δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή*; also a base *κοι-μα-* in *κοι-μά-w*. In *αμος*: *πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος; οὐλ-αμός (= Φαλ-), ποτ-αμός*.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *ta* (*το, τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II.: *οἵ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος*.

Lat., *hor-tus = κόρ-τος*.

CHAPTER III.

ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *τός*, etc.).

Verbal Formations.

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *ἴ-tov*, *ἴ-μεν* : *είμι*; Doric (σ)-*έτρι* : *έσ-τι*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *έσ-μέν*, *έσ-τόν*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φα-μέν*, *φα-τόν* : *φη-μί*; *ἐ-φα-μεν*, *ἐ-φα-τον* : *ἐ-φη-σθα*. Sk. *s-mas* : *άs-mi*; *i-más* : *ε-mi*; *ha-thás* : *hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unit* : *es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *ἴ-άην*, *ἴ-όντος* : *εί-μι*; (σ)-*άντος* and (σ)-*έτεός* = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. *φα-ίην*, *φά-μενος* : *φη-μί*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γί-γν-o-μαι*, *μί-μν-w*, *ἴ-σχ-w*, *πí-πτ-w* and *τíκτw* for *τí-τκ-w*. Lat. *gi-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βά-σκω* (*βγ-σκω*) = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; *πάσχω* (= *πνθ-σκω*) : *πένθ-os*; *μίσγω* (*μύ-σκω*) : *Μεξίας*; *ἴσκω* (*Fik-σκω*) : *ἐ-Φοικ-a*. Cf. of Class BB: *φá-σκω*: *φη-μí*; *λάσκω* (*λάκ-σκω*) : *λέ-λᾶκ-a*; *χάσκω* (*χάν-σκω*) : *κέ-χην-a*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: *πταίρω* (*πτρ-γω*) : Εύ-πτέρ-ης; *σπαίρω* and *ἀσπαίρω*; *βάλλω* (*βλ-γω*) : βέλ-ος; *δάίρω* : δέρ-μα; *μαίνομαι* (*μγ-γομαι*) : μέν-ος; *καίνω* : κέ-κον-α. Roots of Class BB: *φαίνω* (*φν-γω*) : πέ-φην-α; *πάλλω* (*πάλ-γω*) : ξ-πηλ-α. With reduplication: *τι-ταίνω* (*τι-τγ-γω*).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in *ανω*: *ἰκ-άνω* : *ἴκ-ω* (= *είκ-ω*), *ἄμαρτ-άνω* : *νημερτ-ής*; *α-νξ-άνω* : *ἀ-Φέξ-ω*; *δαρθ-άνω*.

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: *θι-γ-γ-άνω*; *λι-μ-π-άνω*; *τυ-γ-χ-άνω*; *έρν-γ-γ-άνω*; *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*; *φυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *λα-γ-χ-άνω* (= *λι-γ-γ-άνω*) : λέ-λογχ-α; *χα-ν-δ-άνω* (*χν-ν-δ-άνω*) : *χείσομαι* (= *χενδ-σομαι*); *πα-ν-θ-άνω* (*πν-ν-θ-άνω*) : *πενθ-ος*; of roots of Class BB: *ά-ν-δ-άνω* : ξ-αδ-α; *λă-ν-μ-β-άνω* : λήψομαι; *λă-ν-θ-άνω* : λήθ-ω; *μă-ν-θ-άνω*.

(c) Presents with nasals and *v*: *έρνθ-αίνω* : *ἔρενθ-ος*; *ἀλιτ-αίνω* : *ἀλεί(τ)-της*; *α-ν(σ)-άίνω* and *α-ν(σ)-αίνω*: Lat. *ūr-o* (= *eius-o*) and Sk. *ōṣati*; *παθ-άίνω* : *πένθ-ος*, *μαρ-άίνω* : Sk. *már-ate*. So also *πεπ-άίνω*; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: *τε-τρ-αίνω*.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (*μι-form*) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has *ξ-πτηγ-ν* : *ξ-πτά-μην*, *πτά-ί-ην*; *ξ-βηγ-ν* : *βά-ί-ην*; *ξ-τληγ-ν* : *ξ-τλă-ν*, *τλă-ί-ην*; *ξ-φθηγ-ν* : *φθᾶ-ν*, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: *ξ-χύ-μην*, *ξ-σσύ-μην*, *κλῦ-θι*, and *κλύ-μενος*; *ἀπο-υρά-ς* and *ἀπο-υρά-μενος* : *ἀπό-(F)ερ-σε*; *ξ-κτα-το* : *κτόν-ος*; *ἀπ-ξ-φα-το*.

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: ἔ-χεν-α and ἔ-χε(Φ)-α, ἔ-σσεν-α, ἤλεν-άμην, and ἤλε(Φ)-άμην. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their σ, but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in ἔ-χν-μην and ἔ-σσν-μην. An old conjugation was ἔ-χεν-α (for ἔ-χεν-μ), ἔ-χεν-ς, ἔ-χεν-τ : ἔ-χν-μεν, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a μι-verb: ἔ-ι-θη-ν, etc. : ἔ-τι-θε-μεν, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. *Ε-χεν-α, ἔ-σσεν-α, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms (ἡλεν-άμην) occur; but ἔ-χν-μην and ἔ-σσν-μην have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: πιθ-έν; πιθ-έσθαι, πιθ-ών, πιθ-όμενος. From roots of type A: ἔ-σχ-ον, ἔ-πτ-ό-μην, ἔ-σπ-ον : ἔπ-ω, ἔ-σπ-ον : Lat. *in-sec-e*; ἤ-νεγκ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἔ-τεκ-ον. From roots of type B: ἄμ-πνυ-ε, ἔ-κλυ-ον, ἔ-πταρ-ον, ἥγρ-όμην : ἔ-γείρω; ἀγρ-όμενος : ἀγείρω, ὀφλ-ον, ἔ-καν-ον, ἔ-κταν-ον, ἔ-ταμ-ον, ἔ-δραμ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἀγερ-έσθαι : ἀγρ-όμενος (both Homeric); ὀφελ-ον : ὀφλ-ον; ἔ-τεμ-ον (late) : ἔ-ταμ-ον. From roots of type C: ἔ-πιθ-ον, ἤρικ-ον, ἤριπ-ον, ἔ-φλιδ-ον (Hesych.), εἴδ-ον, ικ-όμην, ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἤλιτ-ον, ἔ-στιχ-ον, ἔ-θιγ-ον, ἔ-δικ-ον, ἔ-ψυθ-ει, ἔ-τυχ-οκ, ἔ-φυγ-ον, ἤλυθ-ον, ἔ-κυθ-ον, ἔ-πυθ-όμην, ἤρηγ-ον, ἔ-πραθ-ον, ἔ-δρακ-ον, ἔ-τραπ-ον, ταρπ-ώμενα and τραπ-έίομεν, ἔ-βραχ-ον, ἤμαρτ-ον and ἤμβροτ-ον, ἔ-δαρθ-ον and ἔ-δραθ-ον, ἔ-δραπ-ον, ἔ-παθ-ον, ἔ-δακ-ον, ἔ-χαδ-ον, ἔρ-βαφ-ον, ἔ-λαχ-ον. From roots of Class BB: ἔ-λαθ-ον, ἔ-λαβ-ον, δι-έ-τμαγ-ον, ἔ-λακ-ον, etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= *ε-Fe-Fπ-ον*); *ἔ-σπ-ό-μην*; *ἔ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πε-φν-ον*, *ἔ-τε-τμ-ον*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πυθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *ἐ-ρρύ-ην*, *ἐ-σου-ην*, *ἐ-πτάρ-ην*, *ἐφθ-άρ-ην*, *ἐ-στάρ-ην*, *ἐ-δάρ-ην*, *ἐ-κάρ-ην*, *ἐ-πάρ-ην*, *ἐ-(F)άλ-ην*, *ἐ-στάλ-ην*, *ἐ-κάν-ην*, *ἐξ-γλίφ-ην*, *ἡρίπ-ην*, *ἐ-μίγ-ην*, *ἐ-λίπ-ην*, *ἐ-ξύγ-ην*, *ἐ-κλάπ-ην*, *ἐ-πλάκ-ην*, *ἐ-λάπ-ην*, *ἐ-δράχ-ην*, *ἐ-στράφ-ην*, *ἐ-τράπ-ην*, *ἐ-τράφ-ην*, *ἐ-τάρπ-ην*, *ἐ-βράχ-ην*, *ἐ-ρράφ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *ἐ-φλέγ-ην*, *ἐ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *ἐ-πλάκ-ην*; *ἐ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *ἐ-τάκ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *ἐ-σᾶπ-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *ἐ-σφᾶλ-ην* : *ἐ-σφηλ-α*; *ἐ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *ἐ-ϊκ-τον*, *ἐ-ϊκ-την* : *ἴ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *ἴ-ϊκ-το* and *ῃ-ϊκ-το*; *ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ἴσ-τον*, *ἴδ-μεν*, *ἴδ-νια* : *οἴδ-α*; *δεί-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *ἐ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ἐλ-ηλύθ-αμεν* : *ειλ-ήλουθ-α*; *ἐκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-παθ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νια* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τλα-μεν*, *τε-τλα-την* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κράχ-θι* : *κέ-κραγ-α*; *ἐ-στά-τον*, *ἐ-στα-μεν* : *ἐ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾶ-νια* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μάκ-νια* : *με-μηκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾶλ-νια* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λάκ-νια* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾶρ-νια* :

σε-σηρ-ώς; ἀρ-ἀρ-νῦα : ἀρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: ἔιμαι (*Fe-Fo-μαι*) : ἔσ-σα; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σου-μαι; κέ-χν-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἀλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φνυ-μαι, πέ-πνο-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: ἔ-ξε-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, ἔ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἔ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἔ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαρ-μαι, etc.; then also forms ἔ-ζενγ-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB: λέ-λᾶσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

Nominal Formations.

11. Verbal adjectives in *tós* and *réos* = Sk. pass. participles in -*tas* accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: ἄ-τι-τος, ῥύ-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός, μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αντό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἑρα-τός, πυσ-τός, ἐρικ-τός, ἄ-ϊο-τος, στιτ-τός, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ραπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: ἔκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ζεσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἐρεκ-τός, δεκ-τέον, πευσ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: θε-τός, δο-τός, ἀ-λασ-τός, πακ-τός, etc.

The abstract nouns in *ti* (*σι*) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: τί-σις, ρύ-σις, χύ-σις, δάρ-σις, κάρ-σις, στάλ-σις, τά-σις, (κτά-σις in) ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α, πίσ-τις, τύξις, φύξις, πύσ-τις, ράψις, ἀγαρρίς. From roots of type A necessarily: πέψις, ξε-σις, λέξις, ὅρεξις. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: δέρ-μις (with δάρ-σις), ρεῦ-σις (with ρύ-σις), φεῦξις (with φύξις), πεῦσις (with πύσ-τις), πλέξις, θρέψις, μέμψις, etc. From roots of Class BB: φᾶ-τις, στᾶ-σις, δό-σις, θέ-σις, etc. Cf. Latin *stā-tio-(n)*, *rā-li-o(n)*, *af-fa-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (*ρο-*) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: ἐρυθ-ρός = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; ψυδ-ρός, λιβ-ρός, λυγ-ρός, στιφ-ρός, ἐλαφ-ρός, γλυκ-ερός, στυγ-ερός; from roots of Class BB: μάκ-ρός : μήκ-ιστος ; σᾶπ-ρός ; τᾶκ-ερός, πᾶγ-ερός, etc.



CHAPTER IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

In the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.-III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is some law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

φor according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In all roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

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|---|---|
| 1. ak, ank ; ἄκ ; anc, unc. | 40. — ; καρπ, κραπ ; —. |
| 2. ak ; ἄκ, ἄκ ; ác, ác. | 41. skarp ; — ; carp. |
| 3. ark ; ἀρκ, ἀλκ ; arc. | 42. kar ; — ; —. |
| 5. — ; δακ ; —. | 43. — ; κᾶF, καυ ; —. |
| 9. derk, dork, δῆk ; δερκ, δορκ,
δρκ (δρακ) ; —. | 44. kei, ki ; κει ; qui, ci. |
| 10. deik, dik ; δεικ, δικ ; dīc, dīc. | 45. sēk ; σκε, σκα ; sēc, sci. |
| 11. — ; δοκ ; dēc, dīc. | 48. kel, kīl ; κελ, κλ ; cēl. |
| 12. deuk, douk, duk ; δυκ ; dūc, dūc. | 51. sker, skor, skr̄ ; κερ, κορ, κρ
(καρ) ; —. |
| 14. vik, φικ, ἵκ ; vīc. | 53. skap ; σκαπ ; —. |
| 16. — ; φεκ, ἔκ ; vīc. | 54. kei, ki ; κει, κι ; ci, cl. |
| 18. — ; φελκ, φολκ ; lāc. | 55. klep, klop, klp ; κλεψ, κλωπ,
κλπ ; clēp. |
| 21. — ; lk ; —. | 56. sklav ; κλάρ ; clav, clau. |
| 22. — ; eik, lk ; —. | 57. kli ; κλι ; cli. |
| 25. Pron. stems: ka, ki; κα, κο ; —. | 58. kleu, klū ; κλευ, κλύ ; clu. |
| 26. — ; κακ ; —. | 59. klu ; κλυ ; —. |
| 28. kal ; καλ ; käl, cäl, clā. | 60. skav ; κοF ; cav, cau. |
| 29. kal ; καλ ; cäl, cäl, cäl. | 62. ku ; — ; —. |
| 32. kan ; καν ; cän. | 64. — ; κοπ ; —. |
| 33. kap ; καπ ; cäp. | 66. kard ; κραδ ; card. |
| 35. kvap ; καπ ; vāp (for cvap). | |

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| <p>67. —; <i>κρα</i>, <i>κραν</i>; cer, cre.</p> <p>69. <i>κερ</i>; <i>κρι</i>; cer, cri.</p> <p>70. <i>κρυ</i>; cru.</p> <p>71. —; <i>κτεν</i>(<i>κεν</i>), <i>κτον</i>, <i>κτά</i>; —.</p> <p>72. —; <i>κτει</i>, <i>κτι</i>; —.</p> <p>73. —; <i>κοF</i>, <i>κυ</i>, <i>κοι</i>; cañ, cau.</p> <p>74. <i>κυρ</i>; <i>κυρ</i>, <i>κυλ</i>; —.</p> <p>76. <i>κδ</i>; <i>κω</i>; cō, cū.</p> <p>77. —; <i>λάκ</i>, <i>λάκ</i>; lōqu, lōc.</p> <p>78. <i>λακ</i>; <i>λακ</i>; lac.</p> <p>80. <i>ρευκ</i>, <i>ρουκ</i>, rk; <i>λυκ</i>; lūc, lūc.</p> <p>82. <i>μακ</i>; <i>μακ</i>; mac.</p> <p>83. —; <i>νεκ</i>; nēc, nōc</p> <p>85. <i>νικ</i>; <i>νικ</i>; vic.</p> <p>87. —; <i>πεκ</i>, <i>ποκ</i>; pec.</p> <p>89. —; <i>πευκ</i>, <i>πυκ</i>; —.</p> <p>90. <i>πικ</i>, pig; <i>πυκ</i>; pic, pig.</p> <p>91. <i>πλακ</i>; <i>πλακ</i>; plac.</p> <p>92. —; <i>πλεκ</i>, <i>πλοκ</i>; plag, plec, plitic.</p> <p>95. —; —; scalp.</p> <p>96. <i>σκαδ</i>, scand; <i>σκαδ</i>; scad.</p> <p>97. <i>σκαρ</i>; <i>σκατ</i>, <i>σκιτ</i>; scap.</p> <p>98. —; <i>σκαπ</i>; —.</p> <p>99. —; <i>σκεπ</i>, <i>σκοπ</i>; spēc.</p> <p>101. <i>σκυ</i>; <i>σκυ</i>; scu.</p> <p>102. —; <i>σκυλ</i>; —.</p> <p>104. <i>αg</i>; <i>άγ</i>, <i>άγ</i>; äg.</p> <p>105. —; <i>άγ</i>; —.</p> <p>107. arg; <i>δργ</i>; arg.</p> <p>108. <i>γαυ</i>; <i>γαυ</i>, <i>γάF</i>; <i>γα</i>; gau.</p> <p>111. —; <i>γεμ</i>, <i>γομ</i>; gōm.</p> <p>112. <i>γεν</i>, gon, gn; <i>γεν</i>, <i>γον</i>, <i>γν(γα)</i>; gēn, gnā.</p> <p>115. <i>γους</i>, gous, gus; <i>γεν</i>; gus.</p> <p>117. <i>γαρ</i>; <i>γαρ</i>; gar.</p> <p>118. <i>γραβ</i>; <i>γλαφ</i>; —.</p> <p>119. <i>γλυθ</i>; <i>γλυφ</i>; —.</p> <p>120. <i>γαν</i>, gnā, gnō; <i>γνω</i>, <i>γνο</i>; gnā, gnō.</p> <p>122. —; <i>γραφ</i>; scrib, scrob, scrof.</p> | <p>123. verg; <i>Fepry</i>, <i>Frey</i>; —.</p> <p>124. verg; <i>Fepry</i>; urg.</p> <p>125. jeung, jūg; <i>ζευγ</i>, <i>ζύγ</i>; jūg.</p> <p>126. dheigh, dhīgh; <i>θεργ</i>, <i>θερ</i>; fig.</p> <p>127. lag; <i>λαγ</i>; lag.</p> <p>129. rug, lug; <i>λυγ</i>; lūg.</p> <p>130. lig; <i>λυγ</i>; lig.</p> <p>131. —; <i>μελγ</i>, <i>μολγ</i>; mulg.</p> <p>132. —; <i>μεργ</i>, <i>μοργ</i>; merg.</p> <p>133. —; <i>δργ</i>; virg.</p> <p>134. rēg; <i>όργ</i>, <i>δρεγ</i>; reg.</p> <p>135. steg; <i>στεγ</i>; steg, tēg, tēg.</p> <p>138. veg, aug; <i>δυ</i>; vēg, vīg, aug.</p> <p>140. —; <i>φλεγ</i>; flag, fulg.</p> <p>141. —; <i>φρυγ</i>; frig.</p> <p>142. bheugh, bhūgh; <i>φευγ</i>, <i>φῦγ</i>; füg, füg.</p> <p>143. —; <i>ἀρχ</i>; —.</p> <p>144. agh, angh; <i>ἀχ</i>, <i>ἀγχ</i>; ang.</p> <p>145. —; <i>Βρεχ</i>, <i>Βροχ</i>; rīg.</p> <p>146. —; <i>λαχ</i>; lēv (for legy).</p> <p>147. —; <i>Φεχ</i>, <i>έχ</i>; vēh.</p> <p>148. —; <i>σεχ</i>, <i>σχ</i>, <i>έχ</i>; —.</p> <p>149. —; <i>άχ</i>, <i>άγχ</i>; —.</p> <p>150. —; <i>λεχ</i>; lēc.</p> <p>151. reign, roigh, righ, ligh; <i>λιχ</i>; lig.</p> <p>152. steigh, stigh; <i>στειχ</i>, <i>στριχ</i>; stig(?).</p> <p>153. —; <i>τρεχ</i>, <i>τροχ</i>; —.</p> <p>154. gha, ghi; <i>χα</i>, <i>χαν</i>; hi.</p> <p>155. —; <i>χενδ</i>, <i>χᾶδ</i>; hend.</p> <p>156. għrad; <i>χλαδ</i>; grad.</p> <p>158. għar, għra, <i>χαρ</i> grā.</p> <p>159. —; <i>χερ</i>; hir, her.</p> <p>160. ghjea; —; —.</p> <p>161. għi; <i>χι</i>; hi.</p> <p>163. —; <i>χρεμ</i>, <i>χρομ</i>; —.</p> <p>164. —; <i>χρι</i>; fri.</p> <p>165. għeu, għou, ghū; <i>χεν</i>, <i>χον</i>, <i>χব</i>; fū, füd.</p> |
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167.	167. ster, str; στερ; ster, astr.	211. —; δα; —.	211.
173.	173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾶ; pet.	212. —; δᾶν, δᾶτ; —.	212.
175.	175. stā, stā; στᾶ, στη, στᾶ; stā, stā.	213. —; δᾶμ; δôm.	213.
176.	176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ, στλ (σταλ); stol.	214. —; δᾶπ, δεπ; dəp.	214.
177.	177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ, στοβ; —.	215. —; δᾶρθ; dorm.	215.
178.	178. —; στευ, στον; —.	216. —; δη, δε; —.	216.
179.	179. —; στερ; —.	217. dem, dom; δεμ, δομ; δôm.	217.
181.	181. —; στεφ; stiph, stiph.	218. dek; δεξ; dex.	218.
183.	183. stig; στιγ; stig, stig.	219. der, dor, dr; δερ, δօր, δր (δար); —.	219.
185.	185. ster, stor; στρω, στροφ; strâ, ster, stor.	220. dei, doi, di; δει, δοι, δι; di.	220.
186.	186. —; στευ, στυ; —.	221. di, div; δι, διF; di, div.	221.
188.	188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τν (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.	222. dō, dō; δω, δο, δωκ; dō, dā.	222.
189.	189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.	223. —; δρᾶ; —.	223.
190.	190. ta; τάκ, τάκ; ta.	224. —; δρα; —.	224.
192.	192. tva; τε (for τFe); te, tu.	225. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.	225.
194.	194. tek, tok, tk,—teuk, tük; τεκ, τοκ, τκ,—τευκ, τύκ, —τευχ, τύχ; tec.	226. ēd, ēd; ḥd, ēd, ḥd; ēd, ēd.	226.
195.	195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾶ, τλη, τλᾶ,— τελ, τολ, τάλ; tol, tul, tlā.	227. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.	227.
196.	196. tem, tom, tm; τεμ, τομ, τμ, τμᾶγ; tem, tom.	228. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.	228.
197.	197. —; terp; ter, tra.	229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.	229.
198.	198. —; terp; ter, tor, tri.	230. —; τεδ, τοδ; τοδ, τοδ.	230.
199.	199. —; τερκ, ταρκ,—τρεφ, τροφ, τραփ; —.	231. —; τεδ, τοδ; τοδ.	231.
200.	200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.	232. —; τεδ; τοδ.	232.
202.	202. tres; τρεσ; ters.	233. —; μεδ; mōd.	233.
203.	203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trēm.	234. —; μελδ; —.	234.
204.	204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.	235. od; ḥd, ḥd; օd, օl.	235.
205.	205. tu; τν; tu.	236. —; πεδ, ποδ; pēd.	236.
206.	206. stud; τνδ; tūd.	237. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.	237.
207.	207. —; τνκ; —.	238. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed.	238.
208.	208. tvar; —; —.	239. spad, spand; σφαδ; fund.	239.
209.	209. svad; σφαδ, ḥd; suad.	240. vad, ud, und; δδ; und.	240.
210.	210. da, da-k; δᾶ, δᾶκ; dōc.	241. —; πεθ; vād.	241.
		242. aidh, idh; aiθ; aed.	242.
		243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.	243.
		244. —; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid,	244.
		caed.	
		245. —; σφαδ; fund.	245.
		246. —; σφηδ; sōd, sōd, sued.	246.
		247. reudh; ḥρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.	247.
		248. —; θα, θη; fē, fi.	248.
		249. —; θε, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	249.
		250. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	250.
		251. —; θε, θε; —.	251.
		252. svēdh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.	252.
		253. reudh; ḥρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.	253.
		254. —; θα, θη; fē, fi.	254.
		255. —; θε, θε; —.	255.
		256. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	256.
		257. ghen; θεν; fend.	257.

258. —; θεν (θεF), θη, θη; —.
260. dhars; θαρσ, θαρσ; fars.
261. dhar, dhra; θρα; fir, for-
262. drē; θρη, θρε; —.
265. dhu; θν; fu.
266. keudh, kudh; κευθ, κύθ; eud.
268. —; θθ; ód, ód.
270. —; πευθ; —.
271. bheidh, bhoiadh, bhidh; πειθ,
ποιθ, πιθ; fid (= feid), foed
(= foid), fid.
272. —; πευθ, πιθ; —.
273. bhudh; πυθ, πυνδ; fund.
275. rap; ἄρπ; rāp.
276. sarp; ἄρπ; sarp.
277. —; Φελπ, δολπ; vol(u)p.
281. serp; ἄρπ; serp, rēp (for srep).
282. —; λαμπ; —.
283. reup, roup, rup, lup; λυτ;
rup.
284. —; νεπ; —.
285. pak, pag; πάγ, πάγ; pág, pág,
pác, pác.
286. pav; παF; pāv.
291. pa; πα; pā, pēn.
292. pau; παυ; pau.
295. —; πεν, πον; —.
296. per, por, pr; περ, πορ, παρ;
pér, pör.
302. pi; πι; pi.
304. pel, pol, pl; πελ, πολ, πλ,
πλη; ple.
305. plak; πλάχ, πλήγ, πλάχ; plág.
306. pleu, plū; πλευ (πλεF), πλύ, —
πλω, πλο; plu.
307. —; πνευ (πνεF), πνύ; —.
308. pō; πω, πο, πι; pō, bī.
310. pu; ποι; pū, pū.
312. —; πλε; ple.
313. —; πρω, πορ; pär.
314. pa; —; —.
315. —; περ, πρ, πρε; —.
316. pra; πρω, προ, πρι; pra, pro,
pri.
318. spju, spu; πτυ, πυτ; spu.
319. pu; πυ; pū, pū.
320. pug; πυγ; pūg.
322. pu; —; pū, pū.
323. sphēr, sphor, sphr, — sphel,
sphol, sphl; σφερ, σφορ,
σφρ (σφαρ), — πελ, πολ, πλ
(παλ); spēr, sprē, spür, pöl,
päl, pal.
324. —; όπ; ερρ, ερρ.
330. bargh; βραχ; —.
331. arbh, rabh, labh; Δλφ; lab.
335. —; νεφ; nēb, nüb.
339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v,
bha-k, bha-d; φά (φη), φά,
— φα-ν, φάν (φαF); fā, fā,
— fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t.
340. —; φαγ; —.
341. bhar; φαρ; for.
342. —; φεβ, φοβ; —.
343. —; φεν, φον, φν (φα); —.
344. bher, bhor, bhṛ; φερ, φορ,
φορ; fer, for.
345. —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ,
φλυ, φλιδ, φλιγ; flā, flō,
flū, fle.
346. —; φρακ; sarc, frəqu.
348. bhu; φῦ, φῦ; fū, fō, fē.
350. an; ἀν; an.
354. —; ἐνεκ, ἐνοκ; nac.
358. men, mon, mn, — madh; μεν,
μον; μν (μα, μαν), — μενθ,
μαθ; mēn, mōn, mān.
360. —; νεμ, νομ; nēm, nūm.
361. —; νεσ, νοσ; —.
364. —; νε; ne.
366. nig; νιγ, νιθ; —.
367. snigh; νιφ; nig, nīv (for nify).

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| <p>369. nu; vu; nu.</p> <p>370. snā, snū; νευ (<i>νεF</i>), νῦ; nā, nă, nū.</p> <p>372. —; νω; nō.</p> <p>374. gan, gna, gno; γνω, γνο; gnō.</p> <p>377. —; δμ, δμ; sīm.</p> <p>379. —; —; μόν, μόν.</p> <p>380. mu; μν-ν; mū.</p> <p>381. —; Φμ, έμ; vōm.</p> <p>383. mad; μαδ; mād.</p> <p>384. makħ; μαχ; māc.</p> <p>385. ma, me; με; me.</p> <p>386. ma, mi; με; ma, mē = mai, men.</p> <p>387. mag, meg; μεγ; māg.</p> <p>388. smi; μει; mī.</p> <p>389. —; μελλ, μειλ; —.</p> <p>391. —; μερ, μαρ; mōr.</p> <p>392. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ; mōr.</p> <p>393. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ, μρο, βρο; mōr, mar-c.</p> <p>394. —; μεθ; mēd, mid.</p> <p>395. —; —; men.</p> <p>396. ma; μα, μη; mā.</p> <p>397. mik; μηγ; misc.</p> <p>398. —; μιν, με; man, min, men.</p> <p>400. mu; μν; mū.</p> <p>401. mus; μνο; mus.</p> <p>402. —; μνλ; mōl.</p> <p>403. mus; μνσ; mus.</p> <p>408. ār; Ḅp, Ḅp; ar.</p> <p>409. ark; —; —.</p> <p>410. ar; Ḅp; ar.</p> <p>411. ar, ra, er; Ḅp; rā, rē.</p> <p>412. ver; Φερ, Ḅp; vēr.</p> <p>413. ver; —; —.</p> <p>414. or; Φορ, Ḅp; Ḅr.</p> <p>415. —; Φορ, Ḅp; vēr.</p> <p>417. raug; —; —.</p> | <p>421. areu, brou, srū; πευ (<i>ρεF</i>), που
(<i>ροF</i>), πῦ, βῦ; ru, rou, rō.</p> <p>422. sver, ser; σερ, σερ; sōr, srō.</p> <p>423. —; συρ; sur.</p> <p>425. rau; —; rū, rau.</p> <p>426. al; ἀλ; al, ol, ul.</p> <p>428. —; γλευκ, γλύκ; —.</p> <p>429. —; φελ, φαλ; vōl.</p> <p>433. las; λασ, λα; las.</p> <p>437. lau, lav; λαφ; lav, lu, la.</p> <p>438. lap; λαπ; läb.</p> <p>440. leg, log; λεγ, λογ; lēg, lēg.</p> <p>441. —; λει; lēv.</p> <p>443. leib, loib, lib; λειβ, λοιβ, λιβ;
ri, lī, li, lib.</p> <p>447. —; λιφ; lib, lib, lüb.</p> <p>448. lu; λυ; lu.</p> <p>449. —; λου, λυ, λο; lav, lū, lüv.</p> <p>451. —; μελ; māl.</p> <p>453. ul; ὄλ; ul.</p> <p>455. sal; σαλ; sāl.</p> <p>457. sphal; σφαλ; fal.</p> <p>459. es, s; ἔσ, σ; es, s.</p> <p>460. ves; φεσ, ἔσ; ves.</p> <p>462. —; σαο, σω; sā, sā.</p> <p>463. —; σα, ση; sā, sē, sē, sī.</p> <p>466. siu, siv; συ; sū.</p> <p>471. —; αὐξ; —.</p> <p>475. av; ἀφ; av, au.</p> <p>476. av, va; Φη, Φε, ḄF, Fa; —.</p> <p>482. —; ε; VI, VI.</p> <p>490. Pron. stems: ja; δ (fem. ἀ, ἡ); i.</p> <p>491. us; —; ūs.</p> <p>492. aus; αὐστ; aus.</p> <p>493. ei, i; ει, i, —, ἡ, ἵ (Ιημι); i, I.</p> <p>494. is; ισ; —.</p> <p>496. vek, vok, vk; φεν; νόć, vōc, vēc.</p> <p>497. sek, sk; σεκ, σκ; sōqu, sēc,</p> <p>498. ik; ιτ; ic.</p> |
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| <p>500. reik, roik, rik; λεικ, λοικ, λικ;
liqu, liqu, lkc.</p> <p>501. mark; μαρκ, ματ; mule.</p> <p>502. —; ἀκ, ἀτ, ἀπ; dc.</p> <p>503. sap; σατ, σαφ; săp, săp.</p> <p>505. —; τεκ; cōqu, cōc.</p> <p>506. —; πε, πο, κο; quo.</p> <p>507. —; σεκ, στ; —.</p> <p>508. terk, tork, t̄rk; τρεκ, τροκ,
τρακ; torqu, torc.</p> <p>509. gem, gom, gm; βά, βά; bī,
bī, bi-t, bu, vēn, vēn.</p> <p>510. —; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ),
βλη; —.</p> | <p>512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vi, vi-v,
vi-g.</p> <p>513. —; βο; bo.</p> <p>514. —; βρω, βορ; vör, gür, gül,
glü, glü.</p> <p>515. gou; βο; bo.</p> <p>518. —; τει, τι; —.</p> <p>519. ki; τι; qui.</p> <p>520. —; θερ; for, fur.</p> <p>521. —; φεγ; —.</p> <p>522. vrēg, bhrēg; φρηγ, φραγ, φραγ;
frāg.</p> <p>523. sar, sal; ἀλ; sal.</p> <p>525. —; βουλ, βολ; völ.</p> <p>526. —; φελ; —.</p> |
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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

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| <p>529. βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς,
βάθος.</p> <p>530. βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο, βλο.
βλάσκω, ζμολον.</p> <p>531. βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.</p> <p>532. βω, βο. βόσκω.</p> <p>533. γρᾶ. γρδω, γράνη.</p> <p>534. (ἐ)γερ, (ἐ)γρ. ἐγείρω, ἐγρόμην.</p> <p>535. ἐλευθ, ἐλουθ, ἐλιθ. ἐλεύσομαι,
ἐλήλουθα, ηλδον (ἡλυθον).</p> <p>536. Φαχ. ίάχω.</p> <p>537. Φεικ, Φοικ, Φικ. εἴκω (= Φείκω),
ζοικα (= Φέ-Φοικ-α), ζικτον
(= Φέ-Φικ-τον).</p> <p>538. Φελ. ίλλω, έελμένος.</p> <p>539. Φερ. ἀπούρας.</p> | <p>540. ήη. ζητέω.</p> <p>541. ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώνυμη.</p> <p>542. ήσ. ήμαι.</p> <p>543. θᾶγ. θήγω.</p> <p>544. θαF. θαῦμα.</p> <p>545. θᾶλ. θάλλω.</p> <p>546. θνᾶ, θνη, θνί. θνάσκω, ξθάγον.</p> <p>547. θρω, θορ. θράσκω, ξθόρον.</p> <p>548. καδ, κηδ, κᾶδ. κήδω, κεκάδη-
σομαι.</p> <p>549. κᾶφ, κᾶπ. κάπτω.</p> <p>550. κλᾶγ. κέκληγα.</p> <p>551. κλᾶF, κλᾶν. κλαίω, κλαύσω.</p> <p>552. λᾶθ, λᾶφ, λᾶθ. λαμβάνω, ξλᾶ-
βων.</p> <p>553. λᾶθ, λᾶθ. λανθάνω, ξλᾶθον.</p> |
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| 554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾶχ. λαγχάνω,
λέλογχα, ἔλλαχον. | 568. σκλη. ἀποσκλῆναι. |
| 555. μακ. μεμάκυια. | 569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῖβ. στείβω,
στοιβή, στῖβας. |
| 556. νᾶF. νάιω. | 570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἔσ-
τοργα. |
| 557. ξᾶν. ξάινω. | 571. στρεφ, στροφ, στράφ. στρέφω,
ἔστροφα, στράφησομαι. |
| 558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἔπλετο. | 572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἔτέταλτο. |
| 559. πτερ. πτάρυμαι. | 573. τᾶφ, τᾶφ. ταφεῖν. |
| 560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,
πομπή. | 574. τρω. τιτρώσκω. |
| 561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,
πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπάθων. | 575. φᾶγ, φᾶγ. ἔφᾶγον. |
| 562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,
πορθέω, ἔπραδον. | 576. φειδ, φῖδ. φειδομαι, πεφιδέ-
σθαι. |
| 563. πτᾶκ. πτῆσσω. | 577. φθᾶ, φθᾶ. φθανω, ἔφθάκα. |
| 564. σᾶπ. σήπω. | 578. φθει, φθῖ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἔφθῖτο. |
| 565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρνια. | 579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,
ἔφθαρμαι, φθορά. |
| 566. σεν, σῦ. σείω, ἔσσετο. | 580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην. |
| 567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω. | |

#202Page_of_이백오십이_쪽

|

|

|

|

|

GREEK INDEX.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.

ἀ-	351	✓ἀδ-	209	αἰθός	249	ἀλέω	429
ἀ-	487	ἀδάμαστος	213	αἰθού	249	✓ἀλθ	250
ἀ-	487	ἀδάματος	213	αἴθρα	249	ἀλθαῖνω	250
ἀ (st.)	490	ἀδμητος	213	αἴθρη	249	ἀλθῆις	250
ἄγαρις	521	ἀδμητος	213	αἴθω	249	ἀλθήσκω	250
✓ἄγ	104	ἀδραστος	227	αἴθων	249	ἀλιεύς	524
✓ἄγ	105	ἀδης	236	αἴρω	422	ἀλίζω	524
Ἄγαμέμενων	358	Ἄλης	236	ἀἴσθω	476	ἀλιήρης	411
ἄγαν	104	ἀέθλιον	248	ἀίτρας	475	ἄλιος	524
ἄγη	521	ἀεθλον	248	ἄτω	475	✓ἄλκ	3
ἄγηνωρ	104	ἀεί	474	αιών	474	ἄλκη	3
ἄγιζω	105	ἀείρω	422	αιώρα	422	ἄλλα	427
ἄγινεω	104	ἄελλα	476	✓άις	2	ἄλλάσσω	427
ἄγιος	105	ἄέναος	370	ἄκαινα	2	ἄλλήρους	427
✓ἄγκ	1	✓ἀερ	422	ἄκανος	2	ἄλλοιος	427
ἄγκος	1	ἀέρω	422	ἄκεφαλος	52	ἄλλομαι	523
ἄγκυλος	1	✓ἄF	475	ἄκοή	60	ἄλλος	427
ἄγκυρα	1	✓ἄF	476	ἄκοιτης	487	ἄλλότριος	427
ἄγκών	1	ἄζομαι	105	ἄκοιτος	487	ἄλλως	427
ἄγλευκτης	428	ἄπμι	476	ἄκολουθέω	47	ἄλμα	523
ἄγνος	105	ἄπηρ	476	ἄκολουθος	47	ἄλμη	524
ἄγνυμι	521	ἄπτητης	476	ἄκονή	60	ἄλμυρός	524
ἄγος	104	✓ἄθ	251	ἄκονίω	60	ἄλοδω	429
Ἄγος	105	Ἄθηνη	251	ἄκρις	2	ἄλοχος	151
ἄγρα	104	ἄθλεύω	248	ἄκρος	2	ἄλς	524
ἄγρεβω	104	ἄθλέω	248	ἄκτωρ	104	ἄλσος	426
ἄγρέω	104	ἄθλητήρ	248	ἄκων	2	ἄλτικός	523
ἄγριος	106	ἄθλητης	248	✓ἄλ	523	Ἄλτις	426
ἄγριω	106	ἄθλον	248	✓ἄλ	426	✓ἄλφ	331
ἄγρός	106	ἄθλος	248	ἄλακεῖν	3	ἄλφάνω	331
ἄγυιά	104	ἄθρος	487	ἄλειστα	429	ἄλφεσίβουος	331
✓ἄγχ	144, 149	ἄτιος	474	ἄλεξητήρ	469	ἄλφή	331
ἄγχι	144	αίέν	474	ἄλέξιω	469	ἄλφημα	331
ἄγχόνη	144	αίές	474	ἄλεις	524	ἄλφός	332
ἄγχοῦ	144	✓αίθ	249	ἄλέτης	429	ἄλωή	429
ἄγχω	144	αίθηρ	249	ἄλετός	429	ἄλως	429
ἄγω	104	Αἰθού	249	ἄλεργίβανος	429	✓ἄμ	377
ἄγών	104	αίθος	249	ἄλευρον	429	ἄμα	377

ἀμάλη	378	ἀνορούω	414	ἀρετῶς	408	ἀστήρ	167
ἀμαλλα	378	ἀντα	166	ἀρετή	408	√ἀστρ	167
ἀμαξα	470	ἀντάνω	166	ἀρθμός	408	βαστρον	167
ἀμαξα	470	ἀντην	166	ἄρθρον	408	ἀσφαλής	457
ἀμία	378	ἀντί	166	ἀρι-	408	βασιστος	462
ἀμβροσία	393	ἀντάνω	166	ἀριθμητική	408	ἀτάλαντος	195
ἀμβροσίος	393	ἀντικρύ	166	ἀριθμητικός	408	ἀτενής	188
ἀμβροτος	393	ἀντίος	166	ἀριθμός	408	ἀτμός	477
ἀμείβω	379	κεντουμαι	166	ἀριστοκρατία	67	ἀτρέμας	203
ἀμείβομαι	379	κενθρός	247	ἀριστον	492	ἀτροφία	199
ἀμελέξις	131	κένω	352	ἀριστος	408	αὐδή	476
ἀμελγω	131	ἀνώνυμος	374	√ἀρκ	3	αὐδάνω	471
ἀμέργω	132	κέιος	104	ἀρκέω	3	αἴξη	471
ἀμεύω	379	ἀξίω	104	ἀρκιος	3	αἴξιμα	471
ἀμητος	378	ἀξων	470	ἄρκτος	4	αἴξησις	471
ἀμητός	378	ἄρο	422	ἄρμενος	408	αἴξιν	471
ἀμοιβή	379	ἄροτας	415	ἄρμός	408	√αἴξ	471
ἀμολγαῖος	131	ἄροτήρ	422	√ἀρ	410	αἴριον	492
ἀμολγεύς	131	ἄπαξ	488	ἄροτήρ	410	αἴρα	476
ἀμοργός	132	ἄπας	487	ἄροτρον	410	√αἴσ	492
ἀμυνα	380	ἄπαστος	291	ἄρστος	410	ἀնτέω	476
ἀμινομαι	380	ἄπειρότιος	297	ἄρσυρα	410	ἀντή	476
ἀμύντωρ	380	ἄπειρος	297	ἄρδω	410	ἀντηή	477
ἀμυντήρ	380	ἄπειρος	296	√ἀρπ	275	ἀντηήν	477
ἀμύνω	380	ἄπερειος	297	√ἀρπ	276	αὐτοκρατής	67
ἀμφήρητης	411	ἄπλοδος	488	ἄρπαγη	275	αἴω	476
ἀμφί	333	ἄπο	274	ἄρπάγω	275	αἴω	491
ἀμφίδεξιος	220	ἄποδράναι	227	ἄρπαζω	275	αἴως	492
ἀμφικτίονες	72	ἄποθήκη	256	ἄρπαξ	275	ἄφαρδς	341
ἀμφιλάκη	80	ἄποινα	310	ἄρπαλέος	275	ἄφάρωτος	341
ἀμφίς	333	ἄπολανω	437	ἄρπη	275	ἄφορηή	416
ἀμφότερος	334	ἄποσκληῆαι	568	ἄρπη	276	√ἀχ 144, 149	
ἀμφω	334	ἄπόστολος	176	Ἄρπιαι	275	ἀχείνω	144
γ/ἀν	350	ἄπούρας	539	ἄρτάνη	422	ἀχέω	144
ἄν	351	√ἀρ	408	ἄρτδω	422	ἄχθομαι	144
ἄντ	352	ἄρρ	408	ἄρτι	408	ἄχθος	144
ἄντα	351	ἄρρα	408	ἄρτιζω	408	ἄχνυμι	144
ἄνταστις	509	ἄρρισκω	408	ἄρτιος	408	ἄχομαι	144
ἄνταλτος	426	ἄράχην	409	ἄρτιός	408	ἄχος	144
ἄντριθμος	408	ἄράχητης	409	ἄρτιών	408	ἄψ	274
ἄντροχλα	143	ἄράχνιον	409	√ἀρχ	143	ἄψω	476
ἄντάνω	209	√ἀργ	107	ἄρχη	143	ἄπωρος	424
ἄνδρειφόντης	343	ἄργενθς	107	ἄρχος	143		
ἄνεμος	350	ἄργης	107	ἄρχω	143		
ἄνεψιδς	284	ἄργιλλος	107	ἄρχων	143		
γ/ἀνθ	251	ἄργινθεις	107	ἄρθμα	476	β.	
ἄνθέω	251	ἄργιλος	107	ἄσμενος	209	√βα	509
ἄνθερέων	251	ἄργος	107	ἄσταρω	323	βαδίζω	509
ἄνθέριξ	251	ἄργυρος	107	ἄσταλαξ	95	βάδος	509
ἄνθηρός	251	ἄρειων	408	ἄστερέοις	167	√βαθ	529
ἄνθος	251	ἄρέσκω	408	ἄστεμφής	177	βάθος	529
						βάθρον	509

βαθύς	529	√βολ	525	γάνος	108	γλύπτης	119
βαίνω	509	βολβός	329	γάνυμαι	108	√γλυφ	119
√βαλ	510	βόλεται	525	γαστήρ	110	γλύφανος	119
βάλλω	510	βόλη	510	√γαν	108	γλύφω	119
βάρβαρος	327	βολίς	510	γαῦρος	108	√γν	112
βαρβαρίζω	327	βόλος	510	√γαν	108	γνωθιμός	353
βαρέω	511	√βορ	514	γέα	116	γνάθος	353
βάρος	511	βορά	514	γείνομαι	112	γνήσιος	112
βαρύς	511	βορός	514	γείτων	116	√γνο	374
βαρύτης	511	βόσκω	532	√γεμ	111	√γνο	120
βαρύτονος	511	βουκόλικός	515	γεμίζω	111	γνῦξ	121
βασιλεύς	436	βουκόλος	48, 515	γέμω	111	√γνω	374
βάσις	509	√βουλ	525	√γεν	112	√γνω	120
βάσκε	509	βουλεύω	525	γενεά	112	γνάμη	120
βαστός	509	βουλή	525	γένειον	353	γνωρίζω	120
βέβαιος	509	βούλημα	525	γένεσις	112	γνῶσις	120
βέβηλος	509	βούλησις	525	γενετέρια	112	γνωστός	120
√βελ	510	βούλομαι	525	γενετήρη	112	γνωτός	120
βελόνη	510	βούις	515	γενέτης	112	√γομ	111
βέλεμνον	510	√βραχ	330	γένος	112	γόμος	111
√βενθ	529	βράχεα	330	γένυς	353	γούδω	111
βένθος	529	βραχύνω	330	γέρανος	113	√γον	112
βέλος	510	βραχύς	330	γέρων	114	γόνυ	121
βηλός	509	βραχύτης	330	√γεν	115	γοννάζομαι	121
βῆμα	509	√βρεμ	531	γεῦμα	115	γοννόμομαι	121
√βι	512	βρέμω	531	γεύομαι	115	γράμμα	122
βιβάζω	509	√βρεχ	145	γεύσις	115	γραμμή	122
βιβάς	509	βρέχω	145	γεύω	115	γραῦς	114
βιβρώσκω	514	√βρο	393	γῆ	116	√γρᾶ	533
βίος	512	√βρο	514	γηθέω	108	√γραφ	122
βιοτή	512	√βρομ	531	γηθός	108	γραφή	122
βίοτος	512	βρόμος	531	γηθούνη	108	γραφικός	122
βιόω	512	βρότος	393	γηθούνυος	108	γραφίς	122
√βλ	510	√βροχ	145	γῆρας	114	γραφω	122
√βλη	510	βροχετός	145	γηρυ (st.)	117	γρδω	533
βλῆμα	510	√βρω	514	γῆρας	117	γυνή	112
βλήμενος	510	βρῶμα	514	γῆρας	117	γράνη	533
βλῆτος	510	βρωτήρ	514	γίγρομαι	112		
βληχόδομαι	328	√βω	532	γιγνώσκω	120		
βληχόδες	328	βωμός	509	√γλαφ	118	Δ.	
βληχή	328			γλάφυ	118		
√βλο	530			γλαφύρδος	118	√δα	210
√βλω	530	Γ.		γλάφω	118	√δα	211
βλάσκω	530	√γα	108	√γλευκ	428	√δαF	212
√βο	515	√γα	112	γλεῦκος	428	δαῖζω	211
√βο	513	γαF	108	γλία	446	δαίνυμαι	211
√βο	532	γαῖα	116	γλοιά	446	δαίνυμι	211
βοῶ	513	γαῖω	108	γλοιός	446	δαῖρω	221
βοή	513	γάλα	109	γλυκ	428	δαῖς	212
βοηθός	258	γαλαθηνός	254	γλυκύς	428	δαῖς	211
√βολ	510	γαλακτ (st.)	109	γλυκύτης	428	δαῖτη	211

δαιτρός	211	δεινός	223	δάθωλος	510	✓δρ	221
δαιτυμών	211	δεῖξις	10	δαδέω	218	✓δρα	228
δαινός	211	δεῖπνον	214	δάθημα	218	✓δρα	227
δαίω	211	δειράς	222	δαλέγομαι	440	✓δρακ	9
δαίω	212	δειρή	222	δαλόγος	440	δράκων	9
✓δακ	5	δείρω	221	δαμαρίδιος	333	✓δραμ	229
✓δακ	210	✓δεκ	7	δαυρόξ	522	δράμα	228
δάκνω	5	δέκα	8	διδάσκω	210	δράνος	228
δάκος	5	δέκομαι	7	διδῆμι	218	δρασμός	227
δάκρυ	6	δέλεαρ	226	διδράσκω	227	δραστούνη	228
δάκρυον	6	✓δεμ	219	διδῶμι	225	δράω	228
δάκρύω	6	δέμας	219	διέμαι	223	✓δρεμ	229
δάκτυλος	7	δέμω	219	✓διε	224	δρηστήρ	228
δαλός	212	δένδρεον	230	διηγεκής	354	δρηστούνη	228
✓δαμ	213	δένδρον	230	✓δικ	10	✓δρικ	9
δαμάζω	213	✓δεξ	220	δικη	10	✓δρομ	229
δαμάλης	213	δεξιός	220	δινεύω	223	δρομεύς	229
δαμάρ	213	δεξιτερός	220	δινέω	223	δρόμος	229
δαμάω	213	δέος	223	δίνος	223	δρυμός	230
δαμνέω	213	✓δεπ	214	δίνω	223	δρυοτόμος	230
δάμνημι	213	✓δερ	221	δίομαι	223	δρῦς	230
-δαμος	213	δέργμα	9	δίος	224	δρυτόμος	230
✓δαπ	214	δέρη	222	δίς	231	δρύφακτος	346
δαπάνη	214	✓δερκ	9	δίσκουρα	414	✓δυκ	12
δαπανηρός	214	δέρκομαι	9	διστός	231	δύο	231
δαπανος	214	δέρμα	221	δίχα	231	δυ-	232
δαπτω	214	δέρος	221	δίχθα	231	δυσεντερία	232
✓δαρ	221	δέρρις	221	δίω	223	δυσμενής	232
✓δαρθ	215	δέρω	221	Διάνη	224	δυστεψία	
δαρθάνω	215	δέσις	218	δμάς	213	505,	232
δασμός	211	δεσμός	218	✓δο	225	δυσχερής	159
δάσος	216	δεσπόζω	314	δοδστότο	224	δυσάλης	234
δασύνων	216	δεστόσυνος	314	✓δοι	223	δύω	231
δασύς	216	δεσπότης	314	δοιή	231	δυώδεκα	231
δατέμαι	211	δέσποινα	314	δοιοί	231	δώ	219
✓δᾶν	212	δετή	218	✓δοκ	11	✓δω	225
δαυλός	216	Δευτερονόμιον		δοκέω	11	δώδεκα	231
δαψιλής	214			δόλος	226	✓δωκ	225
-δε	217	δεύτερος	231	✓δομ	219	δώμα	219
✓δε	218	✓δεχ	7	δόξα	11	δώρον	225
δέατο	224	δέχομαι	7	δόμος	219	δώς	225
δεδάσθαι	210	δέω	218	✓δορ	221	δωτήρ	225
δέδαε	210	✓δη	218	δορά	221	δωτινη	225
δεδαάς	210	δήγμα	5	✓δορκ	9	δωτις	225
✓δει	223	δήλος	224	δορκάς	9	δωτύς	225
δεῖγμα	10	δημοκρατία	67	δόρν	230		
δεῖβω	223	✓δι	223	δόσις	225	E.	
✓δεικ	10	διά	224	δοτήρ	225		
δείκνυμ	10	διά	231	δουράτεος	230	ἐ	472
δειλός	223	διαβάλλω	510	δούρειος	230	ἐ (st.)	489
δειμός	223	διαβολικός	510	δουρημέκες	354	ἐ	489

γέ	493	ελυμα	429	ἔλκος	19	γένος	354
ἔαδον	209	είλύω	429	ἔλκω	18	ἐνοπή	496
ἔανός	460	εἴλω	526	ἔλλειψις	500	ἔνος	357
ἔᾶνός	460	είμα	460	ἔλος	430	Ἐνοσίχθων	268
ἔαρ	478	είμαρται	392	γέλουθ	535	ἔντερον	355
ἔαρινός	478	εἴμι	493	ἔλπίςω	277	ἔντος	355
ἔβδομος	280	εἴμι	459	ἔλπις	277	ἔξ	472
ἔβηη	509	εἰν	355	ἔλπομαι	277	ἔξειης	148
ἔβδολοντο	525	είνατος	356	ἔλπω	277	ἔξπλάγην	305
ἔγειρω	534	εἰνί	355	ἔλπωρή	277	ἔξῆς	148
√(ἐ)γερ	534	είνον	496	γέλῳδ	535	ἴουκα	537
√(ἐ)γρ	534	γέιρ	422	ἔλυτρον	429	γέλωπ	277
ἔγχειλυ	149	είργμός	124	ἔλνω	429	ἔός	489
√(ἐ)δ	233	είρω	124	γέμ	381	γέπ	497
√(ἐ)δ	234	είργω	124	ἔμαπον	501	ἔπαθον	561
√(ἐ)δ	235	είρερος	422	ἔμαθον	358	ἔπαιω	475
ἔδαην	210	είρεστα	411	ἔμε	385	ἔπέτης	497
ἔδανός	209	είρηκα	412	ἔμεσις	381	ἔπετον	173
ἔδαφος	235	είρηνη	412	ἔμετικός	381	ἔπεφνον	343
ἔδεσμα	233	είρκη	124	ἔμετος	381	ἔπι	279
ἔδητός	233	είρμός	422	ἔμέω	381	ἔπιβαρέω	511
ἔδίδαξα	210	είρος	413	ἔμμορα	392	ἔπικός	496
ἔζος	234	είρω	422	ἔμολον	530	ἔπισι	415
ἔδρα	234	είρω	412	ἔμπις	278	ἔπισυρος	294
ἔδραμον	229	εἰς	355	ἔμπορικός	296	ἔπιπολή	294
ἔδω	233	είσα	234	ἔμποριον	296	ἔπικούμιον	101
ἔδωδή	233	είσω	355	ἔμπορος	296	ἔπλετο	558
ἔδελμένος	538	είσθα	252	ἔν	355	ἔπληγην	305
ἔφιδον	230	γέ	16	ἔναγίω	105	ἔπομαι	497
ἔφομαι	234	ἔς	472	ἔνδικις	356	ἔπορον	313
ἔθ (st.)	252	ἔκατον	15	ἔνακτοις	356	ἔπος	496
ἔθαγον	546	ἔκπλος	16	ἔναυτος	166	ἔπράθον	562
ἔθιγον	126	ἔκτητι	16	ἔνατος	356	ἔπρσεν	315
ἔθίζω	252	ἔκλογή	440	ἔνδιος	224	ἔπτά	280
ἔθορον	547	ἔκτός	473	ἔνδον	355	ἔπω	497
ἔθος	252	ἔκυρα	17	ἔνεγκ	354	√έρ	411
ᬁ(F)ειπον	496	ἔκυρός	17	ἔνεγκοντα	356	√έρ	412
√εί	493	ἔκφαλινω	345	ἔνερθε	355	ἔρεοն	413
ἔδαρ	233	ἔκφλυνδάνειν	345	ἔνεροι	355	ἔρεστα	411
ἔδομαι	236	ἔκών	16	ἔνέρτερος	355	ἔρεστω	411
ἔδον	236	ἔλα	430	ἔνη	357	ἔρέτης	411
ἔδος	236	ἔλάβον	522	ἔνήνοχα	354	ἔρετμον	411
ἔδολον	236	ἔλάθον	553	ἔνι	355	ἔρευδος	253
√είκ	22	ἔλατα	430	ἔνισκεν	507	ἔρεστω	253
ἔικοι	13	ἔλαιον	430	ἔνδάκις	356	ἔρευθω	253
ἔικτον	537	ἔλακον	77	ἔννακτοις	356	ἔρεύθω	412
ἔικω	14	ἔλάχον	554	ἔνγατος	356	ἔρεύηρος	408
ἔικω	537	ἔλαχός	146	ἔννέα	356	ἔρημον	411
ἔιλαρ	526	γέλευθ	535	ἔννηκοντα	356	ἔρηνθω	411
ἔιλέω	526	ἔλευσομαι	535	Ἐννοσίγαος	268	ἔρέω	412
ἔιλη	526	ἔληλουθα	535	ἔννυμι	460	ἔρηπος	411

έρίνεος	413	εύτραπελος	508	✓Fεχ	147	ηέριος	492
έριον	413	έδυς	459	Fη	476	ήδος	252
έρμη	422	εύχερής	159	✓Fιδ	236	'Ηλέκτρα	20
✓έρπη	281	εύω	491	Fίδον	236	ήλεκτρον	20
έρπετόν	281	εύων	491	✓Fικ	14	ήλεκτρωρ	20
έρπτικώ	. 281	ξφάγον	575	✓Fικ	22	ήλθον	535
έρπτη	281	ξφύλος	432	✓Fικ	85	ήλος	432
έρρηθρην	412	ξφηλόν	432	✓Fικ	537	ήμαι	542
έρρητης	421	ξφίδακα	577	Fικάτι	13	ήμαιος	382
✓έρυθ	253	ξφίδαρμα	579	✓Fλακ	78	ήμασιος	382
έρυθρός	253	ξφίδιτο	578	✓Fοιδ	236	ήμεγκα	354
έρυσιβη	253	ξφίλαδον	345	✓Fοικ	537	ήμεγκον	354
έρυσιτελας	294	✓έχ	147	Fοίκος	85	ήμεντης	354
έρωαν	421	✓έχη	148	Fοίνος	483	ήνέχθην	354
έρωτή	421	✓έχη	148	✓Fολκ	18	ήρι	478
✓έσ	460	έχεπευκές	89	✓Fορ	415	ήριος	492
✓έσ	459	έχθες	160	✓Fορ	414	ήργυένεια	492
ές	355	έχιδνα	149	✓Fραγ	522	✓ήσ	542
έσθης	460	έχις	149	✓Fρακ	78	ήσας	492
έσθιω	233	έχομαι	148	✓Fρεγ	123	Θ.	
έσθιός	459	έχυρδς	148	✓Fρηγ	522	✓θα	254
έσθω	233	έχω	148	✓Fρηγ	522	✓θάγ	543
έσπερα	461	έδος	492	Z.		θαθομαι	255
έσπερινός	461	Έωσθόφρος	492	γένευ	125	✓θαρ	255
έσπεριος	461	F.		ζεύγμα	125	✓θαρ	544
έσπετε	507	✓Fa	476	ζεύγνυμ	125	θαυρός	264
έσπετην	497	✓Fay	521	ζεύγος	125	✓θελ	545
έσποτο	566	✓Faλ	429	Zeύς	224	θάλλω	545
έστηη	175	✓Fax	536	γένι	540	✓θάν	546
έστι	459	Fe (st.)	489	γηγέω	540	θαρρέω	260
έστοργα	570	✓Fe	476	✓θοσ	541	✓θαρσ	260
έστροφα	571	✓Feθ	248	γένυ	125	θαρσέω	260
έσω	355	✓Feδ	236	γυρόν	125	θάρρος	260
έτάκην	190	✓Feιδ	236	γυρός	125	θαρσόνω	260
έταμον	196	✓Feικ	537	ζώνηνόμι	541	θαύμα	255
έτεκον	194	✓Feιργ	124	ζώνηνόμια	541	θαύμα	544
έτεος	459	✓Feκ	16	✓ζωσ	541	✓θε	256
έτέπαλτο	572	✓Feλ	429	H.		θέα	255
έτησαι	169	✓Feλ	526	θεδομαι		θεδομαι	255
έτησιος	167	✓Feλ	538	θέαπορος		θεδομαι	255
έτι	168	✓Feλκ	18	ή (st.)	490	θέαπορος	255
έτοιμος	459	Feλος	430	γή	493	✓θειγ	258
έτος	169	✓Feλπ	277	ηγέομαι	104	θειειγ	126
έτυμολογία	459	✓Feμ	381	ηγρόμηνη	534	θειεινω	257
έτυμον	459	✓Feπ	496	✓ήδ	233	θέμα	256
έτυμος	459	✓Feρ	412	ηδομαι	209	θέμεθλα	256
έτυχον	194	✓Feρ	539	ηδονή	209	θεμέλια	256
έδδα	224	✓Feργ	123	ηδος	209	θέμις	256
ένεστω	459	✓Feργ	124	ηδυμος	209	✓θεν	257
έγκιτμεγος	72	✓Feσ	460	ηδύς	209	✓θερ	520

θερμαῖνω	520	θρῆνος	261	ἴημι	493	ἴτυς	482
θέρμαι	520	θρηνοθίλα	262	✓ἰκ	21	ἱθιμος	481
θέρμετε	520	θρήσασθαι	261	✓ἰκ	14	ἱφι	481
θέρμη	520	θρόνος	261	✓ἰκ	22	ἱφιος	481
θερμός	520	θρόσ	262	ἴκανός	22	ἴψ	498
θέρομαι	520	✓θρω	547	ἴκανων	22	ἴώδης	479
θέρος	520	θρόσκω	547	ἴκετης	22	ἰωή	476
θέτις	256	✓θυ	265	ἴκος	499	K.	
θεσμός	256	✓θύ	258	ἴκμαίνω	21	✓κα	25
✓θεν	258	θύάς	265	ἴκμας	21	✓κᾶδ	548
θεύσομαι	258	θυγάτηρ	263	ἴκμενος	22	✓κᾶδ	548
θέω	258	θύελλα	265	ἴκνέόμαι	22	κάδος	23
θεωρία	255	θυήεις	265	ἴκτηρ	22	✓καφ	43
✓θη	254	θυῖας	265	ἴκω	526	καθάριο	24
✓θη	256	θύμα	265	ἱλη	429	καθαρός	24
θήτω	543	θύμων	265	ἱλγέ	429	καθαρος	24
θηγόμαι	255	θύμος	265	ἱλλάς	429	καθαρος	24
θηκη	256	θυμός	265	ἱλλω	538	καλέ	25
θηλαμών	254	θῦνος	265	ἱμάτιον	460	καί	25
θηλάστρια	254	θύνω	265	ἱμεν	493	καίνω	71
θηλή	254	θύος	265	ἱμερος	494	καίω	43
θηλυς	254	θυοτκόδος	60	ἱνδαλλομαι	236	✓κακ	26
θηλώ	254	θύρα	264	ἱνδον	481	κάκη	26
θήρ	259	θύρασι	264	ἱον	479	κακός	26
θήρα	259	θυρέος	264	ἱός	480	κακώ	26
θηρίουν	259	θυρέτρα	264	ἱότης	494	κακύω	26
θηράω	259	θυρίς	264	✓ἰπ	498	✓καλ	28
θήσαι	254	θυρωρός	415	ἱτος	498	✓καλ	29
θήσατο	254	θυσία	265	ἱππεύς	499	καλαμένς	27
θήσαται	254	θύω	265	ἱππιος	499	καλάμη	27
✓θιγ	126			ἱππόδομος	499	κάλαιος	27
θιγγάνω	126			ἱππόδρομος	229	καλέω	28
✓θινā	546	L.		ἱππος	499	καλία	29
✓θηνη	546	✓ι	493	ἱπποπόταμος	499	καλιάς	29
θηνισκω	546	✓ι	482	ἱππότρα	499	καλίος	29
θίγημα	126	ἴάχω	536	ἱππομαι	498	καλλίων	30
✓θο	258	✓ἰδ	236	✓ἰσ	494	καλλονή	30
θοάξω	258	✓ἰδ	237	ἴσ	481	κάλλος	30
θοὸς	258	ἴδιος	489	ἴστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
✓θορ	547	ἴδιω	237	ἴστορέω	236	καλός	30
θόρυβος	262	ἴδιωμα	489	ἴστορία	236	κάλπη	40
✓θρα	261	ἴδιώτης	489	ἴστος	75	καλυβ (st.)	29
θράνος	261	ἴδον	236	ἴστωρ	236	καλύβη	29
✓θρασ	260	ἴδος	237	ἴστωρ	236	καλύττω	29
θρασύς	260	ἴδρις	236	ἴσχανδω	148	καμάρα	31
✓θραփ	199	ἴδρω	237	ἴσχάνω	148	✓καν	32
✓θρε	262	ἴδρων	234	ἴσχω	148	κανάξω	32
θρέομαι	262	ἴδρως	237	ἴταλός	170	κανασσω	32
✓θρεփ	199	ἴέναι	493	ἴταμός	493	καναχή	32
✓θρη	262	ἱεράρχης	143	ἴτέα	482	✓καπ	33
θρῆνος	262	ἴζω	234	ἴτης	493	✓καπ	35

✓κάπ	549	κελανεφής	46	✓κλευ	58	κοπιάω	64
κάπτετος	98	κελαιώσ	46	κλέω	58	κόπτις	64
καπηλεύω	34	κέλευθος	47	κλῆτις	56	κοπίς	64
καπηλεία	34	κελεύω	48	κλῆσις	28	κόπτος	64
κάπηλος	34	κέλητς	48	κλητεύω	28	κόπτω	64
καπνός	35	κέλλω	48	κλητήρ	28	✓κορ	51
κάπτος	36	κέλομαι	48	κλητωρ	28	κόραξ	65
κάπτω	549	✓κεν	71	✓κλι	57	κόρη	51
καπνός	35	✓κερ	51	κλίμα	57	κορμός	51
✓καρ	51	κερατίω	51	κλίμαξ	57	κόρος	51
κάρα	37	κεράσ	49	κλίνη	57	κορυφή	37
κάρανος	37	κεράσ	49	κλίνω	57	κορώνη	65
καρανδώ	37	κερασός	50	κλισία	57	κορώνη	74
καρδία	38	κέρμα	51	κλυτός	57	κορωνίς	74
καρκίνος	39	✓κευθ	266	✓κλοπ	55	κορωνός	74
✓καρτ	40	κεύδος	266	κλοπές	55	κοσμοπολίτης	
καρπάλιμος	40	κευθμών	266	κλοπή	55		311
κάρπιμος	41	κεύθω	266	✓κλπ	55	κόσος	506
καρπός	41	κεφαλαιος	52	✓κλυ	58	κότε	506
καρπός	41	κεφαλή	52	✓κλυ	59	κότερος	506
κάρτερος	67	✓κηδ	548	κλύδων	59	κουρά	51
κάρτος	67	κήδω	548	κλύζω	59	κουρεύς	51
καρύνα	42	κήπος	53	κλυτός	58	κούρη	51
κάρυον	42	κήρ	38	κλύω	58	κουρίδιος	51
κάστυμα	466	κήρη	51	κλύνη	55	κούρος	51
κασσός	466	κηραίνω	51	✓κο	25	✓κρ	51
κασσών	466	✓κι	54	κο (st.)	506	✓κρα	67
καταλέγω	410	κινέω	54	κόγχη	61	✓κραδ	66
κάττυμα	466	κινύμαι	54	κόγχος	61	κραδαίνω	66
καττύς	466	κίρκος	74	κοεω	60	κραδάω	66
καττών	466	κιχέλην	580	✓κοφ	60	κράδη	66
✓καν	43	κίχημ	580	✓κοφ	73	κραδή	38
κανλός	73	κίών	54	κόθεν	506	κράξιο	65
καῦμα	43	✓κλ	48	✓κοι	73	κραινω	67
καυστικός	43	✓κλαγ	550	κοιλα	73	κραιπδὴ	40
καυστός	43	✓κλάφ	551	κοίλος	73	κραιπύδη	40
✓κᾶφ	549	✓κλαίω	551	κοιμῶν	44	✓κραν	67
κεδώ	45	✓κλάν	551	κοῖος	506	κράνεια	50
κέαρ	38	κλαύσω	551	κοτη	44	κραύλον	37
κέαρνον	45	✓κλει	56	κόκκι	62	κράνων	50
✓κεδ	243	✓κλειδ	56	κόκκικ	62	κράντωρ	67
✓κει	44	κλεινός	58	κοκκύζω	62	✓κρατ	40
κει (st.)	44	κλείς	56	κολοφών	63	κραταιός	67
✓κει	54	κλειτός	58	κολώνη	63	κρατέω	67
κείμαι	44	κλείω	58	κολωνός	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλείω	56	κόμμα	64	κρατύνω	67
κείω	45	κλέος	58	κόναβος	32	κρατής	67
κεκαθίσομαι	548	✓κλεπ	55	✓κοπ	64	κρέας	68
κεκαφής	35	✓κλεπ	29	κοπάζω	64	κρείον	68
κέκληγα	550	κλέπτης	55	κοπεύς	64	κρείων	67
✓κελ	48	κλέπτω	55	κοπή	64	κρέων	67

κρήδεμνον	218	κάπη	33	λαχνόμοαι	439	λιβάδιον	443
κρήνη	37	κώς	506	λάχνος	439	λιβάς	443
✓κρι	69	κωφός	64	λάω	433	λίβος	443
κριμνον	69			λάω	437	λιθρός	443
κρίνω	69			λέαινα	445	λιλαίομαι	433
κρίσ	49			λεαίνω	441	λίμνη	443
κρίσις	69	✓λα	433	✓λεγ	440	λιμήν	443
κριτήριον	69	✓λάβ	552	✓λεγχ	554	λιμπάνω	500
κριτής	69	✓λάβ	552	λέγω	440	λίνεος	444
κριτικός	69	✓λαγ	127	✓λει	441	λίνον	444
Κρόνος	67	λαγαρός	127	λέια	437	✓λιτ	500
✓κρυ	70	λαγγάδω	128	λειάνω	441	λίπτομαι	447
κρυμός	70	λάγυνος	127	✓λειβ	443	λίπτω	447
κρυψεις	70	λαγχάνω	554	λειβω	443	λίς	445
κρύδομαι	70	✓λαφ	437	λειβθρον	443	λίς	446
κρύος	70	✓λάθ	553	λείμμα	500	λίστος	446
κρυσταλόμαι	70	✓λάθ	553	λειμών	443	λισσός	446
κρύσταλλος	70	λαία	437	λείος	441	λιστρον	446
κρώσ	65	λαιός	434	λειόητης	441	λισφος	446
κρότιον	41	λαΐς	437	✓λειπ	500	λιτός	446
✓κτα	71	λάττρον	436	λειπω	500	✓λιφ	447
✓κταγ	71	✓λακ	78	λειτουργέω	436	✓λιχ	151
✓κτει	72	✓λακ	77	λειτουργία	436	λιχανός	151
κτένω	71	λακερός	77	λειτουργός	436	λιχαδω	151
✓κτεν	71	λακερός	78	λειχω	151	λιχαδίω	151
✓κτι	72	λακίς	78	λειψανον	500	λίχνος	151
κτίζω	72	λάκικος	78	λεκτός	440	λιψ	447
κτίσις	72	λάκος	78	λέκτρον	150	λιψ	443
κτόνος	71	λακπάτητος	435	λέάκα	77	✓λο	449
✓κυ	73	λακτίζω	435	λελητηαι	433	✓λογ	440
κύαρ	73	λαμβάνω	522	λέλογχα	554	λογάς	440
κυεω	73	✓λαμπ	282	λέξι	440	λογγάδω	128
κύῆμα	73	λαμπάς	282	λεγυαλέος	129	λογίζομαι	440
✓κυθ	266	λαμπρός	282	λευκός	80	λόγιος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	✓λογχ	554
κύκνος	32	λανθάνω	553	λεύσσω	79	✓λοιβ	443
κυλίνδω	74	λάξ	435	✓λεχ	150	λοιβή	443
κυλίω	74	λάօς	436	λέχος	150	λοίγιος	129
κυλλός	74	✓λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λοιγός	129
κῦμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρις	442	✓λοιπ	500
κύος	73	✓λασ	433	λέων	445	λοιτός	500
✓κυρ	74	λάσκω	77	λη̄δομαι	437	λοξός	442
κυρτός	74	λατρεύω	437	λη̄ῃ	437	✓λου	449
κύτος	73	λάτρις	437	λη̄է	437	λουτήρ	449
κύτος	101	✓λάփ	552	λη̄τηις	437	λοντριον	449
κύων	75	✓λάփ	552	λη̄ντον	436	λοντρόν	449
κώμη	44	λαφύσσω	438	λῆμα	433	λούω	449
κῶμος	44	✓λαχ	146	λῆνος	439	λοχεία	150
κωμφόδς	44	✓λαχ	554	λῆστης	433	λοχεύω	150
κωμφόλα	44	λάχηνη	439	λίαν	433	λόχμη	150
κώνος	76	λαχνήεις	439	✓λιβ	443	λόχος	150

✓λυ	448	μάντις	358	μέίων	398	μῆνις	358
✓λυ	419	✓μετ-	501	✓μελ	451	μηνος (st.)	395
λύν	418	✓μαρ	393	μελαγχολία	162	μηνος	358
✓λυγ	129	✓μαρ	391	μελαινω	451	μής	395
λυγ (st.)	130	✓μαρ	392	μέλας	451	μήστωρ	238
λυγισμός	130	μαραίνω	393	✓μελγ	131	μήτηρ	396
λύγος	130	μαρανσις	393	✓μελδ	239	μητρόπολις	311
λυγόω	130	μαρασμός	393	μέλδομαι	239	✓μεγ	397
λυγρός	129	✓μαρκ	501	μέλδω	239	μίγα	397
λύη	448	μάρτις	501	μέλι	390	μηγάς	397
λύθρον	419	μάρτιτα	501	μέλισσα	390	μήγα	397
✓λυκ	80	μάρτυρ	391	μελίφρων	390	μηγδην	397
λύκος	81	μαρτύριον	391	✓μελλ	389	μίγνυμι	397
λύμα	449	μαρτύρομαι	391	μεμάκινα	555	μιμέομαι	386
λυμαίνομαι	449	μάρτυς	391	μεμηνμαι	358	μιμησις	386
λύμη	449	μάττη	396	μέμνονα	358	μιμησκω	358
✓λυπ	283	✓μαχ	384	✓μεν	358	μήμος	386
λυπέω	283	μάχαιρα	384	✓μενθ	358	✓μιν	398
λύπη	283	μάχη	384	μένος	358	μινύθω	398
λυπηρός	283	μάχιμος	384	Μέντης	358	μινυνθάδιος	398
λυπρός	283	μάχομαι	384	Μέντωρ	358	μήξις	397
λύσις	418	✓με	398	μένω	358	μίσγω	397
λυτήρ	448	✓με	386	✓μερ	391	μισθός	267
λύτρον	418	με (st.)	385	✓μερ	392	✓μλο	530
λύχνος	80	με	385	✓μερ	393	✓μιν	358
λύνω	418	✓μεγ	387	✓μεργ	132	μινήμη	358
λυβδόμαι	450	μεγαίρω	387	μεριμνα	391	μιημοσύη	358
λυθεών	450	μεγαλύνω	387	μερίζω	392	μιδομαι	358
λύψη	450	μέγας	387	μερις	392	μιηστήρ	358
λυθητήρ	450	μέγεθος	387	μερμαίρω	391	μιηστής	358
λωτῶν	437	✓μεδ	238	μερμερα	391	μιηστεύω	358
M.							
✓μα	358	μέδιμνος	238	μέρμερος	391	μοίρα	392
✓μα	396	μέδοντες	238	μερμηρα	391	✓μολ	530
✓μαδ	383	μέδων	238	μερμηρίζω	391	✓μολγ	131
μαδαρός	383	μειδάω	388	μερος	392	μόλιβος	452
μαδάω	383	μειδημα	388	μεστηγή(5)	394	μολιβοն	452
✓μαθ	358	μειδίων	388	μεστηγή(5)	394	μολύβδαινα	452
μαθηματικός	358	μεῖδος	388	μέσος	394	μόλυβδος	452
μαῖα	396	μείζων	387	μετά	171	μολυβοն	452
μαίνομαι	358	✓μειλ	389	μεταζε	171	μολύνω	451
✓μακ	82	μείλια	389	μεταξε	171	✓μον	358
✓μακ	555	μειλίσσω	389	μεταξύ	386	μονάρχης	143
μάκαρ	82	μειλιχία	389	μέτρον	386	μόναρχος	143
μακρός	82	μειλίχιος	389	μέτροι	386	✓μορ	392
✓μακ	358	μειώ	398	μέτρου	386	μορφη	393
μανθάνω	358	μείρομαι	392	μήνη	395	μόρος	392
μανία	358	μείς	395	μηνιαῖος	395	μόρσιμος	392

<i>μορτός</i>	393	<i>ναυτία</i>	359	<i>η-</i>	365	Η.	
<i>νικό</i>	393	<i>ναυτικός</i>	359	<i>ηθώ</i>	364	<i>ξαίνω</i>	557
<i>νικ-</i>	400	<i>νε-</i>	364	<i>ητημα</i>	364	<i>ξένω</i>	557
<i>μοδός</i>	400	<i>Νέαρα</i>	362	<i>ητιθμός</i>	408		
<i>μυγμός</i>	400	<i>νεανίας</i>	362	<i>ητίτος</i>	408		
<i>μύδος</i>	400	<i>νεαρός</i>	362	<i>ηγίαις</i>	364		
<i>μυέω</i>	400	<i>νέατος</i>	362	<i>ηγήτον</i>	364		
<i>μυάδω</i>	400	<i>νεβρός</i>	362	<i>νικίθ</i>	366	<i>δ (st.)</i>	490
<i>μύζω</i>	400	<i>νεφός</i>	362	<i>νικίγ</i>	366	<i>δ-</i>	487
<i>μῦνα</i>	401	<i>νελαύρα</i>	362	<i>νίξω</i>	366	<i>ὑγδοος</i>	86
<i>μύνιδα</i>	400	<i>νεῖος</i>	362	<i>νίσσομαι</i>	361	<i>ὔγκος</i>	1
<i>μυκτήρ</i>	400	<i>νελφει</i>	367	<i>νίπτον</i>	366	<i>ὔγμος</i>	104
<i>νικήλ</i>	402	<i>νεκ-</i>	83	<i>νίπτω</i>	366	<i>ὔδδ</i>	240
<i>μύλαι</i>	402	<i>νεκρός</i>	83	<i>νιφ-</i>	367	<i>δδεω</i>	235
<i>μύλη</i>	402	<i>νέκυς</i>	83	<i>νίφα</i>	367	<i>δδίτης</i>	235
<i>μυλῆται</i>	402	<i>νικέμ</i>	360	<i>νιφάδας</i>	367	<i>δδυή</i>	240
<i>μυλόδοντες</i>	402	<i>Νεμέα</i>	360	<i>νιφει</i>	367	<i>δδός</i>	235
<i>μύλος</i>	402	<i>νεμεσδῶ</i>	360	<i>νιφετός</i>	367	<i>δδός</i>	235
<i>μυλωθρός</i>	402	<i>νεμεσίζομαι</i>	360	<i>νιφετος</i>	367	<i>δδούς</i>	241
<i>νικ-</i>	380	<i>νέμεσις</i>	360	<i>νοέω</i>	120	<i>δδωδα</i>	240
<i>μυνδός</i>	400	<i>Νέμεσις</i>	360	<i>νοῦμ</i>	360	<i>δζω</i>	240
<i>μύνη</i>	380	<i>νεμεσδῶ</i>	360	<i>νομέεις</i>	360	<i>ὐθ</i>	268
<i>μυρμύρω</i>	399	<i>νεμέτωρ</i>	360	<i>νομή</i>	360	<i>οἶ</i>	489
<i>νικ-</i>	401	<i>νέμησις</i>	360	<i>νομίζω</i>	360	<i>οίδα</i>	236
<i>νικ-</i>	403	<i>νέμος</i>	360	<i>νόμισμα</i>	360	<i>οἰκέτης</i>	85
<i>μῦν</i>	403	<i>νέμω</i>	360	<i>νόμος</i>	360	<i>οἰκέω</i>	85
<i>μόνις</i>	400	<i>νέόμαι</i>	361	<i>νομός</i>	360	<i>οἰκία</i>	85
<i>μυστήριον</i>	400	<i>νέός</i>	362	<i>νόδος</i>	120	<i>οἰκόνδε</i>	217
<i>μόντις</i>	400	<i>νέος</i>	362	<i>νόσος</i>	361	<i>οίκος</i>	85
<i>μύστης</i>	400	<i>νεοσσίλα</i>	362	<i>νοστέω</i>	361	<i>οἴμη</i>	493
<i>μύτης</i>	400	<i>νεοσσός</i>	362	<i>νοστός</i>	361	<i>οἴμος</i>	493
<i>μυττός</i>	400	<i>νεοττίλα</i>	362	<i>νύ</i>	368	<i>οἰνάνθη</i>	483
<i>μυχθίζω</i>	400	<i>νεοχόμος</i>	362	<i>νύν</i>	369	<i>οίναρον</i>	483
<i>μυχός</i>	400	<i>νε-</i>	284	<i>νύν</i>	370	<i>οίνδα</i>	483
<i>μύω</i>	400	<i>νέποδες</i>	284	<i>νυκτ (st.)</i>	84	<i>οίνη</i>	373
<i>μύωψ</i>	400	<i>νεσ-</i>	361	<i>νυκτερινός</i>	84	<i>οίνη</i>	483
<i>μωραίνω</i>	404	<i>νεῦμα</i>	369	<i>νυκτερός</i>	84	<i>οίνος</i>	483
<i>μωρία</i>	404	<i>νευρά</i>	363	<i>νυκτερωρ</i>	84	<i>οίος</i>	373
<i>μωρόδομαι</i>	404	<i>νεύρον</i>	363	<i>νύν</i>	368	<i>οῖς</i>	484
<i>μωρός</i>	404	<i>νεύσις</i>	369	<i>νύν</i>	368	<i>δῖς</i>	484
		<i>νεύσις</i>	370	<i>νυνί</i>	368	<i>οίρος</i>	493
		<i>νευστάζω</i>	369	<i>νυνί</i>	368	<i>οίωνός</i>	485
		<i>νευστήρ</i>	370	<i>νύξ</i>	84		
		<i>νεύν</i>	369	<i>νυνί</i>	371	<i>δκρις</i>	2
<i>νι</i>	370	<i>νεφ-</i>	335	<i>νυστάζω</i>	369	<i>δκτώ</i>	86
<i>νιᾶ</i>	556	<i>νεφέλη</i>	335	<i>νυσταλός</i>	369	<i>δλβιος</i>	454
<i>νιάω</i>	556	<i>νέφος</i>	335	<i>νω (st.)</i>	372	<i>δλβος</i>	454
<i>νιάω</i>	370	<i>νεφόδομαι</i>	335	<i>νῦτι</i>	372	<i>δλκή</i>	18
<i>νιᾶς</i>	359	<i>νέω</i>	364	<i>νωμάω</i>	360	<i>δλκός</i>	18
<i>ναυστία</i>	359	<i>νεωστή</i>	362	<i>νώνυμος</i>	374	<i>δλμος</i>	429
<i>ναύτης</i>	359	<i>νέωτα</i>	169	<i>νώνυμος</i>	374	<i>δλοίτροχος</i>	429

δλοίτροχος	429	ἄργανον	123	οῖς	495	πατριά	289
δλοιτή	453	δργάς	133	δφδαλμία	502	πατριάρχης	289
δλοιτόω	453	δργάς	133	δφδαλμός	502	πατριώτης	289
δλοιτημός	453	δργή	133	δχέομαι	147	✓παν	292
δλος	527	δργια	123	δχετός	147	παν (st.)	292
✓δμ	377	δργια	134	δχημα	147	παῦλο	292
δμαλής	377	δργιδ	134	δχλέω	147	παύμαι	292
δμαλίω	377	✓όρεγ	134	δχλος	147	παύρος	292
δμαλός	377	δρεγμα	134	δχος	147	παυσωλή	292
δμαρέω	405	δρέγνυμι	134	δχυρός	148	πανω	292
δμαριος	405	δρέγνω	134	ψ	496	παφλάζω	345
δμαροс	405	δρεξις	134	νηις	502	πάχηη	285
δμιλέω	526	δρεχθέω	134	νψομαι	502	✓πεδ	242
δμιλός	526	δρεγνόμαι	134			πέδη	242
δμιμα	502	δρίνω	414			πέδιλον	242
δμιγενής	377	δρμαθός	422			πεδίον	242
δμόζηγος	125	δρμάω	416	πά	288	πέδον	242
δμόθεν	377	δρμή	416	✓πα	289	πέζα	242
δμοίος	377	δρμητήριον	416	✓πα	291	πέζος	242
δμοιοπάθεια	377	δρμιά	422	✓παγ	285	✓πειθ	271
δμοιος	377	δρμος	422	παγετός	285	πειθομαι	271
δμοίος	377	δρνυμι	414	πάγη	285	πειθω	271
δμοργμα	132	δροθύνω	414	πάγος	285	πειθώ	271
δμργνυμι	132	δρомαι	415	✓παρ	286	πείκω	87
δμος	377	δρόνω	414	✓παθ	561	πείνα	295
δμόσε	377	δρυμαγδός	425	παιδαγωγός	322	πείρα	296
δμον	377	δρφанεύω	336	πακάλη	323	πείραρ	297
δνομα	374	δρφανίζω	336	παις	322	πείρας	297
δνομάζω	374	δρφанστής	336	παίω	286	πειράω	296
δνομαίνω	374	δρφанός	336	✓παλ	323	πείσα	271
δνοματοποία	374	δρχαμος	143	παλαμή	287	πείσμα	270
δνοματοποίησις		δς	490	παλασσω	328	πείσομαι	561
	374	δς	489	πάλη	323	πέκος	87
δνυξ	375	δσμή	240	πάλλω	323	πέκω	87
δξύς	2	δστενος	172	παλμός	323	πεκτέω	87
✓δπ	502	δστέον	172	πάλος	323	✓πελ	304
δνεας	502	δστνος	172	παλύνω	323	✓πελ	323
δπή	502	δν	489	πάρ	288	✓πελ	558
δπκεύω	502	δνδας	235	✓παρ	296	πελύσ	293
δπκτεύω	502	δνδός	235	παρδ	288	πελιθρός	293
δηλον	497	δνδηρ	269	παρα	288	πέλλα	294
δπός	503	δνλαι	429	παραμείβω	379	πελλός	293
δπηήρ	502	δνλамбс	526	παπάλη	323	πέλομαι	558
δπтикс	502	δнле	454	πάσσαλος	285	πελός	293
δπωπа	502	δнлос	527	πάσχω	561	πέμπια	505
✓δρ	414	δнрдниօս	418	✓πατ	291	✓πεμп	560
✓δρ	415	Օնրանլունես	418	πατάνη	174	πεμптօս	504
δрама	415	օնրանօս	418	πατέομαι	291	πέμπω	560
δранс	418	օδрон	414	πατέω	290	✓πενθ	561
δράω	415	օδрос	415	πατήρ	289	✓πεν	295
✓δρу	133	օδрос	476	πάτος	290	πενέσται	295

GREEK INDEX.

215

πένης	295	πεύθομαι	272	√πλ	304	πνεῦμα	307
√πενθ	270	√πευκ	89	√πλ	323	πνευματικός	307
πενθερά	270	πευκεδανός	89	√πλ	558	πνευμονία	307
πενθερός	270	πεύκη	88	√πλα	304	πνεύμων	307
πενία	295	πεύκινος	88	√πλαγ	305	πνέω	307
πενχρός	295	πευκόν	88	πλάζω	305	√πυθ	561
πένομαι	295	πεύσις	272	πλακ (st.)	91	πνοή	307
πέντε	504	πεφιδέσθαι	576	πλάκινος	91	√πνυ	307
πεντηκόντορος		πέψις	505	πλακοῦς	91	πο (st.)	506
	411	√πηγ	285	πλάξ	91	√πο	308
√πεπ	505	πήγυμα	285	√πλε	304	√ποδ	242
πεπνυμένος	307	πήγυνυμ	285	√πλε	306	ποδηνεκής	354
πέπνυμα	307	πηγύρ	285	√πλε	312	πόθεν	506
πέποιθα	271	πήλιων	300	πλέγμα	92	πόδι	506
πέπονθα	561	πηλός	300	√πλεφ	306	√ποι	310
πέπομφα	560	πήνη	301	πλεῖος	304	ποιέω	322
πεπτός	505	πηνίζομαι	301	πλείων	312	√ποιο	271
πέπων	505	πηνὸν	301	√πλεκ	92	ποικίλος	90
πέπρωται	313	πηνῆτις	301	πλέκω	92	ποιμήν	309
πέπτω	505	πήνος	301	πλέος	304	ποῖος	506
√περ	296	√πι	302	√πλευ	306	√ποκ	87
√περ	315	√πι:	308	πλεύμων	307	πόκος	87
-περ	299	πιαινώ	302	πλέω	306	ποιή	310
πέρα	297	πιαλέος	302	πλέων	304	ποικιλόν	307
περαίνω	297	πιάρ	302	√πλη	304	√πολ	304
περάος	297	πιαρός	302	πληγή	305	√πολ	323
πέραν	297	πιερός	302	πληῆθος	304	πολιός	293
πέρας	297	√πιθ	271	πληῆθος	304	πόλις	311
περάτη	297	√πικ	89	πληήθω	304	πολιτεία	311
περατος	297	√πικ	90	√πληγ	305	πολίτης	311
περάω	296	πικρός	89	πλήγων	312	πολιτικός	311
περάω	298	πίλος	303	πληῆρης	304	πολύς	312
√περθ	562	πιμελή	302	πληῆσσω	305	πόμα	308
πέρθω	562	πιμπλάναι	304	√πλο	306	√πομπ	560
περί	299	πιμπλῆμα	304	√πλοκ	92	πομπή	560
περιδέξιος	220	πιμπράναι	315	πλόκαμος	92	√πον	295
περικτίονες	72	πιμπρημι	315	πλοκή	92	πονέω	295
περὶ	299	πίνον	308	πλόδος	306	πονηρός	295
περίοδος	235	πινυτή	307	πλοῦτος	304	√πονθ	561
περισσός	299	πινυτός	307	√πλυ	306	πόνος	295
πέρηνημι	298	πίνω	308	πλύμα	306	πόρθμος	296
√πετ	173	πιπίσιον	308	πλυνός	306	πότανον	505
πετρा (st.)	174	πιπράκω	298	πλυντήρ	306	√πορ	313
πέταλον	174	πιπτω	173	πλύνων	306	√πορ	296
πέταλος	174	πίσα	308	πλυτός	306	πορεύω	296
πετρύνυμι	174	πίσος	308	√πλω	306	√πορθ	562
πέτασμα	174	πίστις	271	πλωτήρ	306	πορθέω	562
πέτασος	174	πίστρα	308	πλωτός	306	πορίων	296
πέτομαι	173	πίτηνημι	174	√πνε	307	πόρκος	93
√πενθ	272	πιφασκω	339	√πνεφ	307	πόρνη	298
πευθῆν	272	πίων	302	√πνευ	307	πόρις	296

πόρθω	316	πρώτος	316	ρέψω	123	√σαλ	455
πορσύνω	313	√πτ	173	ρεῖθρον	421	σάλος	455
πόρσω	316	√πτά	173	ρέος	421	σαλεύω	455
πός	317	√πτάκ	563	√ρευ	421	√σαο	462
πόσις	308	πτάρνυμαι	559	ρεύμα	421	σάος	462
πόσις	314	√πτερ	559	ρεῦσις	421	σάω	462
πόσος	506	πτέρουν	173	ρευστός	421	√σαπ	503
πόστος	506	πτήσω	563	ρεύσω	421	√σᾶπ	564
√πτ	173	√πτυ	318	ρέω	421	√σᾶρ	565
ποτδαιμα	173	πτύαλον	318	ρῆγμα	522	√σαφ	503
πότε	506	πτύω	318	ρηγμάν	522	σαφής	503
πότερος	506	πτῶσις	173	ρηγμάτις	522	σάω	462
ποτήριον	308	√πυ	319	ρήγνυμι	522	σάω	463
πότης	308	√πυγ	320	ρῆμα	412	√σελ	528
ποτί	317	πυγμάχος	320	ρῆσις	412	σέλας	528
πότμος	173	πυγμή	320	ρητορική	412	σελήνη	528
πότνια	314	√πυθ	272	ρητορικός	412	√σειρ	422
ποτόν	308	√πυθ	273	ρητός	412	√σειρ	528
ποτός	308	πυθεδών	319	ρήτρα	412	σειρά	422
πότος	308	πυθήν	273	ρήτωρ	412	σειρίδω	528
ποῦ	506	πύθομαι	319	ρηγέω	419	σείριος	528
πόύς	212	πύθω	319	ρήγνων	419	√σεπ	497
√πρ	315	√πυκ	89	ρῆγος	419	√σεπ	507
√πρα	315	πύκτης	320	ρῆγών	419	√σερ	422
√πραθ	562	πυλαωρός	415	ρίζα	420	√σερ	528
πράσις	298	πυλωρός	415	ρινόκερως	49	σεταρυῖα	565
πρατήρ	298	√πυνδ	273	ριροφ	421	√σεν	566
πρατιας	298	πύνδαξ	273	ροή	421	σεών	566
πρηδών	315	πυνθάνομαι	272	ρόμμα	337	√σεχ	148
πρημανιω	315	πύξ	320	ροπτός	337	√σεθ	209
πρηστήρ	315	πύον	319	ρούρον	421	σεθε (st.)	252
√πρι	316	πύρ	321	ροφέων	337	√σερε	422
πρίαμαι	298	πυρά	321	ροφέων	337	√σερη	252
πρίν	316	πυρετός	321	ρόφημα	337	√σειδ	237
√προ	316	πυρῆδος	321	ροφημα	337	√ση	463
προ	316	πυρός	321	√ρυ	421	σήθω	463
πρόμος	316	πυτάξω	318	ρύαξ	421	σήπω	564
πρόμαχος	384	πύσμα	272	ρυθμός	421	σήστρον	463
προπτηλακίω	300	πύστις	272	ρύκη	421	σήτες	169
πρός	317	√πυτ	318	ρύσις	421	σιαλον	456
προσέτι	168	√πω	308	ρυτός	421	σιαλος	456
πρόσθε	317	√πω	506	ρυφέω	337	√σκα	45
πρόστω	316	πωλίον	322	ρωγαλέος	522	√σκαδ	96
πρόσω	316	πώλος	322	ρώμη	421	σκαιώτης	94
πρότερος	316	πώμα	308	Ρώμη	421	σκαιός	94
προτί	317	πᾶς	506	ρώνυμη	421	√σκᾶλ	567
πρόχνυ	121			ρώνυμαι	421	σκάλοψ	95
πρότακις	316	P.				σκάλλω	567
√πρω	313	ρά	408	Σ.		σκαλπ (st.)	95
√πρω	316	ράκος	78	√σ	459	σκανδάληθρον	96
πρωΐ	316	ρέεθρον	421	√σα	463	σκανδαλίω	96
πρότην	316	√ρεφ	421	σαίρω	565	σκανδαλον	96

✓ <i>σκαπ</i>	53	✓ <i>σπ</i>	507	στερέω	179	στραγγεύω	465
✓ <i>σκαπ</i>	97	σπαιρω	323	στερίσκω	179	στραγγαλία	465
✓ <i>σκαπ</i>	98	✓ <i>σπαλ</i>	323	στερίθη	180	στράγξ	465
<i>σκαπάνη</i>	98	σπάλαξ	95	στέριφος	180	στρατός	185
<i>σκάπτερος</i>	98	✓ <i>σπαρ</i>	323	στέρομαι	179	✓ <i>στραφ</i>	571
<i>σκάπτος</i>	97	σπαρδόσω	323	στερρός	180	στράφησομαι	571
<i>σκάπτω</i>	98	σπέρω	323	✓ <i>στευ</i>	186	✓ <i>στρεφ</i>	571
✓ <i>σκε</i>	45	✓ <i>σπερ</i>	323	✓ <i>στεφ</i>	181	στρέφω	571
✓ <i>σκεδ</i>	243	✓ <i>στορ</i>	323	στεφάνη	181	✓ <i>στροφ</i>	571
<i>σκεδάνυμι</i>	243	✓ <i>σπρ</i>	323	στέφανος	181	✓ <i>στρω</i>	185
<i>σκέδασις</i>	243	✓ <i>σρυ</i>	421	στέφος	181	στρώμα	185
✓ <i>σκετ</i>	99	✓ <i>στα</i>	175	στέφω	181	στρωμή	185
<i>σκεπτικός</i>	99	✓ <i>σταλ</i>	176	✓ <i>στη</i>	175	στρώνυμι	185
<i>σκέπτομαι</i>	99	στάλιξ	176	στήλη	176	✓ <i>στυ</i>	186
<i>σκευός</i>	101	σταμίν	175	στήμων	175	στῦλος	186
<i>σκέψη</i>	101	στάμνος	175	στήριξ	180	στύπη	187
<i>σκένος</i>	101	στάσις	175	στηρίζω	180	στύπος	187
<i>σκευή</i>	101	στατήρ	175	στά	182	στώ	186
<i>σκηνή</i>	100	✓ <i>στεγ</i>	135	✓ <i>στιβ</i>	569	Στωϊκός	186
<i>σκῆπτρον</i>	97	στεγανός	135	στιβάς	569	στωμύλος	184
<i>σκήπτω</i>	97	στέγη	135	✓ <i>στιγ</i>	183	σύ	192
<i>σκήπων</i>	97	στεγνός	135	στίγμα	183	✓ <i>συ</i>	566
<i>σκιά</i>	100	στέος	135	στιγμή	183	✓ <i>συ</i>	466
<i>σκιαρός</i>	100	στέγω	135	στίζω	183	συλλογή	440
<i>σκιάδω</i>	100	✓ <i>στειβ</i>	569	στικτός	183	συννένοφε	335
✓ <i>σκιδ</i>	244	στείβω	569	✓ <i>στιχ</i>	152	συννεφεί	335
<i>σκίδναμαι</i>	243	στείνομαι	178	στιχαδομαι	152	✓ <i>συρ</i>	423
<i>σκιέρδος</i>	100	πτενός	178	στιχος	152	σύριγξ	423
✓ <i>σκικτ</i>	97	στένος	178	✓ <i>στλ</i>	176	συριγμός	423
✓ <i>σκιτ</i>	97	στένω	178	στλεγγίς	464	συρίζω	423
✓ <i>σκλη</i>	568	στέρα (π.)	180	στοά	186	σύς	467
✓ <i>σκοτ</i>	99	στέρα (adj.)	180	✓ <i>στοβ</i>	177	✓ <i>σφαδ</i>	245
<i>σκόπελος</i>	99	✓ <i>στειχ</i>	152	στοβάδω	177	σφαδέζω	245
<i>σκοπέω</i>	99	στέχω	152	στοβέω	177	σφαδασμός	245
<i>σκοκή</i>	99	✓ <i>στελ</i>	176	✓ <i>στοιβ</i>	569	✓ <i>σφαλ</i>	457
<i>σκοπά</i>	99	στελγίς	464	στοιβή	569	σφαλερός	457
<i>σκοπός</i>	99	στέλλω	176	στούχος	159	σφάλλω	457
<i>σκόπτος</i>	100	✓ <i>στεμβ</i>	177	✓ <i>στολ</i>	176	σφάλμα	457
✓ <i>σκυ</i>	101	στέμβω	177	στόλος	176	σφε (st.)	489
✓ <i>σκυλ</i>	102	στέμμα	181	στόμα	184	σφεδανός	245
<i>σκύλα</i>	101	✓ <i>στεμφ</i>	177	στόμαχος	184	σφενδονάς	245
<i>σκύλλω</i>	102	στέμφυλον	177	✓ <i>στομφ</i>	177	σφενδόη	245
<i>σκύλον</i>	101	✓ <i>στεν</i>	178	✓ <i>στον</i>	178	σφήξ	468
<i>σκύτος</i>	101	στενάχω	178	στόνος	178	σφίγγω	136
✓ <i>σν</i>	370	στενός	178	✓ <i>στορ</i>	185	σφίγξις	136
<i>σδλος</i>	455	στένω	178	✓ <i>στοργ</i>	570	σφιγκτός	136
<i>σδօς</i>	462	✓ <i>στερ</i>	179	στορένυμι	185	σφιγκάς	136
<i>σφία</i>	503	✓ <i>στεργ</i>	570	στόρνυμι	185	σφόδρα	245
<i>σφίω</i>	503	στεργίς	464	✓ <i>στραγγ</i>	465	σφόδρός	245
<i>σφός</i>	503	στέργω	570	στραγγαλη	465	σφός	489
✓ <i>σπ</i>	497	στερέδος	180	στραγγαλίω	465	✓ <i>σχ</i>	148

<i>σχεδ</i>	243	<i>τε</i>	25	<i>τετράκις</i>	517	<i>τομεύς</i>	196
<i>σχέδη</i>	243	<i>τε</i>	192	<i>τέτρατος</i>	517	<i>τομῆ</i>	196
<i>σχεδία</i>	243	<i>τε</i>	516	<i>τετραμήνω</i>	203	<i>τόνυ</i>	188
<i>σχεδὼν</i>	148	<i>τέγγω</i>	193	<i>τέττα</i>	201	<i>τόνος</i>	188
<i>σχέσις</i>	148	<i>τέγη</i>	135	<i>τευκ</i>	194	<i>τοξικὸν</i>	194
<i>σχῆμα</i>	148	<i>τέξις</i>	193	<i>τευχ</i>	194	<i>τοξικός</i>	194
<i>√σχῖθ</i>	244	<i>τέγος</i>	135	<i>τεύχω</i>	194	<i>τόξον</i>	194
<i>σχίζα</i>	244	<i>τει</i>	518	<i>τέχην</i>	194	<i>τορεύω</i>	198
<i>σχίζω</i>	244	<i>τείνω</i>	188	<i>τεχνικός</i>	194	<i>τορέω</i>	198
<i>σχίσμα</i>	244	<i>τείρω</i>	198	<i>τήγανον</i>	190	<i>τόνος</i>	198
<i>σχολή</i>	148	<i>τεκ</i>	194	<i>τηκεδών</i>	190	<i>τόρος</i>	198
<i>√σω</i>	462	<i>τέκμαρ</i>	194	<i>τήκω</i>	190	<i>τορός</i>	198
<i>σάζω</i>	462	<i>τεκμήριον</i>	194	<i>τῆτες</i>	169	<i>τορύην</i>	198
<i>σῶκος</i>	462	<i>τέκνον</i>	194	<i>√τι</i>	518	<i>√τρατ</i>	199
<i>σῶος</i>	462	<i>τέκος</i>	194	<i>τίθημι</i>	256	<i>√τρατ</i>	508
<i>σῶς</i>	462	<i>τέκτων</i>	194	<i>τιθήνη</i>	254	<i>τραπείομεν</i>	199
<i>σωτήρ</i>	462	<i>√τελ</i>	195	<i>τίκτω</i>	194	<i>τραπέω</i>	508
<i>σῶ</i>	462	<i>√τελ</i>	512	<i>τιμάρως</i>	415	<i>τράσιω</i>	508
T.		<i>τελαιμόν</i>	195	<i>τιμών</i>	518	<i>τρασίδ</i>	200
		<i>τέλλω</i>	512	<i>τιμή</i>	518	<i>√τραφ</i>	199
		<i>√τεμ</i>	196	<i>τίμημα</i>	518	<i>τρεῖς</i>	204
		<i>τέμαχος</i>	196	<i>τιμητής</i>	518	<i>√τρεμ</i>	203
		<i>τέμενος</i>	196	<i>τιμωρός</i>	415	<i>τρέμω</i>	203
		<i>τέμνω</i>	196	<i>τίνω</i>	518	<i>√τρεπ</i>	508
		<i>√τεν</i>	188	<i>τίς</i>	519	<i>τρέπω</i>	508
		<i>τένων</i>	188	<i>τις</i>	519	<i>√τρεσ</i>	202
		<i>τέος</i>	192	<i>τίτας</i>	518	<i>τρέσσα</i>	202
		<i>√τερ</i>	197	<i>τιτανῶν</i>	188	<i>√τρεφ</i>	199
		<i>√τερ</i>	198	<i>τίθη</i>	254	<i>τρέφω</i>	199
		<i>τεράος</i>	198	<i>τιτθός</i>	254	<i>√τρεχ</i>	153
		<i>τέρετρον</i>	198	<i>τιτραίνω</i>	198	<i>τρέχω</i>	153
		<i>τέρέων</i>	198	<i>τιτράρων</i>	198	<i>τρέω</i>	202
		<i>τέρηδων</i>	198	<i>τιτράρων</i>	198	<i>τρήρων</i>	202
		<i>τέρην</i>	198	<i>τιτρώσκω</i>	574	<i>τρήρων</i>	202
		<i>τέρθρον</i>	197	<i>τίω</i>	518	<i>√τρι</i>	204
		<i>τέρμα</i>	197	<i>τριήρης</i>	414	<i>τριήρης</i>	411
		<i>τέρματος</i>	197	<i>√τκ</i>	194	<i>τρία</i>	204
		<i>τέρμινος</i>	197	<i>√τλα</i>	195	<i>τρίβω</i>	198
		<i>τέρπων</i>	197	<i>√τλη</i>	195	<i>τρίτους</i>	242
		<i>τέρπων</i>	197	<i>τλήμων</i>	195	<i>τρίτος</i>	204
		<i>√τερ</i>	199	<i>τλήναι</i>	195	<i>τρίτος</i>	204
		<i>τέρπνός</i>	199	<i>√τμ</i>	196	<i>τρίτος</i>	204
		<i>τανύμοαι</i>	188	<i>√τμάγ</i>	196	<i>τρισσός</i>	204
		<i>τέρπω</i>	199	<i>τμήγω</i>	196	<i>√τρομ</i>	203
		<i>τανύω</i>	188	<i>τμήμα</i>	196	<i>τρομερός</i>	203
		<i>τερπτωλή</i>	199	<i>√τρν</i>	188	<i>τρομερός</i>	203
		<i>√ταρκ</i>	199	<i>√τοκ</i>	194	<i>τρόμος</i>	203
		<i>√ταρσ</i>	200	<i>τοκεύς</i>	194	<i>√τροπ</i>	508
		<i>ταρσός</i>	200	<i>τόκος</i>	194	<i>τρόπαιον</i>	508
		<i>ταρσοίδ</i>	200	<i>√τομ</i>	195	<i>τροπαῖος</i>	508
		<i>τάσις</i>	188	<i>τολμάω</i>	195	<i>τροπή</i>	508
		<i>τέσσαρες</i>	517	<i>√τομ</i>	196	<i>τροπήῖον</i>	508
		<i>ταῖρος</i>	191				
		<i>τεταγών</i>	189				
		<i>τέτανος</i>	188				
		<i>τέταρτος</i>	517				
		<i>τετραίνω</i>	198				

GREEK INDEX.

219

<i>τροπικός</i>	508	<i>ὑδαρός</i>	247	<i>φαγεῖν</i>	340	<i>√φθαρ</i>	579
<i>τρόπις</i>	508	<i>ὑδερός</i>	247	<i>φάλιω</i>	339	<i>√φθεί</i>	578
<i>τρόπος</i>	508	<i>ὑδρα</i>	246	<i>φάλκης</i>	103	<i>φθείω</i>	579
<i>√τροφ</i>	199	<i>ὑδραίνω</i>	247	<i>√φαν</i>	339	<i>√φθερ</i>	579
<i>τροφή</i>	199	<i>ὑδρεύω</i>	247	<i>φανερός</i>	339	<i>√φθι</i>	578
<i>τρόχις</i>	153	<i>ὑδρία</i>	247	<i>φανή</i>	339	<i>φθίνω</i>	578
<i>τρόχος</i>	153	<i>ὑδρος</i>	246	<i>φανός</i>	339	<i>φθίω</i>	578
<i>τροχός</i>	153	<i>ὑδρώψ</i>	247	<i>φαντάζω</i>	339	<i>√φθορ</i>	579
<i>τρῦμα</i>	198	<i>ὑδωρ</i>	247	<i>φαντασία</i>	339	<i>φθορά</i>	579
<i>τρύχω</i>	198	<i>ὑὲλ</i>	453	<i>φαντασμα</i>	339	<i>√φθρ</i>	579
<i>τρύνω</i>	198	<i>ὑλη</i>	458	<i>φανταστικός</i>	339	<i>√φιδ</i>	578
<i>√τρω</i>	574	<i>ὑλήεις</i>	458	<i>φῶς</i>	339	<i>φιμός</i>	136
<i>√τυ</i>	205	<i>ὑλημα</i>	458	<i>√φαρ</i>	341	<i>φίτυμα</i>	348
<i>τυγχάνω</i>	194	<i>ὑὔπ</i>	324	<i>φάραγξ</i>	341	<i>φιτύνωμα</i>	348
<i>√τυδ</i>	206	<i>ὑπαί</i>	326	<i>φαρέτρα</i>	344	<i>φιτύνω</i>	348
<i>Τύδας</i>	206	<i>ὑπείρ</i>	325	<i>φάρος</i>	341	<i>√φλα</i>	345
<i>Τυδεύς</i>	206	<i>ὑπένερθε</i>	355	<i>φαρόω</i>	341	<i>√φλαδ</i>	345
<i>√τυκ</i>	194	<i>ὑπέρ</i>	325	<i>φάρσος</i>	341	<i>φλασμός</i>	345
<i>τύκος</i>	194	<i>ὑπέρα</i>	325	<i>φάρυξ</i>	341	<i>√φλε</i>	345
<i>τύλος</i>	205	<i>ὑπερθεν</i>	325	<i>φάσις</i>	339	<i>√φλεγ</i>	140
<i>τυλω</i>	205	<i>ὑπερον</i>	325	<i>φάσκω</i>	339	<i>φλεγέθω</i>	140
<i>τύμμα</i>	207	<i>ὑπερος</i>	325	<i>φάσμα</i>	339	<i>φλεγμα</i>	140
<i>τύμπανον</i>	207	<i>ὑπηρέτης</i>	411	<i>φάτις</i>	339	<i>φλεγυρός</i>	140
<i>Τυνδάρεος</i>	206	<i>ὑπνος</i>	324	<i>φατός</i>	343	<i>φλένω</i>	140
<i>Τυνδάρης</i>	206	<i>ὑπνός</i>	324	<i>√φαν</i>	339	<i>φλέδων</i>	345
<i>√τυτ</i>	207	<i>ὑπνωτικός</i>	324	<i>√φεβ</i>	342	<i>φλέω</i>	345
<i>τυπάς</i>	207	<i>ὑπό</i>	326	<i>φέβομαι</i>	342	<i>φλήγαφος</i>	345
<i>τυπή</i>	207	<i>ὑπόφανσις</i>	329	<i>φέγγος</i>	339	<i>√φλι</i>	345
<i>τύπος</i>	207	<i>ὑπτιος</i>	326	<i>√φειδ</i>	576	<i>Φλίας</i>	345
<i>τύπτω</i>	207	<i>ὑς</i>	467	<i>φεβόμαι</i>	576	<i>√φλιθ</i>	345
<i>τύρβα</i>	208		338	<i>φέν</i>	343	<i>φλιδάω</i>	345
<i>τυρβᾶζω</i>	208	<i>ὑφαίνω</i>	338	<i>√φερ</i>	344	<i>φλοιένω</i>	345
<i>τυρβασία</i>	208	<i>ὑφάνω</i>	338	<i>φέρετρον</i>	344	<i>φλοιός</i>	345
<i>τύρβη</i>	208	<i>ὑφή</i>	338	<i>φέρμα</i>	344	<i>φλοισβος</i>	345
<i>√τυχ</i>	194	<i>ὑφασ</i>	338	<i>φερρή</i>	344	<i>φλοιω</i>	345
<i>τύχη</i>	194		344	<i>φέρω</i>	344	<i>φλόξ</i>	140
Φ.				<i>√φενυ</i>	142	<i>φλός</i>	345
Υ.				<i>φενύω</i>	142	<i>φλου</i>	345
<i>√δγ</i>	138	<i>√φα</i>	339	<i>φενύμος</i>	142	<i>φλάξ</i>	345
<i>ὑγιαίνω</i>	138	<i>√φα</i>	343	<i>φενύεις</i>	142	<i>φλυαρέω</i>	345
<i>ὑγιαίνω</i>	138	<i>√φᾶγ</i>	575	<i>√φη</i>	339	<i>φλάρος</i>	345
<i>ὑγίεια</i>	138	<i>φαء</i>	339	<i>φηγινέος</i>	139	<i>√φλυγ</i>	345
<i>ὑγίεινός</i>	138	<i>φαθώ</i>	339	<i>φηγινος</i>	139	<i>√φλυνθ</i>	345
<i>ὑγιηρός</i>	138	<i>Φαθών</i>	339	<i>φηγός</i>	139	<i>φλυδάω</i>	345
<i>ὑγῆτς</i>	138	<i>φαείνος</i>	339	<i>φηγών</i>	139	<i>φλύω</i>	345
<i>ὑγραίνω</i>	137	<i>φαείνω</i>	339	<i>φήμη</i>	339	<i>φλυκταινα</i>	345
<i>ὑγρός</i>	137	<i>φαείνω</i>	339	<i>φημί</i>	339	<i>φλύκτις</i>	345
<i>ὑγρότης</i>	137	<i>φαείνω</i>	339	<i>φηρ</i>	259	<i>φλύος</i>	345
<i>ὑδ</i>	247	<i>√φαγ</i>	339	<i>√φθά</i>	577	<i>φλύω</i>	345
<i>ὑδαρής</i>	247	<i>√φαγ</i>	340	<i>√φθᾶ</i>	577	<i>√φν</i>	343
		<i>φαγάς</i>	340	<i>φθάνω</i>	577	<i>√φοβ</i>	342

φοβέομαι	342	φυλή	348	χείρων	159	χριῶ	164
φοβέρος	342	φύλλον	349	✓χεῖδ	155	✓χροῦ	163
φοβέω	342	φύλον	348	✓χερ	159	χρόμαδος	163
φόβος	342	φύμα	348	χέρης	159	χρόμη	163
φοίνιος	343	φύγιμος	142	✓χεῖφ	165	χρόμος	163
✓φον	343	φύγις	142	χέ(Φ)ω	165	✓χν	165
φονέν	343	φύομαι	348	χεῖδ	154	χυλός	165
φονή	343	φυσικός	348	χεῖμα	161	χύμα	165
φόνιος	343	φύσις	348	χειμάζω	161	χυμός	165
φόνος	343	φυτεύω	348	χειμαίνω	161	χύσις	165
✓φορ	344	φύτός	348	χειμέριος	161		
φορά	344	φύω	348	χειμών	161	Ψ.	
φορέω	344	φωνή	339	χέρνιβα	366	ψύττω	318
φορός	344	φώρ	344	✓χειν	165		
φόρος	344	φῶς	339	χεῦμα	165	Ω.	
φορώς	344			✓χη	580	✓ώδ	233
φόρτος	344			χήμη	154	ώδ	240
✓φρ	344			χθαμῆλος	157	ώθεω	268
φράγμα	346	✓χα	151	χθές	160	✓ώκ	502
φραγμός	346	✓χαδ	155	χθεσινός	160	ώκυπετής	173
✓φρακ	346	χαίνω	154	χθιζινός	160	ώκυς	2
φράστω	346	χαίρω	158	χθιζός	160	ώμοπλάτη	407
φράτηρ	347	χάλαζα	156	✓χι	161	Ὄμος	407
φράτρα	347	χαλαζᾶν	156	χιμετλον	161	Ὄμός	406
φράτρη	347	χαμαδίς	157	χιών	161	Ὄμπτης	406
φρατρία	347	χαμάζε	157	✓χλαδ	156	Ὄνέομας	376
φρατριάζω	347	χαμάθεν	157	χοή	165	Ὄνή	376
φρατρίζω	347	χαμαί	157	χολάω	162	Ὄνος	376
φράτωρ	347	χαμπλός	157	χολή	162	ஓன்	486
φρήτρη	347	χαν	154	χολικός	162	✓Ὄπ	502
φρουρά	415	χανδάνω	155	χόλος	162	Ὄρα	424
φρουρός	415	χάδος	154	χολῶν	162	Ὄρα	415
✓φρυγ	141	✓χαρ	158	χόρτος	159	Ὄραιος	424
φρύγανον	141	χαρδ	158	✓χον	165	Ὄρανός	418
φρύγετρον	141	χαρεῖς	158	χοῦς	165	Ὄρασι	424
φρύγω	141	χαρίζομαι	158	✓χρεμ	163	Ὄρος	424
φρυκτός	141	χάρις	158	χρεμετίζω	163	✓Ὄρν	425
✓φυ	348	χάρμα	158	χρεμίζω	163	Ὄρυγή	417
✓φυγ	142	χάσκω	154	✓χρι	164	Ὄρυθμός	417
φυγάς	142	χάσμα	154	χρῆμα	164	Ὄρυθμός	425
φυγή	142	χάννος	154	χρῖσις	164	Ὄρύδημα	425
φύξι	142	✓χε	580	χριστός	164	Ὄς	490
φυή	348	χείρ	159	Χριστός	164	Ὄψι	502

LATIN INDEX.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.							
✓ ^a	476	adoleo	426	agmen	104	alternus	427
a, ab, abs	274	adolescens	426	agnosco	120	alteruter	427
abdico	10	adolesco	426	ago	104	altitudo	426
abdo	256	adscisco	45	agrarius	106	altor	426
abnuo	369	adulescens	426	agricultura	106	altus	426
abscondo	256	adulter	427	✓al	426	alumna	426
absens	459	adultus	426	Alba	332	alumno	426
absurdus	423	aduncus	1	Alba Longa	332	alumnus	426
✓ac	2	advena	509	Albanus	332	am-	333
✓āc	2	adverbium	412	albatus	332	amarus	406
ac	168	✓aed	249	albeo	332	amb-	333
accelero	48	aedes	249	albesco	332	ambi-	333
accentus	32	aedificium	249	albumen	332	ambiguus	104
accio	54	aedifico 249, 256		albus	332	ambitio	493
accipiter	173	aedilicus	249	alesco	426	ambo	334
accilino	57	aedilis	249	alia	427	ambulo	509
accuso	60	aedituus	249	alias	427	amens	358
aceo	2	aēr	476	alibi	427	amicio	493
acer	2	aērcus	476	alieno	427	amictus	493
acerbitas	2	aērius	476	alienus	427	amplector	92
acerbus	2	aestas	249	alimentum	426	amplifico	256
acervus	2	aestivus	249	alimonium	426	amplio	333
acesco	2	aestivo	249	alio	427	amplus	333
acetum	2	aestuo	249	aliquando	427	amputo	310
acidus	2	aestuosus	249	aliquantus	427	✓an	350
acies	2	aestus	249	aliquis	427	an-	333
acrimonia	2	aetas	474	aliquot	427	✓anc	1
actio	104	aeternalis	474	aliter	427	anceps	52
actor	104	aeternus	474	alius	427	ancile	1
actus	104	aevum	474	alluvies	449	ancilla	1
acuo	2	affabilis	339	alluvius	449	ancillaris	1
acus	2	affectio	256	almus	426	ancora	1
acutus	2	affecto	256	alo	426	ancula	1
✓ad	233	afficio	256	Alpes	332	anculus	1
addo	225	✓āg	104	alter	427	✓ang	144
adnuo	369	ager	106	altercatio	427	angina	144
admonitio	858	agilis	104	altercor	427	ango	144
		agitio	104	alterno	427	angor	144

anguis	149	arbitror	509	augmentum	138	biennis	333
angulus	1	✓arc	3	augur	485	biga	125
angustus	144	arca	3	augurium	485	bigae	125
anhelo	352	arcanum	3	auguro	485	bimestris	395
anima	350	arcanus	3	auguror	485	binarius	231
animal	350	arceo	3	Augustus	138	bini	231
animatio	350	Arctos	4	augustus	138	bis	231
animatus	350	ardeo	158	auris	495	✓bi-t	509
animo	350	arefacio	256	aurora	492	bito	509
animositas	350	✓arg	107	✓aus	492	bivira	231
animosus	350	argentum	107	ausculto	495	✓bo	513, 515
animus	350	argilla	107	auspex	485	boo	513
annales	333	argumentum	107	auspiciu	485	bovinor	513
analisi	333	arguo	107	auxiliaris	138	bovo	513
anniversarius	333	argutus	107	auxilium	138	brutus	511
annonia	333	arma	408	✓av	475	✓bu	509
annosus	333	armatura	408	avaritia	475	bulbosus	329
anno	369	armentum	410	avarus	475	bulbus	329
annus	333	armo	408	aveo	475	bustum	491
annuus	333	armus	408	avia	475	C.	
ante	166	aro	410	aviarium	485		
antea	166	ars	408	aviditas	475		
antecello	63	arte	408	avidus	475	cadus	23
anted	166	articulo	408	avis	485	caecus	100
anterior	166	articulus	408	avunculus	475	✓caed	244
ante	166	artum	408	avus	475	caedo	244
anticipo	33	artus	408	axis	470	caelestis	73
antidea	166	arvum	410	B.		caelum	244
antiquitas	166	arvus	410			caelum	73
antiquo	166	axr	3			caementum	244
antiquus	166	ascisco	45	baculum	509	caerimonia	67
anularis	833	aspernor	323	baculus	509	✓cal	28
anulus	333	assecla	497	baeto	509	✓cal	29
anxius	144	assuefacio	256	balatio	328	calamus	27
aperio	313	ast	168	balbus	327	calcar	435
apes	278	✓astr	167	balbutio	327	calceus	435
apiarium	278	astrum	167	balo	328	calcitro	435
apiarius	278	at	168	barbarus	327	calco	435
apicula	278	atavus	168	bello	231	calculo	42
apis	278	atque	168	Bellona	231	calculus	42
apud	279	atqui	168	bellum	231	calefacio	256
✓ar-	408	attingo	189	beneficus	256	Calendae	28
✓ar	410	✓au	475	beto	509	Calendarium	28
aranea	409	augeps	485	✓bi	308	Calendarius	28
araneum	409	auctio	138	✓bi	509	caligo	29
araneus	409	auctor	138	✓bi	509	calix	29
aratio	410	auctoritas	138	bibo	308	callis	47
arator	410	audax	475	bibulus	308	calo	28
aratrum	410	audeo	475	biceps	352	calx	42
arbiter	509	audio	475	bidens	241	calx	435
arbitrarius	509	✓aug	138	biennalis	333	calyx	29
arbitrium	509	augeo	138	biennium	333	camara	31

camera	31	catus	76	circumretio	422	collegium	440
campus	53	caulae	73	circus	74	collis	63
camur	31	caulis	73	cito	54	color	29
camurus	31	caupo	34	citus	54	coloro	29
✓can	32	caupona	34	civicus	44	columen	63
cancer	39	causa	60	civilis	44	columna	63
caninus	75	cautes	76	civis	44	combino	231
canis	75	cautio	60	civitas	44	comburo	491
cano	32	cautus	60	✓cla	28	combustio	491
canorus	32	✓cav	60	clam	29	comes	493
canticulum	32	✓cav	73	clamito	28	commemini	358
canticum	32	caveo	60	clamo	28	commemoro	391
cantillo	32	caverna	73	clamor	28	commentarium	
canto	32	cavus	73	clandestinus	29		358
cantor	32	✓cel	29	clarifico	58	commentarius	
cantrix	32	✓cel	48	claro	58		358
cantus	32	celer	48	clarus	58	commentor	358
✓cap	33	celeritas	48	classicus	28	commentum	358
capacitas	33	celero	48	classis	28	commercium	392
capax	33	cella	29	✓clau	56	communis	358
caper	36	cellarium	29	claudio	56	commodum	238
capesso	33	cello	48	claudus	56	commodus	238
capillaris	52	cellula	29	claustra	56	commonefacio	
capillus	52	celo	29	✓clav	56		256
capistrum	33	celox	48	clavicula	56	commotio	379
capio	33	celsus	63	clavis	56	communico	380
capitalis	52	centesimus	15	clavus	56	communis	380
Capitolium	52	centum	15	✓clep	55	compages	285
capitulum	52	centuria	15	clepo	55	compedio	242
capra	36	centurio	15	✓cli	57	compes	242
Capricornus	36	✓cer	67	cliens	58	complector	92
captivus	33	✓cer	69	clinatus	57	complementum	
capto	33	Cerealis	67	clino	57		304
captor	33	cerebrum	37	clipeum	29	compos	814
capulum	33	Ceres	67	clipeus	29	computo	310
capulus	33	cerimonia	67	clivus	57	concalfacio	256
caput	52	cerno	69	cloaca	59	concelo	29
✓cri	69	certe	69	✓clu	56	concentus	32
✓card	66	certo (vb.)	69	✓clu	58	concerto	69
cardinalis	66	certo (adv.)	69	cluens	58	concha	61
cardo	66	certus	69	cluo	59	concilium	28
carina	42	✓ci	44	clypeus	29	concio	509
caro	68	✓ci	54	✓co	76	concionor	509
carnalis	68	✓ci	54	coalesco	426	conculco	435
✓carp	41	✓cid	244	✓coc	505	condemno	225
carpo	41	cieo	54	coelum	73	conditor	256
carptim	41	circa	74	coerceo	3	condo	256
casa	100	circulor	74	coetus	493	condono	225
cassis	100	circulus	74	cognomen	374	confercio	346
castigo	24	circumcalco	435	cognosco	120	confertus	346
castrum	100	circumculco	435	cohors	159	confessio	339
castus	24	circumdo	225	coitus	493	conficio	256

confido	271	✓cre	67	decens	11	devius	147
confiteor	339	creber	67	decerto	69	devoro	514
confuto	163	credo	256	decet	11	✓dex	220
congratulor	158	creo	67	decimus	8	dexter	220
conjugalis	125	cresco	67	declaro	58	✓di	223
conjugo	125	cribrum	69	declino	57	✓di	224
conjunct	125	crimen	69	decoloro	29	Diana	224
conjux	125	criminalis	69	decor	11	✓dic	10
connubialis	335	crimino	69	decoro	11	✓dic	10
connubium	335	✓cru	70	decorum	11	✓dic	11
conscientia	45	crudelis	70	decorus	11	dico	10
consisco	45	crudus	70	deculco	435	dico	10
conscius	45	cruentus	68	decumus	8	dictator	10
consecro	462	cruor	68	decus	11	dictio	10
consors	422	crusta	70	dedico	10	dictito	10
consternatio	185	crusto	70	dedignor	11	dicto	10
consterno	185	✓cū	76	dedictius	225	dido	225
consuetudo	252	cucullus	29	deditio	225	dies	224
consummo	325	cuculus	62	dedo	225	diffamo	339
contactus	189	✓cud	266	defendo	257	diffido	271
contagio	189	culina	505	deficio	256	difficilis	256
contagium	189	culmen	63	delecto	18	difficultas	256
contamino	189	culmus	27	deleo	443	digitus	7
contemplor	196	cunctus	125	delibuo	443	dignitas	11
contextus	194	cuneus	76	delicatus	18	dignor	11
contingo	189	cura	60	deliciosus	18	dignus	11
continuus	188	curiositas	60	delineo	444	diligens	440
contio	509	curiosus	60	delinquo	500	diligo	410
contionor	509	curo	60	delubrum	449	diluvies	449
contusio	206	curtus	51	demens	358	diluvio	449
conubialis	335	curvus	74	dens	241	diluvium	449
conubium	335	custodia	266	denseo	216	dimidio	394
conventio	509	custodio	266	denso	216	dimidius	394
convicium	496	custos	266	densus	216	Diovis	224
✓coqu	505	cutis	101	dentatus	241	dirus	223
coquina	505	D.		dentifricium	164	dis-	231
coquo	505			dentio	241	disciplina	210
coquus	505			dentitio	241	discipulus	210
cor	38	✓da	225	denuo	362	disco	210
coram	459	✓da	256	depraedatio	155	discrimen	69
cordatus	38	damno	225	deputo	310	discrimino	69
cornix	65	damnum	225	depvio	286	disperdo	225
cornu	49	✓dap	214	derelinquo	500	disputo	310
cornus	50	dapino	214	derivo	443	disserto	422
corona	74	daps	214	descisco	45	dissimilis	377
corporo	67	dativus	225	deses	234	dissimulo	377
corpus	67	dator	225	desidia	234	distinguo	183
corrivo	443	dea	224	destino	175	diu	224
corvus	65	debello	231	desuetudo	253	diurnal	224
cos	76	✓dec	11	determino	197	diurnus	224
cotidie	224	decem	8	deus	224	dius	224
cottidie	224	December	8	devio	147	Dius Fidius	271

LATIN INDEX.

225

✓div	224	dumosus	216	ex	472	fabrica	256
diva	224	dumus	216	exalto	426	fabricator	256
divinus	224	duo	231	exanimo	350	fabricor	256
divus	224	duplex	231	exauguro	485	fabula	339
Djovis	224	duplico	231	excello	63	fabulosus	339
✓dō	225	duplus	231	excio	54	✓fac	256
-do	217	dux	12	excito	54	✓fa-c	339
do	225			exculco	435	facco	256
✓doc	210			excuso	60	facete	339
doceo	210	E.	472	exerceo	3	facetiae	339
docilis	210	ea	490	exercitus	3	facetus	339
doctor	210	ec	472	exilium	235	facies	339
doctrina	210	✓ed	238	exitium	493	facilis	256
documentum	210	edax	238	exoculo	502	facilitas	256
dolus	226	edo	225	expallesco	293	facinus	256
✓dom	213	ēdo	238	expecto	99	facio	256
✓dom	219	educo	12	expedio	242	factio	256
domesticus	219	effero	257	experientia	296	factiosus	256
domicilium	219	effetus	348	experimentum		factito	256
domina	213	efficax	256		296	facto	256
dominium	213	efficio	256	experior	296	factor	256
dominor	213	effigies	126	expers	313	factum	256
dominus	213	effutio	165	explективus	304	facultas	256
domitor	213	elegans	440	expurgo	310	facundia	339
domo	213	elementum	426	exputo	310	facundus	339
domus	219	eligens	440	exscrutor	462	faenerator	348
donatio	225	elimino	442	exsilmum	235	faeneror	348
dono	225	emancipo	33	exsolo	235	faenum	348
donum	225	emendo	398	exsors	422	faenus	348
✓dorm	215	enervis	363	exspecto	99	faetidus	265
dormio	215	enervo	363	extinguo	183	faetio	265
dormlto	215	enormis	120	exsugo	503	faginus	139
dormitorium	215	enormitas	120	exsul	235	fagus	139
dorsalis	222	eo	493	exsulo	235	✓fal	457
dorsum	222	eques	499	exter	472	fallacia	457
dorsus	222	equester	499	exterior	472	fallax	457
dos	225	equinus	499	extermino	197	fallo	457
dotalis	225	Equites	499	externus	472	falsus	457
doto	225	equito	499	exterus	472	falx	108
✓du	225	equus	499	extra	472	fama	339
dualis	231	era	159	extraneus	472	familia	256
dubito	231	erga	134	extremus	472	famosus	339
dubius	231	ergo	134	extrinsecus	472	famulus	256
✓duc	12	erus	159	exul	235	✓fa-n	339
✓duc	12	✓es	459	exulo	235	fanaticus	339
duco	12	esca	233			fano	339
ductilis	12	essentia	459			fanum	339
ducto	12	esurio	233	F.		far	344
dudum	224	et	168	✓fa	256	✓farc	346
duim	225	etiam	168	✓fa	339	farcio	346
dulcedo	428	evaporo	35	✓fa	339	farina	344
dulcis	428	evidens	236	faber	256	farrago	344

✓fars	260	fidelis	271	fluito	345	fragor	522
✓fa-s	339	fidelitas	271	flumen	345	frango	522
fas	339	fides	271	fluo	345	frater	347
fastidiosus	260	Fidius	271	fluvius	345	fraternitas	347
fastidium	260	fido	271	fluxus	345	fraternus	347
fastus	339	fidus	271	✓fo	348	frenum	261
fastus	260	✓fig	126	foederatus	271	✓frequ	346
✓fa-t	339	figmen	126	foedero	271	frequens	346
fateor	339	figmentum	126	foedo	265	frequentia	346
fatum	339	figo	136	foedus	271	frequento	346
✓fa-v	339	figulus	126	foedus	265	fretus	261
faveo	339	figura	126	foenerator	348	✓fri	164
favilla	339	figuro	126	foeneror	348	friabilis	164
fax	339	filia	254	foetidus	265	✓fric	164
✓fe	254	filius	254	foetio	265	frico	164
✓fe	348	✓sing	126	foeto	348	frictio	164
fecunditas	348	fingo	126	foetus	348	✓frig	141
fecundo	348	fio	256	folium	349	frigeo	419
fecundus	348	✓fir	261	fons	165	frigidus	419
fel	162	firmamentum	261	✓for	261	frigo	141
felicitas	348	firmator	261	✓for	520	frigus	419
feliciter	348	firmitas	261	✓for	341	frio	164
felix	348	firmitudo	261	✓for	344	✓fu	348
fello	254	firmo	261	for	389	✓fu	165
femina	254	firmus	261	foramen	341	✓fu	265
✓fend	257	✓fla	345	foras	264	fuam	348
fendo	257	flabra	345	forceps	520	fuant	348
fenerator	348	✓flag	140	fore	348	fuas	348
feneror	348	flagitiousus	140	forem	348	fuat	348
fenestra	339	flagitium	140	forent	348	✓fud	165
fenum	348	flagito	140	fores	348	✓füg	142
fenus	348	flagro	140	foret	348	✓füg	142
✓fer	344	flamen	140	foris	264	fuga	142
fera	259	flamen	345	formidus	520	fugax	142
ferax	344	flamma	140	formus	520	fugio	142
ferculum	344	flammo	140	fornax	520	fugitivus	142
feritas	259	flatus	345	foronus	520	fugito	142
fero	344	✓fie	345	foro	341	fugo	142
ferocia	259	flecto	103	fors	344	fui	348
ferox	259	fleo	345	forsan	344	✓fulg	140
fertilis	344	fletus	345	forsitan	344	fulgeo	140
fertilitas	344	✓flo	345	fortasse	344	fulgor	140
fertus	344	flo	345	fortassis	344	fulgur	140
ferus	259	Flora	345	fortis	261	fulmen	140
feteo	265	floreo	345	fortitudo	261	fulmino	140
fetidus	265	floresco	345	fortuitus	344	fulvus	140
feto	348	flos	345	fortuna	344	fumeus	265
fetus	348	✓flu	345	fractura	522	fumidus	265
✓fi	254	fluctuo	345	✓frag	522	fumigo	265
fibula	136	fluctus	345	fragilis	522	fumo	265
fictio	126	fluesco	345	fragmen	522	fumosus	265
✓fid	271	fluidus	345	fragmentum	522	fumus	265

✓fund	273	genius	112		H.	ignosco	120
funda	245	gens	112			illativus	195
fundamentum		gentilis	112	✓hend	155	illecebra	18
	273			✓her	159	illumino	80
fundo	165	genuinus	112	hera	159	illustris	80
fundo	273	genus	112	hereditas	159	illustro	80
fundus	273	gigno	112	heres	159	imbellis	231
funus	265	glaber	118	heri	160	imber	405
✓fur	520	gloria	58	herus	159	imbrex	405
fur	344	glorior	58	hesternus	160	imbuo	308
furnus	520	gloriosus	58			immanis	386
furor	344	glü	514	✓hi	154	immolo	402
furtim	344	glü	514	✓hi	161	immunis	380
furtivus	344	glubo	119	hiatus	154	immunitas	380
furtum	344	gluma	119	hiberna	161	impedio	242
fusio	165	guo	446	hiberno	161	imperium	313
fusus	245	glus	446	hibernus	161	impero	313
futilis	165	gluten	446	hiemo	161	impetus	173
futis	165	glutino	446	hiems	161	implementum	
futilis	165	glutinum	446	hio	154		304
futureus	348	glutio	514	✓hir	159	impos	314
		gluttio	514	hir	159	impunitas	310
G.		✓gna	112	hisco	154	impurus	310
		✓gnä	120	homo	157	in	355
galea	29	gnaruris	120	hora	424	in-	351
galera	29	gnarus	120	hortus	159	inauguro	485
galerum	29	✓gno	374	humanitas	157	incentivum	32
galerus	29	✓gnö	120	humanus	157	incentivus	32
gallina	117	✓gra	158	humecto	137	incentor	32
gallinaceus	117	✓grad	156	humeo	137	incestum	24
gallus	117	✓grand	156	humerus	407	incestus	24
✓gar	117	grandinat	156	humi	157	inciens	73
garrio	117	grando	156	humidus	137	incito	54
garrulus	117	gratia	158	humilis	157	inclino	57
✓gau	108	gratiis	158	humilitas	157	inclitus	58
gaudeo	108	gratuitus	158	humo	157	inclusus	58
gaudium	108	gratulor	158	humus	157	incrusto	70
✓gem	111	gratus	158			inculco	435
gemini	112	gravesco	511	L.		incuso	60
geminus	112	gravidus	511	✓i	490	indemnitas	225
gemitus	111	gravis	511	✓i	493	indico	10
gemo	111	gravitas	511	ibi	490	indigena	112
✓gen	112	gravo	511	✓ic	498	indignor	11
gena	353	grus	113	ico	498	indo	256
gener	112	✓gul	514	ictus	498	indoles	426
genero	112	gula	514	id	490	inedia	233
generousus	112	✓gur	514	idem	490	iners	408
genetivus	112	gurges	514	ignarus	120	infamia	339
genetrix	112	gurgulio	514	ignavus	120	infamis	339
genitalis	112	✓gus	115	ignominia	374	infamo	339
genitor	112	gusto	115	ignoro	120	infandus	339
genitrix	112	gustus	115				

infans	339	internecinus	83	jugum	125	laevus	434
infensus	257	interstitium	175	jumentum	125	✓lag	127
infestus	257	intervallum	432	jungo	125	lambo	438
inficio	256	intestinus	355	Jupiter	224	lana	439
infirmus	261	intimus	355	Juppiter	224	lancus	439
infistor	339	intra	355	jурго	125	langueo	127
inflammatio	140	intrare	197	juro	125	languesco	127
inflammo	140	intro	355	jus	125	languidus	127
ingemisco	111	intus	355	justitia	125	languor	127
ingemo	111	invidia	236	justus	125	lanicus	439
ingeniosus	112	invidiosus	236	juvenca	224	lanterna	282
ingenium	112	invidus	236	juvencus	224	lanugo	439
ingens	112	invito	496	juvenilis	224	laqueus	18
ingenius	112	invitus	16	juvenis	224	✓las	433
ingluvies	514	ipse	490	juvo	224	lascivus	433
ingurgito	514	ir	159	juxta	125	latro	437
inhumo	157	irretio	422	K.		latrocinium	437
initio	493	irrigo	145	Kalendae	28	latrocinor	437
initium	493	irriguus	145	Kalendarium	28	latus	195
injuria	125	is	490	Kalendarius	28	latus	185
innuo	369	iste	490	kalo	28	laudabilis	58
innoculo	502	ita	490	✓klu	58	laudo	58
insanus	463	item	490	L.		laus	58
inserto	422	iter	493	Kalendae	28	lautus	449
insidiae	234	itero	490	labea	438	✓lav	437
insidious	234	iterum	490	labefacio	256	✓lav	449
insimulo	877	itio	493	labes	450	lavo	449
insipidus	503	itus	493	✓la	437	laxo	127
insitio	463	J.		✓lab	438	laxus	127
insomnia	324	jaceo	493	labea	438	✓lec	150
insomnis	324	jacio	493	labiun	438	lectica	150
insomnium	324	jacto	493	labor	331	lectio	440
insons	459	jactura	493	laboriosus	331	lector	440
instigo	183	jaculor	493	laboro	331	lectus	150
instinctus	183	jaculum	493	labos	331	legibilis	440
instinguo	183	jaculus	493	labrum	438	legio	440
instrumentum	185	janitor	493	✓lac	18	legionarius	440
insuper	325	janua	493	✓lac	78	lego	440
integer	189	Januarius	493	lacer	78	legumen	440
integratas	189	janus	493	lacero	78	leo	445
intellego	440	jubeo	125	lacinia	78	✓lev	146
intelligo	440	judex	125	lacio	18	✓lev	441
inter	200	judicaris	125	lacrima	6	levamentum	146
inter	355	judicium	125	lacrimo	6	levigo	441
intercalaris	28	judico	125	lacrima	6	lēvis	146
interdiu	224	✓jug	125	lacrumo	6	levis	441
interficio	256	jugerum	125	lact (st.)	109	lēvitās	146
interim	355	jugo	125	lacuna	78	levitas	441
interior	355	jugulo	125	lacus	78	lēvo	146
interputo	310	jugulum	125			levo	441
internecio	83						

lex	180	linteus	444	luto	449	mancus	398
✓li	443	✓liqu	500	lutum	449	mane	386
✓lib	443	liqueo	500	lutus	449	maneo	358
✓lib	447	liqueesco	500	✓luv	449	Manes	386
libatio	443	liquidus	500	lux	80	manifestus	257
libeo	447	liquor	500	luxo	442	manipulus	304
liber	447	litera	443	luxum	442	mano	388
Liber	443	literalis	443	luxus	442	mansio	358
liberalis	447	literatura	443	M.			
liberalitas	447	littera	443	✓ma	386	mānus	386
liberatio	447	litteralis	443	✓ma	396	mānus	386
liberator	447	litteratura	443	✓mac	82	✓mar-c	393
libero	447	litura	443	✓mac	384	marceo	393
libertas	447	litus	443	✓mag	383	marcessō	393
libertinus	447	litus	443	macellum	384	maternus	396
libertus	447	liveo	293	macto	82	mater	396
libet	447	lividus	293	macto	384	materia	396
libido	447	✓loc	77	mactus	82	materialis	396
libo	443	✓loqu	77	✓mad	383	matieres	396
libum	443	longinquus	128	mадefacio	383	maternus	396
libus	443	longitude	128	256, 383		matricula	396
✓lic	500	longus	128	madeo	383	matrimonium	396
licentia	500	loquax	77	madesco	383	matrix	396
liceo	500	loquela	77	madiodus	383	matrona	396
liceor	500	loquor	77	✓mag	387	✓me	385
licet	500	lotio	449	magis	387	✓me	386
licinus	442	✓lu	437	magister	387	me	385
lictor	130	✓lu	448	magistero	387	✓med	394
✓lig	130	✓lu	449	magistratus	387	medeor	358
✓lig	151	✓lub	447	magistro	387	mediator	394
ligamen	130	lubeo	447	magnanimus	387	medicina	358
ligamentum	130	lubet	447	magnitudo	387	medicinus	358
ignum	440	lubido	447	magnus	387	medico	358
ligo	130	✓luc	80	majestas	387	medicus	358
ligurio	151	luceo	80	major	387	medio	394
limen	442	lucerna	80	✓mal	451	mediocris	394
limes	442	lucesco	80	male	451	mediterraneus	
limito	442	lucidus	80	maledictio	451	394	
limpidus	282	lucror	437	maledico	451	meditor	358
limus	442	lucrum	437	malefacio	451	medium	394
linea	444	luctus	129	malefactor	451	medius	394
linealis	444	✓lug	129	maleficus	256	mediusfidius	271
lineamentum	444	lugeo	129	malignus	451	mel	390
linearis	444	lugubris	129	malitia	451	mellifluus	390
lineus	444	lumen	80	malo	387	memini	358
✓ling	151	lumino	80	malus	451	memor	391
lingo	151	luminosus	80	✓man	358	memoria	391
linimentum	443	luna	80	✓man	398	memorialis	391
linio	443	luo	448	✓manceps	33	memoriter	391
lino	443	luo	449	mancipo	33	memoro	391
linguo	500	lupus	81	mancupo	33	✓men	358
linter	306	lustrum	449				

✓men	386, 395	miror	388	✓mov	379	nanciscor	354
✓men	398	mirus	388	moveo	379	narro	120
menda	398	✓misc	397	✓mu	380	narus	120
mendax	358	miscellaneus	397	✓mu	400	nascor	112
mendico	398	miscellus	397	✓mulc	501	natio	112
mendicor	398	misceo	397	mulceo	501	nato	370
mendicus	398	mistio	397	mulco	501	natura	112
mendosus	398	mistura	397	multo	501	nauta	359
mendum	398	mixtio	397	mulctra	181	navalis	359
mens	358	mixtura	397	mulctrum	181	navigo	359
mensa	386	✓mod	238	multus	181	navis	359
mensis	395	modernus	238	✓mulg	181	navita	359
menstruus	395	moderor	238	mulgeo	181	navus	120
mensura	386	modestus	238	munero	380	✓ne	364
mentio	358	modicus	238	munia	380	ne-	365
mentior	358	modifico	238	municeps	380	-ne	365
✓mer	392	modium	238	municipalis		né	365
mercans	392	modius	238	88, 380		✓neb	335
mercator	392	modo	238	municipium		nebula	335
mercenarius	392	modulor	238	88, 380		nebulosus	335
merces	392	modulus	238	munificus	380	✓nec	83
mercor	392	modus	238	munimentum	380	neco	83
mereo	392	moenio	380	munio	380	necne	365
mereor	392	✓mol	402	munis	380	nefundus	339
✓merg	132	mola	402	munitio	380	nefarius	339
mergae	132	molaris	402	munus	380	nefas	365
merges	132	molo	402	muralis	380	nefas	339
meridies	394	momentum	379	murmur	399	nefastus	339
meridianus	394	✓mön	358	murmuro	399	neglegens	440
meridionalis	394	moneo	358	murus	380	neglego	440
meritum	392	moneta	358	✓mus	403	negligens	440
merx	392	Moneta	358	mus	403	negligo	440
meta	386	monimentem	358	musca	401	✓nem	360
metior	386	monitor	358	muscipula	403	nemo	157
meto	386	monitus	358	muscipulum	403	nemus	360
metor	386	monstro	358	musculus	403	neo	364
meus	385	monstrum	358	mussito	400	nepos	284
✓mi	388	monumentum	358	musso	400	neptis	284
✓mid	394	✓mor	391	mutabilis	379	neque	365
✓min	398	✓mor	393	mutesco	400	nervosus	363
Minerva	358	mora	391	mutio	400	nervus	363
minimus	398	morbidus	393	muto	379	netus	364
minister	398	morbus	393	muttio	400	nex	83
ministerium	398	morior	393	mutus	400	✓nig	367
ministro	398	moror	391	mutuus	379	nimirum	365, 388
minor	398	morosus	404			nimis	386
minuo	398	mors	393			ningit	367
minus	398	mortalis	393			ninguit	367
minutum	398	morus	404	✓nā	370	nisi	365
minutus	398	mos	386	✓nā	370	✓niv	367
mirabilis	388	motio	379	✓nac	354	nivalis	367
miraculum	388	motus	379	nactus	354	niveus	367

N.

LATIN INDEX.

231

nivosus	367	nubilum	335	obsidio	284	orbitas	336
nix	367	nubilus	335	obsidium	234	orbitudo	336
no	370	nubis	335	obsolesco	426	orbo	336
nobilis	120	nubo	335	obsoletus	426	orbus	336
✓noc	83, 84	nudius	224	obstinatus	175	oriens	414
noceo	83	nudius tertius	224	obstino	175	orientalis	414
nocte	84	✓num	360	obtusus	206	orificium	459
nocti (st.)	84	num	368	obviam	147	originalis	414
noctu	84	numarius	360	obvio	147	origo	414
noctua	84	numen	369	obvius	147	orior	414
nocturnus	84	numerator	360	✓oc	502	oro	459
nolo	525	numero	360	occulco	435	ortus	414
nomen	374	numerous	360	occulo	29	os (bone)	172
nomenclator	28	numerus	360	occupo	33	os (mouth)	459
nomenclatura	28	nummarius	360	ocior	2	oscito	459
nominalis	374	nummus	360	ociter	2	oscitor	459
nominativus	374	numus	360	octavus	86	osculatio	459
nominino	874	nunc	368	octo	86	oscular	459
non	365	nundinae	356	oculo	502	osculum	459
Nonae	356	nuo	369	oculus	502	osseus	172
nonaginta	356	nuper	362	✓od	240	ovile	484
nonanus	356	nupta	335	✓od	268	ovis	484
nongenti	356	nuptiae	335	odi	268	ovum	486
nonus	356	nurus	371	odiosus	268	P.	
norma	120	nutatio	369	odium	268	✓pa	289
normalis	120	nuto	369	odor	240	✓pa	291
nos	372	nutricius	370	odorarius	240	pabulator	291
nosco	120	nutrimentum	370	odoratus	240	pabulor	291
nota	120	nutrio	370	odoro	240	pabulum	291
notio	120	nutritius	370	odoror	240	pac	285
noto	120	nutrix	370	odorus	240	✓pac	285
novacula	362	nutus	369	offendo	257	pacisco	285
novalis	362	O.		officio	256	paciscor	285
novellus	362			oinos	373	pacifico	285
novem	356			oinus	373	pacificus	285
November	356	ob	279	✓ol	240	pacisco	285
novendialis	356	obdo	256	✓ol	426	paciscor	285
noverca	362	obediens	475	olefacio	240	✓paco	285
noviens	356	obedio	475	oleo	240	paco	285
novies	356	obex	493	oleum	430	pactum	285
novitas	362	obliquo	442	olfacio	240	paenitentia	310
novo	362	obliquus	442	olidus	240	paeniteo	310
novus	362	oblitero	443	oliva	430	paenitet	310
nox	84	oblittero	443	olor	240	✓pag	285
noxa	83	oblivio	293	omnis	333	paganus	285
noxius	83	obliviosus	293	operio	313	pagina	285
✓nu	369	obliviscor	293	optimus	302	pago	285
✓nū	370	oboediens	475	✓or	414	pagus	285
✓nub	335	oboedio	475	oraculum	459	✓pal	323
nubes	335	obscurus	101	orarium	459	palea	323
nubilis	335	obsecro	462	oratio	459	palleo	293
nubilo	335	obsero	422	orator	459	pallesco	293

232

LATIN INDEX.

pallidus	293	patrius	289	perennis	333	√plang	305
pallor	293	patrocinor	289	perficio	256	plango	305
palma	287	patronus	289	perfidiosus	271	plangor	305
palmes	287	patruelis	289	perfidus	271	planus	91
palmetum	287	patruus	289	perfuga	142	√ple	304
palmula	287	patulus	174	pergo	134	√ple	312
palmus	287	√pau	292	periculum	296	plebs	304
palum	285	paucitas	292	peritus	296	plebes	304
palus	285	paucus	292	perjero	125	√plec	92
palus	800	paucus	292	perjurium	125	plecto	92
pango	285	paulatim	292	perjurio	125	plecto	305
panis	291	paulisper	292	permagnus	299	plerique	312
pannus	301	paulus	292	perneco	88	plenus	304
panus	301	paulo	292	pernicies	88	pleo	304
papa	289	paulum	292	perniciosus	88	plerus	312
√par	813	paulus	292	perpes	173	plerusque	312
parens	813	pauper	292	perpetuus	173	√plic	92
pareo	813	pauperies	292	pertinax	188	plico	92
pario	813	paupertas	292	pes	242	plisimus	312
paro	813	pavimento	286	pessum	242	√plu	306
parricida	289	pavimentum	286	pessundare	242	√plu	307
pars	813	pavio	286	pessum dare	242	plumbeus	452
participium	813	pax	285	pessundo	225	plumbum	452
participo	813	√pec	87	pessum ire	242	pluo	306
particula	313	pecten	87	pessundare	242	pluralis	312
particularis	813	pecto	87	√pet	173	plurimus	312
particeps	813	pecu	285	peto	173	plus	312
partio	813	pecunia	285	√pi	302	pluvia	306
parturio	313	pecuniaris	285	√pic	90	pluvialis	306
parturitio	813	pecus	285	√pig	90	pluvius	306
parum	292	√ped	242	√pi-n-g	90	√pō	308
pasco	291	pedalis	242	pictor	90	po	317
pascor	291	pedes	242	pictura	90	poculum	308
pascuum	291	pedester	242	pigmentum	90	poena	310
pascuus	291	pedica	242	pignero	285	poeniteo	310
pastor	291	pedum	242	pignus	285	poenitet	310
pastoralis	291	pejero	125	pileus	303	√pol	323
pastura	291	pellis	294	pilleum	303	pollen	323
pastus	291	√pen	291	pilleus	303	polleo	317
patefacio	256, 174	Penates	291	pingo	90	polliceor,	
patella	174	penes	291	pinna	173	500, 317	
pateau	174	penetro	291	pinnaculum	173	pollis	323
pater	289	penna	173	pinnatus	173	pomerium	380
patera	174	penus	291	pituita	318	pomoerium	380
paternus	289	per	288	√plac	91	pono	317
patesco	174	√per	296	√plag	805	pons	290
patina	174	per-	299	√plag	92	popularis	304
patria	289	peragro	106	plága	92	populus	304
patricus	289	percetto	48	plaga	305	√por	296
patrimonium	289	perdo	225	plagium	92	porcus	93
patritus	289	perduellio	231	planca	91	porrigo	134
		peregrinor	106	planctus	305	porro	816

porta	296	praeter	316	propemodum	316	pulvero	323
porticus	296	praetextus	194	propero	318	pulverulentus	323
portio	313	praetor	493	properus	318	pulvis	323
portus	296	prandeo	316	propinquitas	316	punctus	320
porto	313	prandum	316	propinquus	316	pungo	320
possideo	317	pransor	316	propior	316	purifico	310
possido	317	pransus	316	propitio	316	punio	310
possum	314	prehendo	155	propitius	316	pupa	322
postmoerium	380	prendo	155	proprius	316	pupilla	322
postridie	224	✓pri	316	properter	316	pupillus	322
potatio	308	pridie	316, 224	prosapia	463	pupugi	320
potens	314	pridem	316	protinus	188	pupus	322
potentia	314	princeps	33, 316	proverbium	412	purgatio	310
potestas	314	principalis	316	providens	236	purgator	310
potio	308		38, 316	providentia	236	purgatorius	310
potior	314	principatus	316	providus	236	pурго	310
potis	314	principium	316	proximus	316	puritas	310
poto	308	primus	316	prudens	236	purulentus	319
potor	308	priscus	316	pruina	316	purus	310
potus	308	pristinus	316	pruna	321	pus	319
✓pra	316	✓pro	316	✓pu	310	pusilanimis	322
prae	316	proculo	435	✓pu	319	pusillus	322
praeccello	63	proditor	225	publicanus	304	pusus	322
praecentor	32	prodo	225	publice	304	putamen	310
praeceps	52	procerus	67	pubertas	322	putator	310
praeceptor	33	procreo	67	pubes	322	puteo	319
praecipito	52	procul	48	publico	304	putresco	319
praeda	155	produlco	435	publicus	304	putridus	319
praelectorius	155	proditor	225	puella	322	putris	319
praealgo	10	prodo	225	puer	322	putus	310
praeedium	155	profanus	339	puera	322	Q.	
praealgo	155	profecto	256	puerilis	322	quadrans	517
praeedor	155	professio	339	pueritia	322	quadrigae	517
praeafatio	33	professor	339	✓pug	320	quadro	517
praeaficio	256	proficio	256	pugil.	320	quadrupes	517
praeagnans	112	proficiscor	256	pugio	320	qualis	506
praeahendo	155	profiteor	339	pugna	320	quam	506
praejudicium	125	profundus	273	pugnax	320	quando	506
praeoccupo	33	profusus	165	pugno	320	quantus	506
praeedio	242	progenies	112	✓pul	307	quartus	517
praeepes	173	progenitor	112	✓pul	323	quater	517
praeposterus	316	prolato	195	pullatus	293	quattuor	517
praes	248	proles	426	pullus	293	quatuor	517
praeescisco	45	prolixus	127	pugnus	320	que	25, 516
praesens	459	prolubium	447	✓pul	307		
praises	234	promiscuus	897	✓pul	323		
praeento	459	pronus	316	pullus	322		
praeisdium	234	propago	285	pulmarius	307		
praeisdens	234	prope	316	pulmoneus	307		
praeisto	316	propediem					
praestolor	176		224, 316				
praesul	523	propemodo	316				

✓qui	44	✓reg	184	✓rou	421	salebra	523
✓qui	519	regalis	184	✓ru	421	salio	523
quid	519	regio	184	✓ru	425	salio	524
quies	44	regnum	184	✓rub	253	saliva	456
quiesco	44	rego	184	rubedo	253	sallo	524
quintus	504	regula	184	rubefacio	253	salo	524
quinque	504	relaxo	127	rubellus	253	salsus	524
quis	519	relego	440	rubeo	253	salto	523
✓quo	506	religio	440	ruber	253	saltus	523
quo	506	relinquo	500	rubesco	253	salubris	454
quod	506	reliquiae	500	rubeus	253	salum	455
quot	506	reliquus	500	rubigo	253	salus	454
quotiens	506	relligio	440	rubor	253	salveo	454
quoties	506	relliquiae	500	rubrica	253	salvus	454
quotus	506	reluo	448	rubrus	253	sancio	462
R.		remedium	858	rubus	253	sanctifico	462
		remigium	411	✓rud	253	sanctio	462
		reminiscor	858	✓ruf	253	sanitas	462
✓ra	411	remuneror	880	rufesco	253	sano	462
radix	420	remus	411	Rufo	253	sanus	462
✓rap	275	renuo	869	rufus	253	✓sa-p	463
rapax	275	✓rep	281	Rufus	253	✓sap	503
rapidus	275	repo	281	rugio	417	sapa	503
rapina	275	repraesento	459	rugitus	417	sapidus	503
rapio	275	reptilis	281	ruina	421	sapiens	503
raptim	275	repto	281	rumifico	425	sapiro	503
raptor	275	reputo	310	Rumo	421	sapo	503
raptus	275	requies	44	rumor	425	sapor	503
ratis	411	rescisco	45	rumpo	283	sarmamentum	276
✓rau	425	resecro	462	ruo	421	✓sarp	276
raucus	425	resero	422	✓rup	283	arpa	276
ravis	425	resurrectio	134	rutilo	253	satio	463
ravus	425	rete	422	rutilus	253	sator	463
✓re	411	reticulatus	422	S.		Saturnus	463
rebello	231	reticulum	422	rex	184	saxum	45
reboo	513	revereor	415	✓s	459	✓scad	96
recalco	485	rex	184	✓sa	462	scaena	100
receptaculum	33	✓ri	443	✓sa	463	scaevas	94
reciprocus	316	✓rig	145	✓sac	45	scaevas	94
reclino	57	rido	145	sacellum	462	scala	96
recognosco	120	rivales	443	sacer	462	✓scalp	95
recreo	67	rivalis	443	sacerdos	462	scalpellum	95
rectus	134	rivo	443	sacramentum	462	scalpo	95
recuso	60	rivulus	443	sacrato	462	scalprum	95
redono	225	rivus	443	sacrum	462	scamnum	97
reddo	225	✓ro	421	saeclaris	463	✓scand	243
recondo	256	✓rob	253	saeclum	463	scando	96
refercio	346	robeus	253	robigo	253	scandula	243
refertus	346	robicus	253	✓sal	455	✓scap	97
reficio	256	robus	253	✓sal	523	scapus	97
refugium	142	Roma	421	salax	523	scena	100
refuto	165						

LATIN INDEX.

235

schola	148	semper	377	sido	234	somnificus	324
✓sci	45	senator	357	silva	458	sommio	324
✓scid	244	senatus	357	silvestris	458	sommium	324
scientia	45	senecta	357	silvosus	458	sommolentus	324
scindo	244	senectus	357	✓sim	377	sommulentus	324
scio	45	seneo	357	similis	377	somnus	324
scipio	97	senesco	357	similitudo	377	sons	459
scisco	45	senex	357	similo	377	sonticus	459
scitum	45	senilis	357	simitu	377	✓sop	324
scitus	45	senior	357	simplex	377, 488	sopio	324
scopae	97	senium	357	simul	377	sopor	324
scopio	97	septem	280	simulacrum	377	soporo	324
✓scrib	122	September	280	simulator	377	soporus	324
scriba	122	septemtriones	198	simulo	377	✓sor	422
scribo	122	septentriones	198	simultas	377	✓sor	528
✓scrob	122	septeni	280	singularis	377	sorbeo	337
scrobris	122	septies	280	singuli	488, 377	sorbillo	337
✓scrof	122	septimus	280	sisto	175	sorbitio	337
scrofa	122	septuaginta	280	✓soc	497	sors	422
✓scu	101	septumus	280	socer	17	sortio	422
scutum	101	✓seq	497	socialis	497	sortior	422
✓se	463	✓sequ	497	societas	497	sospes	462
se	489	sequester	497	socio	497	✓spec	99
✓šec	45	sequestro	497	socius	497	species	99
✓sec	497	sequor	497	socrus	17	specimen	99
seco	45	✓ser	528	✓sōd	252	specio	99
sectio	45	✓ser	422	✓sōd	252	specto	99
sector	497	sera	422	sodalis	252	spectrum	99
secularis	463	sereno	528	✓sol	235	specula	99
seculum	463	serenus	528	✓sol	528	speculor	99
secundo	497	series	422	✓sol	234	speculum	99
secundus	497	sermo	422	sol	528	✓sper	323
securis	45	sero	422	solaris	528	sperno	323
securus	60	sero	463	solea	235	spolium	101
secus	497	✓serp	281	solemnis	333	✓sprē	323
✓sed	234	serpens	281	solennis	333	spretio	323
✓sed	235	serpo	281	solicito	54	spretor	323
sedatio	234	serra	45	solidus	527	✓spu	318
sedatus	234	serratus	45	solium	234	spuma	318
sedeo	234	sertum	422	sollemnis	333	spumeus	318
sedes	234	servilis	422	sollennis	527	spumidus	318
seditio	493	servio	422	sollempnis	333	spumo	318
sedo	234	servitium	422	sollennis	333	spuo	318
sedulus	235	servitudo	422	sollers	527, 408	✓spur	323
segmentum	45	servus	422	sollicito	54	spurius	323
selibra	382	sessio	284	sollicitus	54, 527	sputum	318
sella	234	sestertius	382	solliferreus	527	squaleo	46
semel	377	sex	473	sollus	527	squalidus	46
seme	463	sextus	473	soltitium	175	squalor	46
semi-	382	sexus	45	solum	235	✓sre	422
seminarium	463	✓si	463	solvo	448	✓stā	175
semino	463	sica	45	somnifer	324	✓stā	175

stabilis	175	stupeo	187	superstitio	175	tempestas	196
stabulum	175	stupidus	187	superus	325	templum	196
statim	175	stuppa	187	supinus	326	tempo	188
statio	175	✓su	466	supplementum		tempus	196
stator	175	✓suad	209		304	✓ten	188
Stator	175	suadela	209	supplicatio	92	tenax	188
statuo	175	suadeo	209	supplico	92	tendo	188
status	175	suasio	209	suppuro	819	teneo	188
✓steg	133	suasor	209	supra	325	tener	188
stega	133	suavis	209	supremus	325	tenor	188
stella	167	suavitas	209	✓sur	423	tento	188
✓ster	167	suavium	209	surgo	134	tenuis	188
✓ster	183	sub	326	surrigo	134	tenuo	188
sterilis	180	subdo	256	surrubeo	253	tenus	188
sterno	183	subitus	493	sursum	326	tepfacio	256
✓stig	152	subjugo	125	sus	467	✓ter	197
✓stig	183	sublimis	442	susurro	423	ter	198
stilus	183	suboles	426	susurus	423	ter (st.)	204
stimulo	183	subsidiun	234	sutela	466	ter	204
stimulus	183	subtemen	194	sutor	466	terebra	198
✓sting	183	subter	326	sutura	466	terebro	198
stinguo	183	subterfugium	142	suus	489	teredo	198
✓stip	181	subtilis	194			teres	198
stipa	187	subtilitas	194			termen	197
stipator	181	subula	466	T.		termino	197
stipendum	181	suculentus	503	✓ta	190	terminus	197
stipes	181	sucus	503	tabeo	190	termo	197
stipis	181	✓sud	237	tabes	190	terni	204
stipo	181	sudo	237	tabum	190	tero	198
stipula	181	sudor	237	tactio	189	terra	200
stipulor	181	✓sued	252	tactus	189	terreo	202
stipulus	181	suesco	252	✓tag	189	terribilis	202
sto	175	sufficio	256	tagax	189	terrifico	202
✓stol	176	suffimen	265	talpa	95	terror	202
stolidus	176	suffimentum	265	tango	189	✓ters	202
✓stor	185	suffio	265	tata	201	tertius	204
✓strā	185	suffitio	265	taurus	191	testa	200
✓strag	465	suggurnda	156	taxo	189	testaceus	200
strages	185	sugo	503	✓te	192	testu	200
stramen	185	sum	459	✓tec	194	testudo	200
✓strang	465	sumen	503	tectum	135	testum	200
strata	185	summa	325	✓tēg	135	tetuli	195
stratum	185	summus	325	✓tēg	135	texo	194
stratus	185	suo	466	tēgimen	135	textilis	194
✓strig	465	supellex	440	tegmen	135	textor	194
strigilis	464	super	325	tego	135	textus	194
✓string	465	superbus	325	tegulae	135	tignum	194
stringo	465	superficialis	339	tegumen	135	tigurium	135
strues	185	superficies	339	tegurium	135	tinctura	193
struo	185	superior	325	tela	194	tingo	193
stultus	176	supernus	325	telum	194	tlā	195
stupa	187	supero	325	✓tem	196	toga	135

tol	195	tribunal	204	ulcero	19	vappa	35
tolerabilis	195	tribunus	204	ulcus	19	vas (bail)	248
tolero	195	tribuo	204	uligo	137	vas (vessel)	460
tondeo	196	tribus	204	ulula	453	vasculum	460
tonitrus	188	tributum	204	ululatus	453	ve	476
tono	188	triennium	333	ululo	453	vec	496
tonosor	196	triens	204	umecko	137	vecors	38
tonus	188	trimestris	395	umeo	137	vectigal	147
√tor	198	trio	198	umerus	407	vecto	147
√torc	508	triplex	204	umidus	137	vector	147
torcular	508	tripus	242	umor	137	vectura	147
torcicum	508	triremis	411	√unc	1	√veg	138
tormentum	508	triticum	198	uncus	1	vegeo	138
torno	198	tritor	198	√und	247	vegeto	138
turnus	198	tritura	198	unda	247	veh	147
√torqu	508	trituro	198	undo	247	vehemens	358
torqueo	508	trivialis	204	unguiculus	375	vehes	147
torques	508	trivium	204	unguis	375	vehiculum	147
torquis	508	√tru	198	ungula	375	veho	147
torreo	200	trua	198	ungulatus	375	vel	525
torrents	200	tu	192	ungulus	1	vellus	413
torris	200	√tu	205	unicus	373	velo	147
√tors	200	tuber	205	unio	373	velum	147
torto	508	√tud	206	unus	373	√vēn	509
tortor	508	tudes	206	√urg	124	√vēn	509
tortuosus	508	tugurium	135	uro	491	venalis	376
tortura	508	√tul	195	ursa	4	vendo	376
tortus	508	tuli	195	ursus	4	veneo	376
√tra	197	tulo	195	√us	491	venio	509
traditio	225	tumefacio	205	vester	491	venio	509
trado	225	tumeo	205	uter	506	veno	376
trans	197	tumesco	205	uterque	506	venter	110
transfiguro	126	tumidus	205	uptote	314	ventilo	476
transfuga	142	tumor	205	uvesco	137	ventio	509
transtrum	197	tumulus	205	uvidus	137	ventito	509
tre (st.)	204	tundo	206	uvor	137	ventulus	476
√trem	203	turba	208			ventus	476
tremefacio	203	turbidus	208	V.		venui	376
tremendus	203	turbo	208	√va	476	venum	376
tremesco	203	turbulentus	208	√vad	248	venus	376
tremisco	203	turma	208	vadimonium	248	√ver	412
tremo	203	tutudi	206	vador	248	√ver	415
tremor	203	tuus	192	valles	430	ver	478
tremulus	203	tympanum	207	vallis	430	verbalis	412
tres	204			vallo	432	verbosus	412
√tri	198			vallum	432	verbum	412
tri (st.)	204	U.		vallus	432	vereundus	415
tria	204	uber	269	vannus	476	vereor	415
triarii	204	ubi	506	√vap	35	vernalis	478
tribula	198	√ul	426	vapidus	35	vernus	478
tribulo	198	√ul	453	vapor	35	√ves	460
tribulum	198	ulceratio	19	vaporo	35	vescor	233

vescus	233	victus	512	virgo	133	vocatus	496
vespa	468	vicus	85	virulentus	480	vociferor	496
vesper	461	✓vid	236	virus	480	voco	496
vespera	461	✓vid	236	vis	481	✓vol(u)p	277
vespertinus	461	videlicet	236	visitatio	236	✓vol	429
vestigium	152	video	236	visitó	236	✓vol	525
vestigo	152	vieo	482	viso	236	volo	525
vestilo	460	✓vig	138	vita	512	volubilis	429
vestis	460	✓vi-g	512	vitalis	512	volumen	429
veteranus	169	vigeo	138	vitis	482	voluntarius	525
veterasco	169	vigesco	138	vitium	482	voluntas	525
vetulus	169	vigesimus	13	vito	14	volup	277
vetus	169	vigil	138	vitreus	236	voluptas	277
vetustus	169	vigilo	138	vitrum	236	voluptuosus	277
vexillum	147	viginti	13	vitta	482	voluto	429
vexo	147	vigor	138	vitulus	170	volvo	429
✓vi	482	villa	85	vitupero	482	✓vom	381
✓vi	512	villus	413	✓vi-v	512	vomitio	381
via	147	vimen	482	vivacitas	512	vomito	381
✓vic	14	vinum	483	vivax	512	vomitus	381
✓vic	16	vio	147	vividus	512	vomo	381
✓vic	85	viola	479	vivo	512	✓vor	514
vicensimus	13	violentus	481	vivus	512	voracitas	514
vicesimus	13	violo	481	✓voc	496	vorago	514
vicinus	85	vipera	818	vocabulum	496	vorax	514
vicis	14	✓virg	133	vocalis	496	voro	514
vicissim	14	virga	133	vocatio	496	vox	496

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.

abdicate	10	acute	2	agility	104	amplify	388, 256
abduce	12	add	225	agitate	104	amputate	310
abduction	12	adduce	12	agrarian	106	anacolouthon	47
abjure	125	adduction	12	agree	158	analysis	448
ablution	449	adjacent	493	agreeable	158	anarchy	143
aboriginal	414	adjective	493	agriculture	106	anchor	1
aborigines	414	adjoin	125	Alban	332	ancient	166
abortion	414	adjudge	125	albumen	332	ancillary	1
abound	247	adjudicate	125	alien	427	anger	144
abrupt	283	adjunct	125	alienate	427	angle	1
abundant	247	admirable	388	aliment	426	anguish	144
abscond	256	admire	388	alimony	426	animal	350
absent	459	admonish	358	aliquot	427	animate	350
absolute	448	admonition	358	alleviate	146	animated	350
absolution	448	adult	426	alligation	130	animation	350
absolve	448	adulterer	427	allocution	77	animosity	350
absorb	337	advent	509	alluvial	449	annals	333
abstain	188	adventure	509	Alps	332	anniversary	333
absurd	423	adverb	412	alter	427	annotation	120
accelerate	48	aedile	249	alterative	427	annual	333
accent	32	aerate	476	altercate	427	annular	333
acclaim	28	aeriform	476	altercation	427	answer	166
acclamation	28	aerolite	476	alternate	427	ante	166
accretion	67	aeronaut	476	alternative	427	antedate	166
accuse	60	affable	339	altitude	426	anterior	166
acephalous	52	affect	256	alumnus	426	anti-	166
acerbity	2	affection	256	am	459	anticipate	33
acetic	2	affectionation	256	amaranth	393	antique	166
acid	2	affiance	271	ambiguous	104	antiquity	166
acoustic	60	affidavit	271	ambition	493	anxious	144
acquiesce	44	affirm	261	amble	509	apiary	278
acre	106	affix	136	ambrosia	393	apocope	64
acrid	2	affluence	345	ambulance	509	apostle	176
acrimony	2	affluent	345	ambulant	509	apothecary	256
act	104	agent	104	ambulatory	509	apparent	313
action	104	aggravate	511	amend	398	appear	313
actor	104	aggrieve	511	ammunition	380	appease	285
acumen	2	agile	104	ample	333	appetence	173

appetite	173	astral	167	base	509	cap	52
applicant	92	astringent	465	basis	509	capacious	33
application	92	athlete	248	be	348	capacity	33
apposite	317	athletic	248	bear	344	cape	52
apposition	317	atmosphere	477	because	60	caper	36
apprehend	155	atrophy	199	bedstead	175	capillary	52
apprehension	155	attain	188	bee	278	capital	52
arable	410	attempt	188	belligerent	231	capitol	52
arbiter	509	attend	188	beneficent	256	capitulate	52
arbitrary	509	attribute	204	bereave	275	capricious	36
arbitrate	509	attrition	198	bibulous	808	Capricorn	36
ardent	158	attenuate	188	biennial	388	caprice	36
agent	107	auction	138	binary	281	captain	52
argil	107	audacious	475	bind	270	captive	33
argillaceous	107	audible	475	biography	512	captor	33
argue	107	audience	475	biology	512	cardinal	66
argument	107	audit	475	biped	242	care	60
aristocracy	67	augment	188	birth	344	carnal	68
arithmetic	408	augmentation		bleat	328	carp	41
ark	8			blink	140	castigate	24
arm	408	augur	485	bloom	345	cathartic	24
arm (vb.)	408	augury	485	blow	345	catholic	527
armada	408	August	138	bond	279	causal	60
armature	408	august	138	boor	348	cause	60
armor	408	Augustus	138	bore	340	caustic	42
arms	408	auricular	495	bos	515	caution	60
army	408	aurist	495	bossy	515	cautious	60
arson	158	auscultation	495	both	334	cave	73
art	408	auspices	485	bovine	515	cavern	73
artful	408	auspicious	485	bow	142	cavity	73
article	408	author	138	bright	140	celerity	48
articulate	408	authority	138	brother	347	celestial	73
artifice	408	autobiography		brutal	511	cell	29
artificer	408			brute	511	cellar	29
artificial	408	autocrat	67	bucolic	48	cellular	29
artillery	408	auxiliary	138	bulb	329	cellule	29
artisan	408	avarice	475	bulbous	329	cellulose	29
artist	408	aviary	485		*	cement	244
artless	408	avidity	475		C.	cent	15
ascend	96	avocation	496	calculate	42	centiped	242
asccribe	122	axis	470	calculus	42	centurion	15
askew	94	axle	470	calendar	28	century	15
aspect	99	aye	474	call	117	cereal	67
assail	523			calyx	29	cerebral	37
assault	523			camp	53	ceremony	67
assess	234	B.		can	120	certain	69
assiduous	234	bairn	844	cancer	39	chamber	31
assist	175	band	270	canine	75	chant	32
assize	234	barbarous	327	cant	32	chanticleer	32
associate	497	baritone	511	canticle	32	chaos	154
association	497	barometer	511	cantillate	32	chapter	52
asthma	476	barytone	511				

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

241

chasm	154	combustion	491	concrete	67	constriction	465
chaste	24	comedy	44	concretion	67	construct	185
chasten	24	comma	64	condemn	225	construe	185
chastise	24	commemorate		condense	216	consummate	325
chin	353		391	condone	225	contact	189
chirography	159	commensurable		conduct	12	contagious	189
Christ	164		386	conduct	12	contain	188
circle	74	comment	358	conduct	12	contaminate	189
circulate	74	commentary	358	conduction	12	contemplate	196
circulation	74	commerce	392	cone	76	contemporary	
circumduct	12	commode	238	confer	344	contentend	196
circumduction	12	commodious	238	conference	344	content	188
circumference	344	commodity	238	confess	339	context	194
circumfluent	345	commotion	379	confidant	271	contingent	189
circumjacent	493	commune(n.)	380	confide	271	continuous	188
circumspect	99	commune (vb.)		confident	271	contort	508
circumstance	175		380	confirm	261	contortion	508
circumvallation	432	communicate	380	confluence	345	contradict	10
cite	54	commute	379	confuent	345	contribute	204
city	44	compete	173	confuse	165	contrite	198
civic	44	competence	173	confute	165	contrition	198
civil	44	competent	173	congratulate	158	contusion	206
claim	28	complement	304	conic	76	convene	509
clamor	28	compliment	304	conical	76	convent	509
clandestine	29	complete	304	conjecture	493	convention	509
clarify	58	complex	92	conjoin	125	convocation	496
class	28	complexion	92	conjugal	125	convvoke	496
classical	28	complicate	92	conjugate	125	convolution	429
clavicle	56	complication	92	conjunction	125	convolve	429
clear	58	comport	313	conjunctive	125	cook	505
client	58	compose	317	conjure	125	cordial	38
climate	57	composite	317	connisseur	120	corn	49
climax	57	composition	317	connubial	335	corner	49
clime	57	comprehend	155	conscience	45	cornet	49
close	56	comprehension		conscious	45	cornucopia	49
coalesce	426		155	conscript	122	corona	74
coerce	3	compunction	320	consecrate	462	coronal	74
cognate	112	compute	310	*consecutive	497	coronation	74
cognition	120	con	120	consequent	497	coronel	74
cognizant	120	conceal	29	consequence	497	coroner	74
cohort	159	conceit	33	consist	175	coronet	74
colleague	440	conceive	33	conassociate	497	corporal	67
collect	440	concent	32	consociation	497	corporate	67
college	440	conception	33	consort	422	corporation	67
colloquial	77	concern	69	conspicuous	99	corporeal	67
colloquy	77	concért	69	constant	175	corps	67
colonel	74	cóncert	69	constellation	167	corpse	67
color	29	conch	61	consternation	185	corpulent	67
column	63	conchology	61	constipate	181	correct	134
combine	231	concise	244	constitute	175	corrupt	283
		conclude	56	constrict	465	cosmopolitan	311

cosmorama	415	cyclopædia	74	deign	11	desultory	523
council	28	cynic	75	deity	224	detain	188
court	159	cynosure	75	dejected	493	determination	
crabbed	2			delectable	18		197
cranial	37			delicate	18	determine	197
cranium	37	D.		delicious	18	detonate	188
create	67	dactyl	7	delight	18	detiment	196
creator	67	daisy	502	delineate	444	deuce	231
creature	67	damage	225	delinquent	500	Deuteronomy	
credence	256	dame	213	deluge	449		231
credential	256	damn	225	demented	358	deviate	147
credible	256	dare	260	democracy	67	Devil	510
credit	256	date	225	demonstrate	358	devious	147
creditor	256	dative	225	demur	391	devolve	429
credulous	256	daughter	263	demurrage	391	devour	514
creed	256	daunt	213	dendriform	230	dexterous	220
crescent	67	day	224	dendrology	230	dextrous	220
crime	69	deceit	33	dendrometer	230	diabolical	510
criminal	69	deceive	33	denominate	374	diadem	218
criminate	69	December	8	denomination		dial	224
crisis	69	decent	11	denote	120	dialectic	440
criterion	69	deception	33	dense	216	dialogue	440
critic	69	decimal	8	dentated	241	dictate	10
critical	69	decide	244	dentifrice	164	dictator	10
criticise	69	deck	135	dentist	241	dition	10
croak	65	declaim	28	dentition	241	dictionary	10
crook	74	declamation	28	depict	90	diduction	12
crow	65	declare	58	deplete	304	differ	344
crown	74	declension	57	deponent	317	difficulty	256
crude	70	declination	57	deport	313	diffident	271
cruel	70	decline	57	deportment	313	diffuse	165
crust	70	decoction	505	deplore	317	digit	7
crystal	70	decorate	11	depredation	155	dignity	11
cuckoo	62	decorous	11	deputation	310	diligent	440
culinary	505	decorum	11	depute	310	dilute	449
culm	27	decrease	67	deputy	310	dilution	449
culminate	63	decree	69	derelict	500	diluvial	449
cuneiform	76	decrement	67	derivation	443	diminish	398
cuneiform	76	dedicate	10	derive	443	diorama	415
curate	60	deduce	12	derm	221	dire	223
curator	60	deduction	12	dermatology	221	direct	134
cure	60	deed	256	descend	96	direful	223
curiosity	60	deem	256	describe	122	discern	69
curious	60	defence	257	desist	175	disciple	210
curt	51	defend	257	despot	314	discipline	210
curtail	51	defer	344	destination	175	disclose	56
curved	74	deference	344	destine	175	discreet	69
custody	266	deficient	256	destitute	175	discriminate	69
custom	252	deflect	103	destroy	185	disdain	11
cycle	74	defy	271	destruction	185	disgust	115
cycloid	74	degenerate	112	desuetude	252	disjoin	125
cyclone	74	degulition	514				

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

243

disjunctive	125	dowry	225	elect	440	exclaim	28
dismal	224	dragon	9	electricity	20	exclude	56
dispose	317	drama	228	elegant	440	excuse	60
dispute	310	drill	198	element	426	execrate	462
dissect	45	dropsy	247	elicit	18	exercise	3
dissemble	377	Druid	230	eliminate	442	exhume	157
dissertation	422	dual	231	ellipse	500	exile	235
disseminate	463	dubious	231	ellipsis	500	exit	493
dissimilar	377	ductile	12	eloquent	77	expect	99
dissimulate	377	duel	231	else	427	expedient	242
dissociate	497	dulcet	428	emancipate	33	expedite	242
dissociation	497	duplicate	231	emend	398	expedition	242
dissolute	448	duplicity	231	emetick	381	experience	296
dissolution	448	dust	265	emotion	379	experiment	296
dissolve	448	dys-	232	empire	313	expletive	304
dissuade	209	dysentery	232	emporium	296	explicate	92
distant	175	dyspepsia	232	encamp	53	explication	92
distend	188		505	enchant	32	explicit	92
distinguish	183	dyspepsy		enclitic	57	export	813
distort	508		232, 505	enervate	363	expose	817
distortion	508			enormity	120	expunge	320
distribute	204	E.		enormous	120	expurgate	810
disturb	208	eager	2	ensue	497	exscind	244
diurnal	224	ear	495	entrails	355	extant	175
divine	224	eat	233	enumerate	360	extemporaneous	
do	256	edacious	233	envious	236	196	
docile	210	edge (vb.)	2	envy	236	extempore	196
doctor	210	edge (n.)	2	epic	496	extemporize	196
doctrine	210	document	210	equestrian	499	extend	188
domain	213	edible	283	equine	499	extenuate	188
dome	219	dict	10	erect	134	exterior	472
domestic	219	edifice	249	eruption	283	exterminate	197
domicile	219	edify	256	erysipelas	294	external	472
dominant	213	edit	225	essence	459	extinguish	183
dominate	213	educate	12	eternal	474	extort	508
domineer	213	educe	12	ether	249	extortion	508
dominie	213	education	12	ethical	252	extra	472
dominion	213	effect	256	ethics	252	extraneous	472
dominion	213	effete	348	etymology	459	extreme	472
donate	225	efficacious	256	etymon	459	extrinsic	472
donation	225	effigy	126	evaporate	35	exuberant	269
donor	225	efflorescence	345	event	509	exude	287
doom	256	effluent	345	ever	474	exult	523
door	264	effluvium	345	evident	236	eye	502
dormant	215	efflux	345	evoke	496	F.	
dormer	215	effulgent	140	evolution	429	fable	839
dormitory	215	effuse	165	evolve	429	fabricate	256
dormouse	215	egg (vb.)	2	exalt	426	fabulous	839
dorsal	222	eight	86	excel	63	face	839
double	231	ejaculate	493	except	38	facetious	839
doubt	231	eject	493	excite	54		
dower	225	elaborate	331	exclamation	28		

facetiously	839	fiction	126	friable	164	glue	446
facile	256	fidelity	271	fricative	164	glut	514
facility	256	fierce	257	friction	164	glyphic	119
fact	256	figment	126	frigid	419	gorge	514
faction	256	figure	126	fugacious	142	grace	158
factious	256	filial	254	fugitive	142	grammar	122
factor	256	filly	322	fugue	142	-graph	122
faculty	256	fire	321	fulminate	140	graphic	122
faith	271	firm	261	fume	265	grateful	158
falcon	103	firmament	261	fumigate	265	gratis	158
fall	457	fist	320	fund	245	gratuitous	158
fallacious	457	fix	136	fundamental	273	grave	122
fallacy	457	flagitious	140	funeral	265	grave	511
fallow	293	flagrant	140	furnace	520	gravity	511
false	457	flame	140	furtive	344	grief	511
fame	839	flexible	103	fuse	165	grieve	511
family	256	flourish	345	fusion	165	grim	163
famous	839	flow	345	futile	165	grum	163
fan	476	flower	345	future	348	gullet	514
fanatic	839	fluctuate	345			gully	514
fancy	839	flue	345			gush	165
fancie	339	fluent	345	G.		gust	115
fantasm	339	fluid	345	gage	248	gustatory	115
fantastic	339	flux	345	gall	162	gutter	165
farrago	844	foal	322	gallinaceous	117		
farina	344	foil	349	garden	159	H.	
fastidious	260	foliage	349	garulous	117	hale	30
fate	339	font	165	gastric	110	Harpies	275
father	289	foot	242	genealogy	112	harvest	41
fathom	174	force	261	generate	112	heal	20
feather	173	forceps	520	generic	112	health	30
fecundate	848	fort	261	generous	112	heart	38
fecundity	848	forte	261	genesis	112	heel	435
federal	271	fortitude	261	genital	112	heir	159
federate	271	fortify	261	genitive	112	hell	29
feign	126	fortnight	84	genius	112	hereditary	159
feint	126	fortress	261	genteel	112	hiatus	154
felicity	848	fortuitous	344	gentile	112	hibernate	161
fell	294	fortune	844	gentle	112	hide	101
felt	303	found	278	gentleness	112	hierarch	143
female	254	fount	165	gentry	112	hieroglyphic	119
feminine	254	fountain	165	genuflection	121	hippodrome	
fence	257	four	517	genuine	112	229, 499	
fend	257	fraction	522	genus	112	history	236
fender	257	fracture	522	geode	116	homeopathy	377
ferocious	259	fragile	522	geodesy	116	home	44
ferocity	259	fragment	522	geography	116	homestead	175
fertile	344	frail	522	geology	440, 116	homicide	157
fertility	844	frangible	522	geometry	116	homoeopathy	377
fetid	265	fraternal	347	get	155	homogeneous	
fetter	242	fraternity	347	glorious	58	377	
few	292	frequent	346	glory	58		

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

245

hone	76	implicate	92	inflate	345	interrupt	283
horn	49	implication	92	inflect	103	intersect	45
hound	75	implicit	92	influence	345	interstice	175
hour	424	import	313	influx	345	interval	432
how	506	impose	817	infraction	522	intervene	509
human	157	impugn	820	infringe	522	intervention	509
humane	157	impunity	810	infuse	165	intestine	355
humanity	157	impure	310	ingenious	112	intimate	855
humble	157	in	355	ingenuous	112	intolerable	851
humid	187	in-	851	inheritance	159	intonate	188
humidity	157	inaugurate	485	inhumate	157	intone	188
humor	137	incantation	32	inhume	157	introduce	12
hydra	246	incentive	32	initial	493	introduction	12
hydrant	247	inceptive	33	initiate	493	introspect	99
hydrate	247	inception	33	inject	493	inundate	247
hydraulic	247	incest	24	injury	125	invent	509
hydrogen	247	incipient	83	innate	112	invention	509
hydrometer	247	incise	244	innuendo	369	inventory	509
hydrophobia	247	incision	244	inoculate	502	invidious	236
hygiene	138	incisive	244	insane	462	invisible	236
hygrometer	137	incite	54	inscribe	122	invite	496
hypnotic	324	inclination	57	insert	422	invocation	496
L							
identical	490	incorporate	67	insidious	284	invoke	496
identify	490	incorporation	67	insipid	503	involution	429
identity	490	increase	67	insist	175	involve	429
idiom	489	increment	67	inspect	99	iodine	479
idiot	489	incrust	70	instant	175	irrigate	145
idol	236	inculcate	435	instigate	183	irruption	283
ignominy	374	indemnity	225	instinct	183	is	459
ignorant	120	indicate	10	institute	175	item	490
ignore	120	indigenous	112	instruct	185	iterate	490
illative	195	indignant	11	instrument	185	itinerant	493
illicit	500	induce	12	insult	523	Italia 170	
illuminate	80	induct	12	integer	189	J.	
illustrate	80	induction	12	integrity	189	janitor	498
illustrious	80	inert	408	intellect	440	January	493
imbibe	308	inertia	408	intelligent	440	join	125
imbue	308	infamous	839	intend	188	journal	224
immense	386	infamy	839	intercalar	28	journey	224
immolate	402	infant	839	intercalary	28	judge	125
immunity	380	infantry	839	intercalate	28	judicial	125
immutable	379	infect	256	intercept	33	jugular	125
impact	285	infer	344	interception	83	jurist	125
impede	242	inference	344	interclude	56	just	125
imperative	313	infested	257	interdict	10	justice	125
imperial	313	infirm	261	interfused	165	juvenile	224
impetuous	173	infix	136	interim	855	juxtaposition	125
impinge	285	inflame	140	interject	493	K.	
implement	304	inflammation	140	interjection	493	ken	120
				interlocution	77	kitchen	505
				internecine	88		
				interpose	817		

kleptomania	55	liberator	447	M.		mediterranean	
klopemania	55	libertine	447				394
knee	121	liberty	447	madame	213	medium	394
know	120	license	500	magisterial	387	meed	267
		licit	500	magistracy	387	mega-	387
L.		lick	151	magistrate	387	megalosaurus	
		ligament	130	magnanimous			387
labial	438	light (n.)	80		387	megatherium	387
labiate	438	light (adj.)	146	magnitude	387	melancholy	162
labor (n.)	331	limit	442	majesty	387	mellifluous	390
labor (vb.)	331	limpid	282	major	387	melt	239
laborious	331	line	444	majority	387	memorable	391
lacerate	78	lineal	444	mal-	451	memorial	391
lachrymal	6	lineament	444	male-	451	memory	391
lactation	109	linear	444	malediction	451	mend	398
laeetal	109	linen	444	malefactor	451	mehdacious	358
lag	128	linger	128	malevolent	451	mendicant	398
laggard	128	liniment	443	malice	451	menstrual	395
lake	78	lion	445	malign	451	mensurable	386
lamp	282	lip	438	malignant	451	mensuration	386
languid	127	liquid	500	maltreat	451	mental	358
langour	127	liquor	500	mania	358	mention	358
lantern	282	literal	443	maniac	358	mentor	358
lap (vb.)	438	literature	443	manifest	257	mercantile	392
lascivious	433	liturgy	436	maniple	304	mercenary	392
latitude	185	livid	293	manipulate	304	merchandise	392
laud	58	logarithm	440	mansion	358	merchant	392
laudable	58	logic	440	manual	386	meridian	394
lave	449	logomachy		manufacture	386	meridional	394
lax	127		440, 384	manumit	386	merit	392
league	130	-logy	440	manuscript	386	mete	386
lean (vb.)	57	long	128	martyr	391	metre	386
leave	500	longitude	128	master	387	metrical	386
lection	440	look	80	material	396	metropolis	311
lecture	440	loquacious	77	maternal	396	mid-	394
legal	130	lose	448	mathematical	358	middle	394
legible	440	lotion	449	mathematics	358	midst	394
legion	440	loud	58	matriculate	396	midge	401
legionary	440	lucid	80	matrimony	396	mild	389
legislate	130	lucrative	437	matron	396	milk	131
legitimate	130	lucre	437	matter	396	mill	402
leguminous	440	lugubrious	129	mayor	387	imesis	386
-less	448	luminous	80	me	385	mimic	386
letter	443	lunar	80	meal	402	mince	398
levigate	441	lunatic	80	measure	386	mind (n.)	358
levity	146	lune	80	mean (vb.)	358	mind (vb.)	358
liable	130	lust	433	mediate	394	Minerva	358
libation	443	lustral	449	mediator	394	minim	398
liberal	447	lustrum	449	medical	358	minimum	398
liberality	447	lute	449	medicine	358	minister	398
liberate	447	luxate	442	mediocre	394	ministry	398
liberation	447	luxation	442	meditate	358	minor	398

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

247

minstrel	398	munition	380	nomenclature		obviate	147
mint	358	munition	380		28, 374	obvious	147
minus	398	mural	380	nominal	374	occult	29
minute	398	murder	393	nominate	374	occultation	29
minute	398	murmur	399	nominative	374	occupation	33
miracle	388	muscle	403	non-	365	occupy	33
miscellaneous		muscular	403	none	365	octave	86
	397	mosquito	401	Nones	356	ocular	502
mix	397	mussel	403	normal	120	oculist	502
mixture	397	mutable	379	not	365	odious	268
mnemonic	358	mute	400	notation	120	odium	268
mob	379	mutiny	379	note	120	odor	240
mobile	379	mutter	400	notion	120	odorous	240
mobility	379	mutual	379	noun	374	of	274
mobilize	379	myope	400	nourish	370	off	274
mode	238	myops	400	novel	362	offend	257
model	238	myopy	400	November	356	offer	344
moderate	238	mystery	400	now	368	ogle	502
modern	238			noxious	88	oil	430
modest	238			number	360	old	426
modify	238			numerate	360	oleaginous	430
modulate	238	nail	375	numerator	360	olfactory	240
molar	402	name	374	numerous	360	olive	430
moment	379	narrate	120	nuptials	335	omni-	333
momentary	379	nascent	112	nurse	370	omnibus	333
momentous	379	natal	112	nursery	370	on	352
momentum	379	nation	112	nutration	369	one	373
monarch	143	nature	112	nutriment	370	onomatopoeia	374
monetary	358	nausea	359	nutritious	370	ophthalmia	502
money	358	nautical	359	nutrition	370	ophthalmly	502
monitor	358	naval	359			oppose	317
monster	358	navigate	359			optic	502
month	395	nay	365	O.		optical	502
monument	358	nebular	335	oar	411	optician	502
mood	238	nebulous	335	oats	233	optics	502
moon	395	needle	364	obedient	475	oracle	459
morals	386	nefarious	339	object	493	oral	459
morbid	393	neglect	440	oblige	130	oration	459
morose	404	negligent	440	obligation	130	orator	459
mortal	393	nephew	284	oblique	442	organ	123
mortify	393	nepotism	284	obliterate	443	orgies	123
mosquito	401	nerve	363	oblivion	293	oriental	414
mother	396	nervous	363	oblivious	293	orifice	459
motion	379	net	364	obloquy	77	original	414
mouse	403	neuralgia	363	obscure	101	orphan	336
movable	379	new	362	obsolete	426	orphaned	336
move	379	nine	356	obstacle	175	osculation	459
movement	379	night	84	obstetrical	175	osseous	172
mow	378	no	365	obstinate	175	ossify	172
municipal		noble	120	obstruct	185	ostensible	188
33, 380		nocturnal	84	obtain	188	ostentation	188
munificent	380	nod	369	obtuse	206		

otter	246	pecuniary	285	physiognomy	348	potion	308
oval	486	pedagogue	322	physiology	348	poverty	292
ovary	486	pedal	242	picture	90	praetor	493
ovate	486	pedant	322	pigment	90	pre-	816
over	325	pedestrian	242	pinnacle	173	precentor	32
owl	453	pelt	294	pinnate	173	preceptor	33
oxide	2	pen	173	pinnated	173	precipice	52
oxygen	2	penal	310	pirate	296	precipitate	52
oxytone	2	penalty	310	pituite	818	precipitous	52
P.							
paint (v. and n.)	90	penetrate	291	plagiarism	92	precise	244
pale	293	penitence	310	plagiarist	92	preclude	56
palid	293	penitent	310	plagiary	92	predatory	155
palm	287	penury	295	plane	91	predetermine	316
palmy	287	people	304	plank	91	predicate	10
pan	174	perambulate	509	plebeians	304	predict	10
panorama	415	perceive	33	plenary	304	predominant	213
papa	289	perception	33	pleonasm	312	preface	339
parboil	313	perdition	225	plumb	452	pregnant	112
parent	313	peregrinate	106	plumbago	452	prefer	344
paricide	289	perennial	833	plumber	452	preference	344
part	313	perfidious	271	plural	312	prefix	186
partake	313	perforate	340	plus	312	prejudge	125
partial	313	period	235	pneumatic	307	prejudicate	125
participate	313	perjure	125	pneumonia	307	prejudice	125
participle	313	perjury	125	point	320	premeditate	358
particle	313	permanent	358	police	311	preoccupy	33
particular	313	pernicious	83	policy	311	prepare	313
partner	313	perpetual	173	politic	311	preposition	317
partition	313	persecute	497	political	311	preposutive	317
pastor	291	persist	175	politics	311	prepostorous	316
pastoral	291	perspective	99	polity	311	prescribe	122
pasture	291	persuade	209	pollute	449	present	459
patent	174	pertain	188	poly-	312	preside	234
paternal	289	pertinacious	188	polysyllable	312	president	234
patriarch	289	particle	208	popular	304	pretend	188
patrimony	289	particular	313	petal	174	pretext	194
patriot	289	partner	313	phaeton	339	prevent	509
paucity	292	partition	313	phantasm	339	prevention	509
patron	289	phantom	339	pork	93	prevision	236
pauper	292	phenomenon	339	port	296	prey	155
pause	292	phone	339	portend	188	prim	316
pavement	286	phonetic	339	portico	296	primary	316
peace	285	phonics	339	portion	313	prime	316
		phonology	339	possess	317, 234	primer	316
		phonotype	339	position	317	primitive	316
		phonography	339	positive	317	principal	33, 316
		photo-	339	possible	314	prior	316
		photograph	339	postpone	317	priority	316
		physic	348	postscript	122	priory	316
		physical	348	potation	308	pristine	316
		physician	348	potency	314	proclaim	28
		physics	348	potent	314	proclamation	28

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

249

procreate	67	pullet	322	rape	275	refute	165
prodice	12	pulmonary	307	rapid	275	regal	134
prōduce	12	pulmonic	307	rapine	275	regenerate	112
product	12	pulverize	323	rapture	275	regent	184
production	12	punctilious	320	ravage	275	region	134
profane	339	punctual	320	raven	275	regular	134
profess	839	punctuate	320	ravenous	275	reiterate	490
profession	339	puncture	320	ravin	275	reject	493
professor	339	pungent	320	ravine	275	relax	127
proffer	344	punish	310	ravish	275	relic	500
proficient	256	pupil	322	re-act	104	relics	500
profound	278	puppet	322	revee	275	relict	500
profuse	165	pure	310	rebel	281	relieve	146
progenitor	112	purgation	310	recalcitrant	435	religion	440
progeny	112	purgatory	310	recalcitrate	435	relinquish	500
project	493	purge	310	recant	32	remain	358
project	493	puritan	310	receipt	33	remedy	358
prolix	127	purity	310	receive	33	reminiscence	358
prolocutor	77	pursue	497	receptacle	33	remonstrate	358
promiscuous	397	purulent	319	reception	33	remunerate	380
prone	316	pus	319	reciprocal	816	render	225
propagate	285	pusillanimous		reclaim	28	rendition	225
proper	316			reclamation	28	renovate	362
propinquity	316	putrefy	319	recline	57	repair	313
propitiate	316	putrid	319	recluse	56	repeat	173
propitious	316	pyre	321	recognition	120	repent	310
propose	317			recognize	120	repentance	310
proposition	317			recondite	256	replenish	304
proscribe	122			recreate	67	replete	304
prosecute	497	quadrant	517	re-create	67	replication	92
prospect	99	quadrate	517	recreation	67	report	313
prospectus	99	quadraped		re-creation	67	repose	317
prostitute	175		517, 242	recusant	60	reprehend	155
prostrate	185	quality	506	red	253	reprehension	155
protect	135	quantity	506	redolent	240	represent	459
protuberance	205	quart	517	reround	247	reptile	281
proverb	412	quartan	517	reduce	12	repugnant	320
provide	236	quarter	517	reduction	12	reputable	310
providence	236	quartette	517	redundant	247	reputation	310
provident	236	quarto	517	refer	344	repute	310
provision	236	quick	512	referable	344	requiem	44
provocation	496	quiescent	44	reference	344	rescind	244
provoke	496	quiet	44	referrible	344	rescript	122
proximate	316	quotient	506	reflect	103	reside	234
proximity	316			reflux	345	resist	175
prudent	236			refluent	345	resolute	448
puberty	322			refract	522	resolution	448
public	304	radical	419	refraction	522	resolve	448
publican	304	rag	78	refractory	522	respect	99
puerile	322	rap	275	refuge	142	respite	99
pugilist	329	rapacious	275	refulgent	140	restitution	175
pugnacious	320	rapacity	275	refuse	165	restrict	465

restriction	465	salient	523	segment	45	solar	528
resurrection	134	saliva	456	select	440	sole	235
retain	188	salt	524	selenography	528	solemn	333
reticulated	422	salubrious	454	semi-	382	solicit	54
reticule	422	salvage	454	seminary	463	solicitous	54
retort	508	salvation	454	senate	357	solid	527
retortion	508	salve	454	senator	357	solstice	175
retribution	204	salver	454	senile	357	solution	448
reintroduce	12	sanctify	462	senior	357	solve	448
revere	415	sanction	462	separate	313	somniferous	324
reverence	415	sane	462	September	280	somnific	324
reverend	415	sanity	462	Septuagint	280	somnolent	324
reverent	415	sap	503	sequence	497	soporiferous	324
revise	236	sapient	503	sequester	497	soporific	324
revision	236	saponaceous	503	sequestrate	497	sow	467
revisit	236	Saturn	463	serene	528	species	99
revival	512	save	454	series	422	specimen	99
revive	512	savior	454	sermon	422	spectre	99
revocation	496	scale	96	serpent	281	speculate	99
revoke	496	scalpel	96	serrated	45	spew	818
revolt	429	scandal	96	servant	422	spit	818
revolution	429	scandalize	96	serve	422	spoil	101
revolve	429	scene	100	service	422	spue	818
revolver	429	schism	244	servile	422	spume	818
rhetoric	412	scholar	148	servitude	422	spur	323
rhetorical	412	school	148	session	234	spurious	323
rhinoceros	49	science	45	sesterce	382	spurn	323
rhythm	421	scissors	244	set	234	squalid	46
right	134	scope	99	settle	234	squalor	46
rival	443	scribe	122	seven	280	stability	175
river	443	scrofula	122	sew	466	stable	175
rivulet	443	seat	234	sex	45	stable (n.)	175
rob	275	secant	45	shaft	97	stamp	177
Rome	421	secern	69	similar	377	stand	175
root	419	seclude	56	similitude	377	star	167
rubric	253	second(adj.)	497	simple	488, 377	station	175
ruby	253	second (vb.)	497	simulate	377	statute	175
rudder	411	secondary	497	simultaneous	377	stay	175
ruddy	253	secret	69	singular	377	stead	175
ruin	421	secretary	69	single	377	steadfast	175
rule	134	secrete	69	sir	357	steady	175
rumor	425	sect	45	sire	357	steer	191
rupture	283	section	45	sit	234	stellar	167
rust	253	secular	463	six	473	stellated	167
S.							
secure	60	skew	94	skew	239	stenography	178
sedate	234	smelt	239	smile	388	sterile	180
sedative	234	so	503	social	497	stick	183
sacerdotal	462	sedentary	234	sociable	497	stigma	183
sacrament	462	sedition	493	social	497	stile	152
sacred	462	seduce	12	society	497	stimulate	183
safe	454	seduction	12	soil	235	stimulus	183
salacious	523	sedulous	235				

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.

251

sting	183	subtlety	194	syllogism	440	thatch	135
stipend	181	succulent	503	syllogize	440	theatre	255
stipulate	181	suck	503	sylvan	458	theory	255
stirrup	152	sudorific	237	syncope	64	thermometer	
Stoic	186	sufferer	344				386, 520
stolid	176	sufferance	344		T.	thesis	256
stomach	184	sufficient	256	tack	189	thin	188
stone	182	suffix	136	tact	189	third	204
story	236	suffuse	165	tag	189	thou	192
strain	465	sue	497	tax	189	thread	198
strangle	465	suicide	489	take	189	three	204
stratum	185	suit	497	talent	195	threnode	262
straw	418	sum	325	tame	213	threnody	262
street	185	summit	325	tangent	189	throne	261
strew	185	superb	325	tax	189	through	197
strict	465	superficial	339	teat	254	throw	198
stricture	465	superficies	339	technical	194	thud	206
string	465	superfluous	345	telephone	339	thumb	205
stringent	465	superinduce	12	tempest	196	thump	207
strong	465	superinduction	12	temple	196	thunder	188
stub	207	superior	325	temporal	196	thyme	265
stubble	207	supernal	325	temporary	196	timber	219
stubborn	207	superpose	317	temporize	196	time	196
stump (n.)	187	superposition	317	tempt	188	tincture	193
stump (vb.)	207	superscribe	122	ten	8	tinge	193
stupefy	187	supersede	234	tenantable	188	to	217
stupid	187	superstition	175	tenacious	188	tolerable	195
suasion	209	superstructure		tenant	188	tolerate	195
suavity	209		185	tend	188	tomb	205
subdue	12	supervene	509	tender	188	tone	188
subduct	12	supervention	509	tenement	188	tonic	188
subduction	12	supine	326	tenet	188	tonsorial	196
subj ^e ect	493	supplement	304	tenor	188	tonsure	196
subj ^e ect	493	supplicate	92	tense	196	tooth	241
subjoin	125	supplication	92	tension	188	torment	508
subjugate	125	supply	304	tent	188	torrent	200
subjunctive	125	support	313	tentative	188	torsion	508
sublime	442	suppose	317	tenuity	188	tort	508
subscribe	122	suppurate	319	tenuous	188	tortoise	508
subsequent	497	supreme	325	tenure	188	tortuous	508
subside	234	sure	60	term	197	torture	508
subsidy	234	surface	339	terminant	197	touch	189
subsidiary	234	surge	134	terrace	200	toxicology	194
subsist	175	survive	512	terrestrial	200	tradition	225
substitute	175	susceptible	33	terrible	202	traduce	12
substratum	185	suspect	99	terrier	200	traduction	12
substructure	185	sustain	188	terrify	202	transact	104
subtend	188	sustentation	188	terror	202	transcend	96
subterfuge	142	suture	466	tertiary	204	transcribe	122
subterranean	200	sweat	237	testaceous	200	transfer	844
subtile	194	sweet	209	text	194	transfigure	126
subtle	194	swine	467	textile	194	transfix	136

transfuse	165	ulcerate	19	vest (vb.)	460	vomit	381
transient	493	ulceration	19	vest (n.)	460	voracious	514
transit	493	un-	351	vestige	152	voracity	514
transition	493	uncle	475	vestment	460		
transitive	493	under	355	vesture	460		
transitory	493	undulate	247	veteran	169		
translucent	80	uni-	373	vex	147	W.	
transmute	379	unicorn	49	vice	482	wag	147
transom	197	union	373	vicinity	85	wagon	147
transport	818	unique	378	vicissitude	14	wain	147
transpose	317	unit	373	victuals	512	walk	429
transposition	317	unite	373	vigil	138	warm	520
treble	204	universal	373	vigilant	138	water	247
tree	230	up	826	vigor	138	wave	147
tremble	203	urge	124	vill	85	way	147
tremendous	208			villa	85	weave	338
tremor	203			village	85	web	338
tremulous	203			villain	85	wedlock	248
tribe	204	valley	431	violate	481	weigh	147
tribulation	198	van	476	violent	481	well (vb.)	429
tribunal	204	vapid	35	violet	479	what	519
tribune	204	vapor	35	viper	313	when	506
tribute	204	vascular	460	virgin	133	where	506
triennial	333	vegetable	138	virulent	480	whether	506
triple	204	vegetate	138	virus	480	which	519
trite	198	vegetation	138	visible	236	who	519
trivial	204	vehement	358	vision	236	whole	30
trope	508	vehicle	147	visit	236	-wich	85
trophy	508	venal	376	visitation	236	-wick	85
tropic	508	vend	876, 225	vital	512	will	525
tropical	508	vendee	376	vituperate	482	wind	476
trouble	208	vender	376	vivacious	512	wine	483
tuber	205	vendor	376	vivacity	512	with	171
tumid	205	vendue	376	vivid	512	wolf	81
tumor	205	ventilate	476	vocabulary	496	wool	413
turbid	208	ventricle	110	vocal	496	word	412
turbulent	208	ventriloquist	110	vocation	496	work	123
turn	198	verb	412	vociferate	496	wort	419
two	231	verbal	412	voice	496		
tympanum	207	verbose	412	volition	525	Y.	
		verdict	10	volatile	429	yard	159
U.		vernal	478	volume	429	yearn	158
		vesper	461	voluntary	525	yesterday	160
udder	269	vespers	461	volunteer	525	yoke	125
ulcer	19	vessel	460	voluptuous	277	young	224

Table 1

	<u>content</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>002</u>	<u>003</u>	<u>004</u>	<u>005</u>	<u>006</u>	<u>007</u>	<u>008</u>	<u>009</u>	
000		010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019
		020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029
		030	031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039
		040	041	042	043	044	045	046	047	048	049
		050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059
		060	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069
		070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079
		080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089
		090	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099
100		<u>100</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>109</u>
		110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
		120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
		130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139
		140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149
		150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
		160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
		170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
		180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
		190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
200		<u>200</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>209</u>
		210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
		220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229
		230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
		240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249
		250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259
		260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269
		270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279
		280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289
		290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299
300		<u>300</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>309</u>
		310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319
		320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329
		330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339
		340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349
		350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359
		360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369
		370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379
		380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389
		390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399
400		<u>400</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>409</u>
		410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419
		420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
		430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439
		440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449
		450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459
		460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469
		470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479
		480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489
		490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499
500		<u>500</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>509</u>
		510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519
		520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529
		530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539
		540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549
		550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559
		560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569
		570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579
		580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589
		590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599
600		<u>600</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>605</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>609</u>
		610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619



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