

**A LATIN VOCABULARY,  
ARRANGED ON ETYMOLOGICAL  
PRINCIPLES AS AN  
EXERCISE-BOOK AND FIRST  
LATIN DICTIONARY**

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A Latin Vocabulary, Arranged on Etymological Principles as an Exercise-Book and First Latin Dictionary by Benjamin Hall Kennedy

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**BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY**

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## P R E F A C E.

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THIS Latin Vocabulary is designed for the use of beginners, both as Exercise-Book and Dictionary. As an Exercise-Book, it is to be used after the method suggested in p. 151. and the ensuing pages, which can be applied to any Latin Grammar. As a Dictionary, it is so arranged that the learner will not only perceive the etymology of the Latin words which he looks out, but will also acquire a knowledge of the derivation of a great number of English words. He will have very little difficulty in finding the words he wants; and what difficulty he has is such as will assist his progress. Most words he will find under their initial letters; attention to the rules here subjoined will direct him to many others; and the few which do not fall under either of these heads he must discover by inquiry from his master, if they are not indicated in the book he reads.

## DIRECTIONS

FOR

### FINDING THE PLACE OF MOST COMPOUNDED WORDS.

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Of compound words in Latin, the greater number are compounded with particles, which are the first elements in the compound. By casting off the particle, therefore, the second element will appear, under which the word must be sought in the Vocabulary. But as particles in composition undergo many changes, a list of these is now given, by attention to which the learner will see what letters to discard.

A	(also becomes)	ah, abe (au-fero, au-fugio).
Ad	" "	ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at.
Ambi	" "	amb, am, an.
Ante	" "	(anti-cipo).
Bene.		
Circum.		
Con	" "	col, com, cor, co (cog-nosco).
Contra	" "	contro.
De.		
Dis	" "	di, dif.
E	" "	ex, ef.
In	" "	il, im, ir (ig-nosco, i-gnavus, i-gnavus).
Inter	" "	(intel-ligo.)
Intro.		
Mala.		
Ob	" "	oe, of, og op, (obs-oleasco, os-tendo).
Per	" "	pel (pe-ero).
Præ.		
Pro	" "	prod.

Post.
Præter.
Re (also becomes) red.
Retro.
Sub " " sic, suf, sug. sum, sup, sur.
Se " " sed.
Satis.
Subter.
Super.
Sus.
Trans.

Sometimes other inseparable forms commence the compound; as, bi-, tri-, multi-, &c.

The learner must also remember that,

- (1.) In the compounds of many words *a* has been changed into *i*, as in those of the following: —

*Ago, cado, cano, frango,*  
*Habeo, lateo, fateor, pango,*  
*Salio, statuo, atque tango,*  
*Capio, rapio, sapio, facio,*  
*Jucio, lacio, placeo, taceo.*

Also in many compound adjectives beginning with *in*; as, inimicus (in-amicus), irritus (in-ratus).

- (2.) In the compounds of many words *a* has been changed into *e*; as, in those of the following: —

*Arceo, carpo, damno, lacto,*  
*Fatiscor, fallo, parco, jacto,*  
*Grador, patior, partior, tracto,*  
*Pario, patro, atque cando,*  
*Sacro, spargo, atque scando.*

- (3.) In the compounds of the following words, *a* has been changed into *u*.

*Calco, salto, quatio.*

- (4.) In the compounds of the following words, *e* has been changed into *i*:—

*Egeo, teneo, emo,*  
*Specio, sedeo, premo.*

Also in some compounds of *lego*.

- (5.) In the compounds of the following words, *e* has been changed into *i*:—

*Quæro, cædo, lædo.*

Also in some adjective compounds after the particle *in*;  
as, *in-iquus* (*in-æquus*).

- (6.) *Plaudo* in composition becomes *-pludo*.

*Claudo* " " *cludo*.

*Causa* " " *-cusa*.

*Audio* forms *obedio*.

When, therefore, after casting off the particle, a form remains which the learner cannot find in the Vocabulary, let him see whether it is one of those which have suffered a vowel-change; and if so, he must restore its true vowel, and so look it out. Thus, having the word *ambigo*, and casting off *amb*, he will change *igo* into *ago*, and look for *ambigo* under the latter word.



**ERRATUM.**

Page 13, for "ciun-us, i, a curl," read "cir-us, i, a curl."

## VOCABULARY.

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1. **A**, ab, *from*.
  2. abi-es, *ëtis*, *fir-tree*. (*adj.* -egnus.)
  3. ac, atque, *and*.
  4. accipit-er, ris, *hawk*.
  5. ac-ëre, *to be sour*. (*v.* -escere.)
  6. acer, is, *maple tree*. (*adj.* -nus.)
  7. acerb-us, a, um, *bitter, unripe*. (*adv.* -e: s. -itas.)
  8. acerr-a, e, *censur*.
  9. acerv-us, i, *heap*. (*v.* co—are.)
  10. acu-ëre, *to sharpen*. (*v.* ex—.)
  1. ad, *to*, **AT**.
  2. adam-as, antis, *adamant*. (*adj.* -antinus.)
  3. ad-eps, ipis, *fat*. (*adj.* -ipatus.)
  4. adûl-ari, *to flatter*. (*s.* -ator.)
  5. adyt-um, i, *sanctuary*.
  6. æd-es, is, *temple*, pl. *house*. (*s.* -icula.)
  7. æg-cr, ra, rum, *sick*. (*s.* -rimonia, -ritudo.)
  8. æmul-us, a, um, *rivalling*, **EMULOUS**.
  9. æqu-us, a, um, *level, just, equal*. (*adv.* -e.)
5. Acid-us, a, um, **ACID**. Acet-um, i, *vinegar*.
10. Acut-us, a, um, *sharpened*, **ACUTE** (Fr. *aigu*). Ac-us, ūs, *needle (s.-uleus)*: acum-en, inis, *point, sharpness*. Aci-es, ci, *edge, array, battle*. Ac-er, ris, re, *keen, spirited* (Fr. *aigre*): acrimoni-a, e, **ACRIMONY**.—4. Adulatio, nis, *flattery*, **ADULATION**.—6. Ædil-is, is, **EDILE** (*s.* -itas; *adj.* -itius). Ædific-are, *to build* (**EDIFY**), (*s.* -ator, -atio): ædifici-um, i, **EDIFICE**.—7. Ægrè, *painfully, hardly*. Ægrot-us, a, um, *sick*: ægrot-are, *to be sick*: ægrec-are, *to become sick*.—8. Æmul-ari, *to EMULATE* (*s.* -atio).—9. Æquit-as, atis, **EQUITY**. Æqu-are, *to make even*. Æqual-is, e, **EQUAL** (*s.* -itas; *adv.* -iter. Fr. *égal*). Inequal-is, e, **UNEQUAL** (*s.* -itas; *adv.* -iter). Iniqu-us, a, um, *unjust* (*adv.* -e): iniquit-as, atis, **INIQUITY**. Æquor, is, *level surface*, *sea* (*adj.* -eus).

20. a-ër, ëris, AIR, *atmosphere*. (*adj.* -erius.)  
 1. ærumn-a, æ, *distress*. (*adj.* -osus.)  
 2. æ-s, ris, *brass, copper*. (*adj.* -reus, -ratus.)  
 3. æstim-are, to ESTEEM, *value*. (*s.* -atio, -ator.)  
 4. æst-us, ùs, *heat, tide*. (*s.* -uarium: *adj.* -uosus.)  
 5. ðth-ër, ëris, *sky*. (*adj.* -erius.)  
 6. æv-um, i, *age, time*.  
 7. ag-er, ri, *field*. (*adj.* -restis, -rarius.)  
 8. agger, is, *mound, rampart*. [*ad-gerere*.]  
 9. agn-us, i, *lamb*. (*s.* -a: *adj.* -inus. Fr. *agneau*.)  
 30. ag-ëre, to drive, do. (AGENT. Fr. *agir*.)  
 1. ai-o, I say. (Def.)  
 2. al-a, æ, *wing*. (*adj.* -atua, -aris, -iger. Fr. *aile*.)  
 3. alac-er, ris, re, *brisk*. (*adv.* -riter.)  
 4. alaud-a, æ, *lark*. (Fr. *alouette*.)  
 5. alb-us, a, um, *white*. (*s.* -umen: *v.* -ëre, -escere: *adj.* -atus.)  
 6. ale-a, æ, *dice-play, chance, hazard*. (*s.* -ator.)  
 7. alg-a, æ, *sea-weed*.  
 8. alg-ëre, to be cold. (*s.* -or: *adj.* -idus.)  
 22. Ærari-um, i, *treasury*. Ærug-o, inis, *copper-rust*. Æneus, abneus, or abcn-us, a, um, *brass*. Aben-um, i, *chaldron*.  
 3. Existim-are, to deem, think (*s.* -ator, -atio).—4. Æstuar, to boil, chafe. Æst-as, atis, *summer* (*adj.* -ivus. Fr. *été*).—6. Æt-as, atis (for ævitas), *life, age*. Ætern-us, a, um, ETERNAL.—7. Agricol-a, æ, *farmer*: agricultur-a, æ, AGRICULTURE. Peragrara, to traverse: peragrè, abroad: peregrin-us, a, um, *foreign* (Fr. *pèlerin*, PILGRIM) (*v.* -ari; *s.* -atio).—8. Exaggerare, to pile up, EXAGGERATE (*s.* -atio).  
 30. Agil-is, e, nimble, AGILE. Agitare, to ply, AGITATE. Agm-en, inis, *troop, march*. Act-a, orum, ACTS. Actio, nis, ACTION (ACTIVE). Abigere, to drive away. Adigere, to drive to. Ambigere, to doubt: ambign-us, a, um, *doubtful*, AMBIGUOUS (*s.* -itas). Circumagere, to lead or turn round. Cogere, to gather, compel: cogit-are, to consider (*s.* -atio). Deg-ere, to spend, pass, live. Exigere, to drive out, demand, finish: exset-us, a, um, *finished*, EXACT: exigu-us, a, um, *small* (*s.* -itas): exam-en, inis (for exagimen), *scales, balance*: examinare, to weigh, EXAMINE. Peragere, to complete. Prodigere, to lavish: prodig-us, a, um, *lavish*, PRODIGAL. Redigere, to bring back, reduce. Subigere, to subdue. Transigere, to drive through, finish, TRANSACT.—2. Al-es, itis, *winged, bird*.—3. Alacrit-as, atis,