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**A study of the vocabularies in recently written first and second year high school Latin texts to determine the probable influence of the Latin word list of the College Entrance Examination Board**

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A STUDY OF THE VOCABULARIES IN RECENTLY WRITTEN  
FIRST AND SECOND YEAR HIGH SCHOOL LATIN TEXTS  
TO DETERMINE THE PROBABLE INFLUENCE OF THE  
LATIN WORD LIST OF THE COLLEGE EN-  
TRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

by

Cecil R. Erwin

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In Education  
1932

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## Preface

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the works listed under the "Bibliography," and to others that are not named. Special thanks are due Miss Gertrude Ewing, Head of the Department of Latin at State Teachers College High School, Frederick H. Weng, Head of the Department of Latin at Indiana State Teachers College, Howard W. Byrn of the Latin Department at Indiana State Teachers College and Professor E. E. Ramsey, Head of the Department of Education at Indiana State Teachers College. When suggestions and helpful criticisms were needed, these teachers were always willing to advise.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This treatise is born of a conviction that the Latin vocabulary is a very valuable heritage from Roman civilization. The author believes that a certain part of the Latin vocabulary is very important and demands mastery. This is true of our own language and should be true of any other.

The College Entrance Examination Board of New York has compiled A Latin Word List which they recommended that the student learn. The vocabulary of this List applies to a large variety of Latin literature. The words of the List are very useful to the student in his present Latin reading and will apply to or be very helpful in any Latin literature which he is likely to read. In regard to such a vocabulary, two facts should exist. First, modern Latin authors should use these words in their texts. Second, most of these words should have English derivatives.

### A. Purpose of This Study

The purpose of this study is twofold: In the first place, six texts (three first year books and three second year books) are to be examined to determine whether their vocabularies are influenced by the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. Second, an investigation is to be made to determine how

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many words of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board have at least one English derivative.



## II. THE METHOD OF THE STUDY

### A? Procedure

The procedure followed in attaining the twofold object stated in the Introduction was as follows:

1. An Examination of the Vocabulary of Six Recently Written First and Second Year Latin Texts. First, the Latin Word List was obtained. Then the vocabulary of three first year books--First Latin by Victor E. Francois, Latin For Today (First-Year Course) by Mason D. Gray and Thornton Jenkins, and Latin-First Year by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin and Margaret Young Henry--was carefully examined. The number and the exact words of the Latin Word List used by each book were found. Table I, columns two, three, and four, shows this. Also the vocabulary of three second year texts--Latin-Second Year by Lillian Gay Berry and Josephine L. Lee, Latin For Today (Second-Year Course) by Mason D. Gray and Thornton Jenkins, and Second Latin by Jared W. Scudder--was examined. The number and the exact words used by these texts were determined. Table II shows this.

The second step was the placing of the data of step one into Table I.

2. An Examination of the First and Second Year Word List of the College Entrance Examination to Determine How Many of These Words Have at Least one English Derivative. The

third step was to determine the number of words of the Latin Word List that had at least one English derivative. To do this, the author examined all the words in An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language by Walter W. Skeat and Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. The result of this examination is recorded in Table II.

3. Compilation of the Statistics in Table II. The fourth step was the compilation of the statistics of step two into Table II. Most of the English derivatives in this table were obtained from Skeat's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language but in some instances English derivatives were found in Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language which could not be found in Skeat's Dictionary. This is represented by (w) after the English derivative.

4. Latin Words from the List That do not Have English Derivatives. The fifth step was the arrangement of words from the Latin Word List that did not have English derivatives.

### III. RECORDS

#### A. List of Words

1. Explanation of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. The Latin Word List is clearly explained in the following "Prefatory Note" of the College Entrance Examination Board. "The reason for making this list is clearly set forth in the report of the commission which recommended the definition of the requirement in Latin adopted by the Board April 10, 1926. It is based upon the studies of Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of St. Albans, Washington, D. C., who has been engaged many years in an examination of the vocabulary of Latin authors, with reference to the usefulness of words in teaching. Mr. Hurlbut started with the statistics of Professor Gonzalez Lodge, of Teachers College, Columbia University, but has carried his investigation much farther. Not only is the list presented here drawn, for the most part, from his collection of material, but it has been largely prepared by him, under the direction, and with assistance, of the committee appointed by the Board for that purpose.

The list consists of nearly eighteen hundred words, of which candidates who have studied Latin for only two years are expected to know about nine hundred, and the others are divided equally between the two latter years of the Latin course. In accordance with the recommendation of the com-

mission, no English equivalents are given, and many Latin words are omitted which would be included if frequency of occurrence had been the only consideration. These are words whose meaning will be got easily and surely from English derivatives, and derivatives and compounds whose meanings the candidate should be able to infer from the meaning of primitives included in the list. Many derivatives and compounds, however, are given, for the reason that their form or meaning would cause trouble, and it has not always seemed practical to give a simple verb instead of its compound. In every case the whole group of related words has been subjected to close scrutiny to determine how it could be treated most helpfully. It has been assumed that the candidate will be expected to know at each stage only such prefixes and suffixes as has been met often in his reading. The list does not contain, then, all the words that candidates should know, and it is not offered as something to be learned, in complete satisfaction of the requirement of a vocabulary. Much room is left for the exercise of judgement by teachers and examiners.

The choice of words is based upon the examination of so large an amount of Latin literature that the use of the list is not likely to restrict greatly the reading of the schools. This examination covered Caesar's Gallic and Civil Wars, Nepos, ten speeches of Cicero, his *De Senectute* and *De Amicitia*, Sallust's *Catiline* and *Jugurthine War*, Virgil's

Aeneid, Bucolics, and Georgics and Six books of the Metamorphoses of Ovid. The method of choice gave a preference to those words both in the reading of the specified stage and in that to be done later, with a slight preponderance of the words which occur most frequently in the works that have hitherto formed the reading of our schools. For instance, a word finds its place in the list for the first two years through a value which is obtained by adding to the figure representing **the** frequency of its derivatives and compounds, figures of diminishing effect, representing its frequency in other suitable reading and in the reading of subsequent years. A very few words are added because of their importance in the teaching of inflection and syntax, or in view of their association with other words in the list.

It is impossible to obtain absolute consistency in such a piece of work as this, and no two persons would agree as to every word in this list. It is offered, however, in complete confidence that it furnishes a satisfactory foundation for this side of the work of the Board's examiners and the teachers of those candidates for admission to college who are to take the Latin examination of the Board."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Nelson G. McCrea, Earl W. Taylor, and John C. Kirtland.  
A Latin Word List. Prepared by the College Entrance Examination Board. College Entrance Examination Board, 431 West 117 Street, New York, N. Y. 1927-28. Pp. 3-4.

Miss Francois Sabin says that this Latin Word List is considered one of the most authoritative and best word lists for Latin.<sup>2</sup>

In fact the "Prefatory Note", shows us that this List has been carefully selected to apply to the reading of a large variety of the candidate's present as well as the future Latin which he may read. Since this Latin Word List is so valuable, it seems that most of the recently written Latin texts should include, at least, these words within their vocabulary.

2. Words of the Latin Word List That are Used by Six Different Latin Texts. First of all it must be noted that the first and second year Latin Word List is put into one group. The other graded lists are arranged separately.

The purpose of the use of the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination, in this case, is to show how many and what words of the List were used by three first year Latin texts and three second year Latin texts. The attainment of this purpose has been accomplished by the following arrangement.

Each page of Table I has been divided into seven vertical columns. Column 1 contains the vocabulary of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board.

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<sup>2</sup>Francis E. Sabin. Personal Letter to the Author of This Thesis.

Columns 2, 3, and 4 of Table I show the words of the List used by the three first year Latin texts. Column 2, Magoffin and Henry,<sup>1</sup> indicates what words of the List were used by Ralph V. D. Magoffin and Margaret Y. Henry in their Latin--First Year. Column 3, Gray and Jenkins,<sup>2</sup> shows the words of the List used by Mason D. Gray and Thornton Jenkins in their Latin For Today--First Year Course. In column 4 is a representation of the words of the List used by Victor E. Francois in his First Latin.<sup>3</sup> In each of the three columns an "x" opposite a word indicates that the author or authors, represented by that column, used that word in the Latin text; a blank space shows the omission of the word. At the end of each column is a total number of words of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination used by the author or authors of each text.

Columns 5, 6, and 7 show the words of the List used by the authors in the three second year Latin texts. Column 5, Berry and Lee,<sup>4</sup> indicates what words of the List were used by

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<sup>1</sup>Ralph Van Deman Magoffin and Margaret Young Henry. Latin-First Year. New York, Newark, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco: Silver, Burdett and Company, (W.D.), Vocabulary, Pp. 19-29.

<sup>2</sup>Mason D. Gray and Thornton Jenkins. Latin For Today. (First-Year Course). Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company, 1928, Vocabulary, Pp. 31-48.

<sup>3</sup>Victor E. Francois. First Latin. Boston, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Dallas: Allen and Bacon, 1926, Vocabulary, Pp. 3-50.

<sup>4</sup>Lillian Gay Berry and Josephine L. Lee. Latin-Second Year. New York, Newark, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1930, Vocabulary, Pp. 1-65.

Lillian Gay Berry and Josephine Lee in their Second-Latin.

In column 6 is a representation of the words used by Mason D.

Gray and Thornton Jenkins in their Latin For Today (Second-

Course).<sup>5</sup> In column 7 is a representation of the words of  
the List used by Jared W. Scudder in his Second Latin.<sup>6</sup>

In each of the three columns an "x" opposite a word shows  
that the text, represented by that column, has used the word;  
a vacant space denotes omission of the word. Totals are  
given for each text.

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<sup>5</sup>Mason D. Gray and Thornton Jenkins. Latin For Today.  
(Second Year Course). Boston, New York, Chicago, London,  
Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company,  
1928, Vocabulary. Pp. 53-138.

<sup>6</sup>Jared W. Scudder. Second Latin. Boston, New York,  
Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Dallas: Allyn and Bacon,  
1927, Vocabulary. Pp. 509-617.



TABLE I

TABLE SHOWING WHAT WORDS OF THE LATIN  
WORD LIST OF THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE  
EXAMINATION WERE USED IN  
SIX DIFFERENT LATIN  
TEXTS

Word List	First Year Texts			Second Year Texts		
	Magoffin & Henry	Gray & Jenkins	Francois	Berry & Lee	Gray & Jenkins	Scudder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ab, a	x	x	x	x	x	x
abdo			x	x	x	x
accedo	x			x	x	x
accido		x		x	x	x
accipio	x	x	x	x	x	x
acer	x	x	x	x	x	x
acies	x		x	x	x	x
acutus				x	x	x
ad	x	x	x	x	x	x
adeo (adv.)				x	x	x
adficio		x	x	x	x	x
adgredior				x	x	x
adhibeo			x	x	x	x
adigo				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

aditus	x			x	x	x
administro	x		x	x	x	x
admitto				x	x	x
admodum				x	x	x
adorior				x	x	x
adsum	x	x	x	x	x	x
adulescens	x	x	x	x	x	x
adversus(adj.)		x	x	x	x	x
aedificium	x	x		x	x	x
aeger			x	x	x	x
aegre				x	x	x
aequus		x	x	x	x	x
aes				x	x	x
aestas			x	x	x	x
aestus				x	x	x
aetas		x	x	x	x	x
ager	x	x	x	x	x	x
agger				x	x	x
agmen	x	x	x	x	x	x
ago	x	x	x	x	x	x
alacer			x	x	x	x
alienus		x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

aliquis				X	X	X
aliter			X	X	X	X
alius	X	X	X	X	X	X
alo				X	X	X
alter	X	X	X	X	X	X
altus	X	X	X	X	X	X
amicus	X	X	X	X	X	X
amitto	X		X	X	X	X
amplius				X	X	X
amplus	X	X		X	X	X
an				X	X	X
ancora				X	X	X
angustus	X	X		X	X	X
angustia	X	X	X	X	X	X
animadverto	X		X	X	X	X
animus	X	X	X	X	X	X
annus	X	X	X	X	X	X
ante	X	X	X	X	X	X
antea		X		X	X	X
antiquus	X	X	X	X	X	X
aperio	X		X	X	X	X
appello, are	X	X	X	X	X	X
appropinquo	X	X		X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

apud	x	x	x	x	x	x
aqua	x	x	x	x	x	x
aquila			x	x	x	x
arbitror				x	x	x
arbor	x	x	x	x	x	x
arcesso				x	x	x
arma	x	x	x	x	x	x
at		x	x	x	x	x
atque, ac	x	x	x	x	x	x
attingo			x	x	x	x
auctor				x	x	x
auctoritas		x		x	x	x
audax	x	x	x	x	x	x
audeo			x	x	x	x
audio	x	x	x	x	x	x
augeo	x	x	x	x	x	x
aut		x	x	x	x	x
autem	x	x	x	x	x	x
auxilium	x	x	x	x	x	x
barbarus	x	x	x	x	x	x
bellum	x	x	x	x	x	x
bene	x	x	x	x	x	x
beneficium	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

biduum				X	X	X
bini				X	X	X
bis			X	X	X	X
bonus	X	X	X	X	X	X
brevis	X	X	X	X	X	X
cado	X	X	X	X	X	X
caedes	X	X	X	X	X	X
caedo		X	X	X	X	X
calamitas	X		X	X	X	X
campus		X	X	X	X	X
capió	X	X	X	X	X	X
captivus		X	X	X	X	X
caput	X	X	X	X	X	X
castellum			X	X	X	X
castra	X	X	X	X	X	X
casus	X		X	X	X	X
causa	X	X	X	X	X	X
cedo	X	X	X	X	X	X
celer	X		X	X	X	X
censeo			X	X	X	X
centum	X	X	X	X	X	X
centurio			X	X	X	X
cerno				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

certus		X	X	X	X	X
ceteri	X	X	X	X	X	X
citus	X	X	X	X	X	X
circum	X	X	X	X	X	X
circiter			X	X	X	X
circumdo			X	X	X	X
circumsisto				X	X	X
citerior				X	X	X
civis	X	X	X	X	X	X
civitas	X	X	X	X	X	X
clam	X			X	X	X
clamo	X	X	X	X	X	X
classis	X	X		X	X	X
claudio		X		X	X	X
cliens				X	X	X
coepti	X		X	X	X	X
cogito				X	X	X
cognosco	X	X	X	X	X	X
cogo	X		X	X	X	X
cohors	X			X	X	X
colligo, ere			X	X	X	X
collis	X	X		X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

commeatus	x			x	x	x
commemoro				x	x	x
committo	x	x	x	x	x	x
commodus				x	x	x
communico				x	x	x
communis	x			x	x	x
comperio				x	x	x
complures			x	x	x	x
concedo			x	x	x	x
concilium				x	x	x
condicio	x	x	x	x	x	x
confertus			x	x	x	x
confestim				x	x	x
conficio	x	x	x	x	x	x
confido			x	x	x	x
confirmo	x	x	x	x	x	x
confligo				x	x	x
coniuro	x		x	x	x	x
conloco	x		x	x	x	x
conloquium	x			x	x	x
conor				x	x	x
conquiro				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

conscribo				X	X	X
consentio				X	X	X
consequor				X	X	X
consido	X		X	X	X	X
consilium	X	X	X	X	X	X
consisto			X	X	X	X
conspicio	X			X	X	X
conspicor				X	X	X
constat				X	X	X
constituo	X	X	X	X	X	X
consuesco				X	X	X
consuetudo	X		X	X	X	X
consul	X	X	X	X	X	X
consulo	X	X		X	X	X
consumo			X	X	X	X
constemno			X	X	X	X
contendo	X	X	X	X	X	X
contineo	X	X	X	X	X	X
continuus				X	X	X
contra	X	X	X	X	X	X
controversia-				X	X	X



TABLE I. (Continued)

contumelia				X	X	X
copia	X	X	X	X	X	X
cornu	X	X	X	X	X	X
corpus	X	X	X	X	X	X
cotidie	X	X		X	X	X
creber		X	X	X	X	X
credo	X	X		X	X	X
cruciatus				X	X	X
cum (prep)	X	X	X	X	X	X
cum (conj)		X	X	X	X	X
cupidus	X		X	X	X	X
cupio	X	X		X	X	X
cur	X	X	X	X	X	X
cura	X	X		X	X	X
curo	X	X	X	X	X	X
curro	X	X	X	X	X	X
cursus			X	X	X	X
custos	X	X	X	X	X	X
de	X	X	X	X	X	X
debeo	X	X	X	X	X	X
decem	X	X	X	X	X	X
decerno			X	X	X	X
decerto				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

decimus		x	x	x	x	x
declivis				x	x	x
dedo		x	x	x	x	x
defendo	x	x	x	x	x	x
defero			x	x	x	x
defessus	x	x		x	x	x
deficio		x	x	x	x	x
deinde	x	x	x	x	x	x
deleo	x	x	x	x	x	x
deligo, ere	x		x	x	x	x
demonstro	x			x	x	x
desero			x	x	x	x
desidero		x	x	x	x	x
desisto			x	x	x	x
despero		x		x	x	x
despicio				x	x	x
desum				x	x	x
detrimentum				x	x	x
deus	x	x	x	x	x	x
dexter	x	x	x	x	x	x
dico, ere	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE II. (Continued)

dies	x	x	x	x	x	x
differo				x	x	x
difficilis	x	x	x	x	x	x
dignus	x			x	x	x
diligens			x	x	x	x
dimico			x	x	x	x
dirigo (derigo)				x	x	x
diripio			x	x	x	x
disciplina			x	x	x	x
dispergo				x	x	x
diu	x	x	x	x	x	x
diversus				x	x	x
divido			x	x	x	x
do	x	x	x	x	x	x
Compounds in -dere						
condo	x		x	x	x	x
edo	x		x	x	x	x
perdo			x	x	x	x
reddo	x	x	x	x	x	x
doceo	x	x	x	x	x	x
doleo	x		x	x	x	x
domus	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

dubito		X		X	X	X
duco	X	X	X	X	X	X
dum		X	X	X	X	X
duo	X	X	X	X	X	X
durus	X	X	X	X	X	X
dux	X	X	X	X	X	X
editus				X	X	X
effero			X	X	X	X
efficio				X	X	X
ego	X	X	X	X	X	X
egregius		X		X	X	X
emo	X	X		X	X	X
enim	X	X	X	X	X	X
eo, ire	X		X	X	X	X
eo (adv.)		X	X	X	X	X
eodem			X	X	X	X
eques	X	X	X	X	X	X
equitatus			X	X	X	X
equus	X	X	X	X	X	X
et	X	X	X	X	X	X
etiam	X	X	X	X	X	X
etsi				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

ex, e	x	x	x	x	x	x
exanimo				x	x	x
excipio		x	x	x	x	x
exerceo		x		x	x	x
excercitatio				x	x	x
exercitus	x	x	x	x	x	x
exiguus				x	x	x
existimo	x	x	x	x	x	x
exitus			x	x	x	x
expedio				x	x	x
exerior				x	x	x
explorator		x		x	x	x
exploro				x	x	x
expono		x		x	x	x
expugno	x	x	x	x	x	x
exstruo			x	x	x	x
exspecto	x	x	x	x	x	x
extra		x		x	x	x
extremus			x	x	x	x
facilis	x	x	x	x	x	x
facio	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

facultas		X		X	X	X
fallo				X	X	X
fama	X	X	X	X	X	X
fames			X	X	X	X
familia		X	X	X	X	X
familiaris		X	X	X	X	X
fere	X		X	X	X	X
fero			X	X	X	X
ferrum			X	X	X	X
ferus				X	X	X
fides	X	X	X	X	X	X
fiducia				X	X	X
figo				X	X	X
filius	X	X	X	X	X	X
finio			X	X	X	X
finis	X	X	X	X	X	X
finitimus	X	X	X	X	X	X
fio				X	X	X
firmus	X		X	X	X	X
fleo			X	X	X	X
flumen	X	X	X	X	X	X
fluo		X		X	X	X

TABLE I. (CONTINUED)

forma	x		x	x	x	x
fors				x	x	x
fortis	x	x	x	x	x	x
fortuna	x	x	x	x	x	x
fossa-		x	x	x	x	x
frango		x	x	x	x	x
frater	x	x	x	x	x	x
frons-,ntis				x	x	x
frumentum	x	x	x	x	x	x
frustra	x	x	x	x	x	x
fuga	x	x	x	x	x	x
fugio	x	x	x	x	x	x
fundo,-ere		x	x	x	x	x
gens	x	x	x	x	x	x
genus	x	x	x	x	x	x
gero	x	x	x	x	x	x
gladius	x	x	x	x	x	x
gloria	x	x	x	x	x	x
gratia	x	x	x	x	x	x
gratus	x	x	x	x	x	x
gravis	x	x	x	x	x	x
Compound of-gredior congedior				x	x	
egredior				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

ingredior				X	X	X
progredior				X	X	X
regredior					X	X
transgredior				X	X	X
habeo	X	X	X	X	X	X
hiberna				X	X	X
hic (Prono.)	X	X		X	X	X
hiemo				X	X	X
hiems	X		X	X	X	X
homo	X	X	X	X	X	X
honor	X	X	X	X	X	X
hora	X	X	X	X	X	X
hortor				X	X	X
hostis	X	X	X	X	X	X
huc	X	X	X	X	X	X
humilis			X	X	X	X
iacio	X		X	X	X	X
iam	X		X	X	X	X
ibi	X	X	X	X	X	X
idem	X	X	X	X	X	X
idoneous	X	X		X	X	X
ignis	X	X	X	X	X	X



TABLE I. (Continued)

ignoro		X		X	X	X
ille	X	X	X	X	X	X
impedimentum		X	X	X	X	X
impedio		X	X	X	X	X
imperium	X	X	X	X	X	X
impero	X		X	X	X	X
impetro				X	X	X
impetus	X	X	X	X	X	X
in	X	X	X	X	X	X
incendo	X		X	X	X	X
incido			X	X	X	X
incipio		X		X	X	X
incito	X	X	X	X	X	X
incolo			X	X	X	X
incolumis		X		X	X	X
inde		X	X	X	X	X
indico, -ere			X	X	X	X
ineo				X	X	X
inermis-			X	X	X	X
inferior, infirmus -imus				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

inimicus	x	x	x	x	x	x
iniquus				x	x	x
initium		x	x	x	x	x
iniuria	x	x	x	x	x	x
inopia	x	x	x	x	x	x
inquam	x	x	x	x	x	x
insidia		x	x	x	x	x
insigne			x	x	x	x
instituto			x	x	x	x
insto				x	x	x
instruo	x		x	x	x	x
insula	x	x	x	x	x	x
integer		x	x	x	x	x
intellego	x	x	x	x	x	x
inter	x	x	x	x	x	x
intercludo				x	x	x
interea	x	x	x	x	x	x
intereo				x	x	x
interest				x	x	x
interficio	x	x	x	x	x	x
interim		x	x	x	x	x
interior				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

intermitto		X		X	X	X
intervallum				X	X	X
intra		X	X	X	X	X
invenio	X	X	X	X	X	X
invitus	X			X	X	X
ipse	X	X	X	X	X	X
is	X	X	X	X	X	X
iste				X	X	X
ita	X	X	X	X	X	X
item	X			X	X	X
iter	X	X	X	X	X	X
iubeo	X	X	X	X	X	X
iudico	X	X	X	X	X	X
iugum		X	X	X	X	X
iungo		X	X	X	X	X
iuro		X	X	X	X	X
ius	X	X	X	X	X	X
ius iurandum		X		X	X	X
iustus			X	X	X	X
iuvo		X	X	X	X	X
labor, -oris		X	X	X	X	X
laboro	X	X	X	X	X	X
laceſso				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

lapis		x	x	x	x	x
latus, a, um	x	x	x	x	x	x
latus,eris		x	x	x	x	x
laudo	x	x	x	x	x	x
laus			x	x	x	x
legatus	x	x	x	x	x	x
legio	x	x	x	x	x	x
lenis			x	x	x	x
levis			x	x	x	x
lex	x	x	x	x	x	x
liber, a, um	x	x	x	x	x	x
liberi	x	x	x	x	x	x
libero	x	x	x	x	x	x
licet			x	x	x	x
littera	x	x	x	x	x	x
litus		x	x	x	x	x
locus	x	x	x	x	x	x
longus	x	x	x	x	x	x
loquor				x	x	x
lux	x	x	x	x	x	x
magis	x	x	x	x	x	x
magistratus				x	x	x
magnus	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

malo				X	X	X
malus, a, um	X	X	X	X	X	X
mando				X	X	X
maneo	X	X	X	X	X	X
manus	X	X	X	X	X	X
mare	X	X	X	X	X	X
mater	X	X	X	X	X	X
materia				X	X	X
maturus				X	X	X
mediocris				X	X	X
medius	X	X	X	X	X	X
memoria	X	X	X	X	X	X
mens		X	X	X	X	X
mensis			X	X	X	X
mercator	X			X	X	X
mereo, mereor	X	X	X	X	X	X
meridies		X	X	X	X	X
metus			X	X	X	X
meus	X	X	X	X	X	X
miles	X	X	X	X	X	X
mille	X	X	X	X	X	X
minuo				X	X	X
ratio						

TABLE I. (Continued)

miror				X	X	X
mirus				X	X	X
miser	X	X	X	X	X	X
mitto	X	X	X	X	X	X
modo			X	X	X	X
moneo	X	X	X	X	X	X
mons	X	X	X	X	X	X
mora		X	X	X	X	X
moror				X	X	X
mors	X	X	X	X	X	X
mos	X	X	X	X	X	X
motus			X	X	X	X
moveo	X	X	X	X	X	X
mulier		X	X	X	X	X
multus	X	X	X	X	X	X
munio	X	X	X	X	X	X
munus		X		X	X	X
murus	X	X	X	X	X	X
muto		X	X	X	X	X
nam	X	X	X	X	X	X
namque		X		X	X	X
nanciscor				X	X	X
nascor				X	X	X
natio			X	X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

natura	x	x	x	x	x	x
navigo	x	x	x	x	x	x
navis	x	x	x	x	x	x
-ne	x	x	x	x	x	x
-ne (Conj)				x	x	x
necesse		x		x	x	x
neco	x	x	x	x	x	x
neglego		x		x	x	x
nego		x	x	x	x	x
negotium	x			x	x	x
nemo	x	x	x	x	x	x
neque, nec	x	x	x	x	x	x
neuter			x	x	x	x
neve, neu				x	x	x
nihil	x	x	x	x	x	x
nisi	x		x	x	x	x
nobilis	x	x	x	x	x	x
noceo				x	x	x
noctu				x	x	x
nolo		x	x	x	x	x
nomen	x	x	x	x	x	x
non	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

nondum		X	X	X	X	X
nonus		X		X	X	X
nosco				X	X	X
noster	X	X	X	X	X	X
novem	X	X	X	X	X	X
novus	X	X	X	X	X	X
nox	X	X	X	X	X	X
nudo				X	X	X
nullus	X	X	X	X	X	X
num	X	X		X	X	X
numerus	X	X	X	X	X	X
numquam	X	X	X	X	X	X
nunc	X	X	X	X	X	X
nuntio	X	X	X	X	X	X
nuntius	X	X	X	X	X	X
ob	X	X		X	X	X
obicio		X		X	X	X
obses		X	X	X	X	X
obsideo		X	X	X	X	X
obtineo		X	X	X	X	X
occasio		X		X	X	X
occasus				X	X	X
occido	X	X	X	X	X	X
occulto				X	X	X



TABLE II. (Continued)

occultus				X	X	X
occupo	X	X	X	X	X	X
occurro				X	X	X
octavus		X	X	X	X	X
octo	X	X		X	X	X
oculus		X	X	X	X	X
offero			X	X	X	X
officium	X	X	X	X	X	X
omnino	X	X		X	X	X
omnis	X	X	X	X	X	X
onerarius				X	X	X
onus			X	X	X	X
opera		X		X	X	X
opinio			X	X	X	X
oportet				X	X	X
oppidum	X	X	X	X	X	X
opportunus				X	X	X
optimus		X	X	X	X	X
oppugno	X	X	X	X	X	X
ops	X			X	X	X
opus	X	X	X	X	X	X
oratio	X	X		X	X	X
ordo	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

orior				x	x	x
oro	x	x	x	x	x	x
ostendo				x	x	x
pabulor				x	x	x
pabulum			x	x	x	x
paco			x	x	x	x
paene	x		x	x	x	x
palus			x	x	x	x
par			x	x	x	x
parco				x	x	x
pareo				x	x	x
paro	x	x	x	x	x	x
pars	x	x		x	x	x
parvus	x	x	x	x	x	x
passus	x	x	x	x	x	x
pateo				x	x	x
pater	x	x	x	x	x	x
patior				x	x	x
pauci	x	x	x	x	x	x
paulatim				x	x	x
paulisper		x		x	x	x
paulum	x	x		x	x	x
plebs						

TABLE I. (Continued)

pax	x	x	x	x	x	x
pecunia	x	x	x	x	x	x
pecus, -oris				x	x	x
pedes	x	x	x	x	x	x
pello		x	x	x	x	x
pendo		x		x	x	x
per	x	x	x	x	x	x
pereo			x	x	x	x
perficio		x		x	x	x
perfidia		x		x	x	x
periculum	x	x	x	x	x	x
peritus			x	x	x	x
permitto		x	x	x	x	x
perpetuus				x	x	x
perspicio		x	x	x	x	x
persuadeo			x	x	x	x
pertineo	x	x	x	x	x	x
perturbo	x		x	x	x	x
pes	x	x	x	x	x	x
peto	x	x	x	x	x	x
pilum		x	x	x	x	x
placeo			x	x	x	x
planities				x	x	x
plebs	x		x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

Compounds of-Pleo Compleo	x			x	x	x
expleo		x			x	x
impleo		x			x	
repleo		x		x	x	x
plerique				x	x	x
plerumque				x	x	x
peona	x	x	x	x	x	x
polliceor				x	x	x
pono	x	x	x	x	x	x
pons	x	x	x	x	x	x
populor				x	x	x
populus	x	x	x	x	x	x
porta	x	x	x	x	x	x
porto	x	x	x	x	x	x
portus	x		x	x	x	x
posco			x	x	x	x
possum	x	x	x	x	x	x
post	x	x	x	x	x	x
postea	x	x	x	x	x	x
posteaquam				x	x	x
posterus		x	x	x	x	x
postquam		x	x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

postridie				X	X	X
postulo	X	X	X	X	X	X
potens	X		X	X	X	X
potestas	X	X	X	X	X	X
potior, iri				X	X	X
praebeo		X	X	X	X	X
praecipio				X	X	X
praeda	X	X	X	X	X	X
praedico, are				X	X	X
praefectus			X	X	X	X
praeficio				X	X	X
praemitto		X		X	X	X
praemium	X	X	X	X	X	X
praesens				X	X	X
praesertim		X		X	X	X
praesidium		X	X	X	X	X
praesto, are		X	X	X	X	X
praesum				X	X	X
praeter	X	X	X	X	X	X
praeterae		X		X	X	X
prehendo	X	X	X	X	X	X
premo	X	X	X	X	X	X
prex				X	X	X
pridie				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

primus	x	x	x	x	x	x
princeps	x	x	x	x	x	x
principatus				x	x	x
prior				x	x	x
pristinus				x	x	x
priusquam			x	x	x	x
privatus			x	x	x	x
pro	x	x	x	x	x	x
probo		x		x	x	x
procul		x	x	x	x	x
prodo				x	x	x
proelium	x	x	x	x	x	x
profectio				x	x	x
proficio		x		x	x	x
proficiscor				x	x	x
prohibeo	x		x	x	x	x
proicio		x		x	x	x
pronuntio		x		x	x	x
prope	x	x	x	x	x	x
propinquus		x		x	x	x
propter	x	x	x	x	x	x
propterea				x	x	x
protinus			x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

provincia	x	x	x	x	x	x
prudens	x		x	x	x	x
publicus		x	x	x	x	x
puer	x	x	x	x	x	x
pugna	x	x	x	x	x	x
puto	x	x	x	x	x	x
qua				x	x	x
quaero	x	x	x	x	x	x
quaestor				x	x	x
quam	x	x	x	x	x	x
quantus	x	x	x	x	x	x
quartus		x	x	x	x	x
quattuor	x	x	x	x	x	x
-que	x	x	x	x	x	x
queror				x	x	x
qui	x	x	x	x	x	x
quicumque			x	x	x	x
quidam			x	x	x	x
quidem			x	x	x	x
quies		x		x	x	x
quietus				x	x	x
quin			x	x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

quinque	x	x	x	x	x	x
quis (Interrog; and indef.)	x	x	x	x	x	x
quisquam				x	x	x
quisque			x	x	x	x
quo	x	x	x	x	x	x
quod	x	x	x	x	x	x
quoniam		x		x	x	x
quoque	x	x	x	x	x	x
rapio		x	x	x	x	x
ratio	x	x		x	x	x
recens			x	x	x	x
recupero				x	x	x
recuso	x	x	x	x	x	x
reddo	x	x	x	x	x	x
redeo			x	x	x	x
redigo			x	x	x	x
reficio		x		x	x	x
regio		x	x	x	x	x
regnum	x	x	x	x	x	x
rego	x	x		x	x	x
religio			x	x	x	x
relinquo	x	x	x	x	x	x
reliquus	x	x	x	x	x	x



TABLE I. (Continued)

remitto	x	x		x	x	x
remus		x	x	x	x	x
repente			x	x	x	x
repentinus				x	x	x
reperio		x	x	x	x	x
res	x	x	x	x	x	x
respondeo	x	x	x	x	x	x
restituo			x	x	x	x
revertor				x	x	x
rex	x	x	x	x	x	x
ripa	x	x	x	x	x	x
rogo	x	x	x	x	x	x
rumor				x	x	x
rumpo		x	x	x	x	x
rursus	x	x		x	x	x
saepe	x	x	x	x	x	x
sagitta		x	x	x	x	x
salus	x	x	x	x	x	x
satis	x	x	x	x	x	x
saxum		x	x	x	x	x
Compound of -scendo						
ascendo		x	x	x	x	x
conscendo				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

descendo			X	X	X	X
transcendo				X	X	X
scio	X	X	X	X	X	X
scribo	X	X	X	X	X	X
scutum	X	X	X	X	X	X
secundus	X	X	X	X	X	X
sed	X	X	X	X	X	X
semper	X	X	X	X	X	X
senatus	X	X	X	X	X	X
sententia	X	X	X	X	X	X
sentio	X	X	X	X	X	X
septem	X	X	X	X	X	X
septimus		X	X	X	X	X
sequor				X	X	X
servitus				X	X	X
servo	X	X	X	X	X	X
servus	X	X	X	X	X	X
sex	X	X	X	X	X	X
sextus		X	X	X	X	X
si	X	X	X	X	X	X
sic	X	X	X	X	X	X
sicut				X	X	X
significo				X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

signum	x	x	x	x	x	x
silentium			x	x	x	x
simul		x	x	x	x	x
simulo			x	x	x	x
sine	x	x	x	x	x	x
singuli	x		x	x	x	x
sinister		x	x	x	x	x
sive, seu				x	x	x
socius	x	x	x	x	x	x
sol		x	x	x	x	x
sollicito				x	x	x
solus	x	x	x	x	x	x
solum (adv.)				x	x	x
spatium	x	x		x	x	x
species				x	x	x
specto	x	x	x	x	x	x
spero	x	x	x	x	x	x
spes	x	x	x	x	x	x
Compounds of -spicio						
Aspicio				x	x	x
inspicio						x
prospicio				x		x
respicio	x			x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

suspikor				X	X	X
sponte	X			X	X	X
statim	X	X	X	X	X	X
statio			X	X	X	X
statuo		X	X	X	X	X
stipendium			X	X	X	X
sto	X	X	X	X	X	X
studeo	X			X	X	X
sub	X	X	X	X	X	X
subito	X	X	X	X	X	X
sublevo				X	X	X
subsequor				X	X	X
subsidium		X	X	X	X	X
succedo		X	X	X	X	X
sui	X	X	X	X	X	X
sum	X	X	X	X	X	X
summa	X	X	X	X	X	X
sumo		X	X	X	X	X
superior, summus	X	X	X	X	X	X
supero	X	X	X	X	X	X
supersum			X	X	X	X
supplicium		X	X	X	X	X

tertium

TABLE I. (Continued)

supra				X	X	X
suscipio			X	X	X	X
suspikor				X	X	X
sustineo	X	X	X	X	X	X
suus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tam	X	X	X	X	X	X
tamen	X	X	X	X	X	X
tango		X	X	X	X	X
tantus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tardo				X	X	X
tardus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tego				X	X	X
telum	X	X		X	X	X
temere				X	X	X
tempestas	X	X	X	X	X	X
tempto	X	X	X	X	X	X
tempus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tendo	X			X	X	X
teneo	X	X	X	X	X	X
tergum		X	X	X	X	X
terra	X	X	X	X	X	X
terreo		X	X	X	X	X
tertius		X	X	X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

testis				X	X	X
timeo	X	X	X	X	X	X
tollo			X	X	X	X
tormentum				X	X	X
tot			X	X	X	X
totidem				X	X	X
totus		X	X	X	X	X
trabs			X		X	X
trado	X		X	X	X	X
traho		X	X	X	X	X
trans	X	X	X	X	X	X
tres	X	X	X	X	X	X
tribunus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tribuo		X	X	X	X	X
triduum				X	X	X
tu	X-	X	X	X	X	X
tueor				X	X	X
tum	X	X	X	X	X	X
tumultus			X	X	X	X
turpis			X	X	X	X
turris		X		X	X	X
tutus	X	X	X	X	X	X
tuus	X	X	X	X	X	X

TABLE I. (Continued)

ubi	x	x	x	x	x	x
ullus		x		x	x	x
ulterior, ultimus	x		x	x	x	x
ultro				x	x	x
umquam		x	x	x	x	x
una	x			x	x	x
unde		x		x	x	x
undique	x	x	x	x	x	x
universus				x	x	x
unus	x	x	x	x	x	x
urbs	x	x	x	x	x	x
usque		x	x	x	x	x
usus			x	x	x	x
ut, uti	x	x	x	x	x	x
uter				x	x	x
uterque			x	x	x	x
utilis			x	x	x	x
utor				x	x	x
uxor		x	x	x	x	x
vacuus		x	x	x	x	x
vadium				x	x	x
vagor				x	x	x

TABLE I. (Continued)

valeo	x	x	x	x	x	x
valles				x	x	x
vallum		x	x	x	x	x
vasto	x	x	x	x	x	x
vehemens			x	x	x	x
veho		x	x	x	x	x
vel		x	x	x	x	x
venio	x	x	x	x	x	x
ventus		x	x	x	x	x
vereor				x	x	x
versor				x	x	x
verto		x	x	x	x	x
versus	x	x	x	x	x	x
vesper		x	x	x	x	x
vester	x	x	x	x	x	x
vestis			x	x	x	x
vetus	x			x	x	x
via	x	x	x	x	x	x
vicus	x		x	x	x	x
video	x	x	x	x	x	x
vigilia				x	x	x
vinco	x	x	x	x	x	x



TABLE I. (Continued)

vir	x	x	x	x	x	x
virtus	x	x	x	x	x	x
vis	x		x	x	x	x
vita	x	x	x	x	x	x
vito		x	x	x	x	x
vivo		x	x	x	x	x
vivus		x	x	x	x	x
vix				x	x	x
voco	x	x	x	x	x	x
volo, velle	x	x	x	x	x	x
voluntas				x	x	x
vox	x	x	x	x	x	x
vulgus				x	x	x
vulnus	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	449	534	608	909	911	909

3. An Explanation of Table II. Having determined the number of words of the Latin Word List used by six different texts, the author wished to know how many words of the List had at least one English derivative. To do this, all the words in a dictionary entitled An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language by Walter W. Skeats<sup>1</sup> and all the words in Webster's New International Dictionary had to be examined to determine their derivatives. The result of the research is recorded in Table II which will now be explained.

Each page of Table II has been divided into two columns. The first column contains the words of the Latin Word List. The present active infinitive and the perfect passive participle, if the verb possesses a fourth principal part, of each verb is given because from these stems usually come the English derivatives. The nominative and genitive cases of all nouns are given if the noun is declinable. The masculine gender, the nominative and genitive cases of adjectives are given. The English derivatives from a noun or adjective usually comes directly from the nominative case of the noun or adjective, or from the stem which is obtained from the genitive.

In column two is listed an English derivative, if there

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<sup>1</sup>Rev. Walter W. Skeat. An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1910.

is one, of each Latin Word. A vacant space in Column 2 shows that the Latin word in column 1 has no derivative, or, if it did, the derivative was obsolete and was not included in the column. Most derivatives were taken from Skeat's Dictionary, but a "w" after a words shows that it came from Webster's New International Dictionary.

TABLE II

TABLE SHOWING THE WORDS OF THE FIRST  
AND SECOND YEAR WORD LIST  
THAT HAVE AT LEAST ONE  
ENGLISH DERIVATIVE

Latin Word List	English Derivatives
1	2
ab, a	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (abound)
abdere, abditus	abditive (rare)
accedere, accessus	accede
accidere, accisus	accident
accipere, acceptus	accept
acer, acris	acrid
acies, aciei	edge is a cognate word to acies
acutus, acuti	acute
ad	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (adopt)
adeo (adv.)	
adficere, adfectus	affect
adgredi, adgressus	aggress
adhibere, adhibitus	adhibit (w)
adigere, adactus	
administrare, administratus	administer
admittere, admissus	admit
alter, alteri	
altus, alti	

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

admondum.	
adoriri, adortus	
adesse (no perfect participle)	
adulescens, adulescentis	adolescent
adversus, adversi	adverse
aedificium, aedifici	edifice
aeger, aegri	aeger, used on sick excuses in English University
aegre (adv.)	
aequare, aequatus	equate
aequus, aequi	equal
aes, aeris	aes
aestas, aestatis	aestival
aestus, aestus	estuary
aetas, aetatis	aged
ager, agri	agrarius
agger, aggeris	exaggerate
agmen, agminis	agminal (w)
agere, actus	act
alacer, alacris	alacrity
alienus, alieni	alien
aliquis, alicuius	
aliter	
alius, alius	alias
alere, alitus	exalt
alter, alterius	alter
altus, alti	altitude

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

amicus, amici	amicable
amittere, amissus	amissable
amplius (comparative of amplius)	ample
amplus, ampli	ample
an	
ancora, ancorae	anchor
angustiae (Fem. plural of adj., angustus)	anguish
angustus, angusti	anguish
animadvertere, animadversus	animadvert
animus, animi	animosity
annus, anni	annals
ante	advance
antea	anteal (rare) (w)
antiquus, antiqui	antique
aperire, apertus	aperture
appellare, appellatus	appeal
appropinquare, appropinquatus	approach
apud	
aqua, aquae	aquatic
aquila, aquilae	aquiline
arbitrari, arbitratus	arbitrate
arbor, arboris	arboreous
arcessere, arcessitus	

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

arma, armorum	arms
at	
atque, ac	
attingere, attactus	attain
auctor, auctoris	author
auctoritas, auctoritatis	authority
audax, audacis	audacious
audere, ausus	audacious
audire, auditus	audience
augere, auctus	augment
aut	
autem	
auxilium, auxili	auxiliary
barbarus, barbari	barbarous
bellum, belli	rebel
bene	benefit
beneficium, benefici	benefice
biduum, bidui	biduous (w)
bini	binary
bis	bis, used as an English pre- fix; e.g. (bi-nominal)
bonus, boni	bounty

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

brevis, brevis	brief
cadere, casus	casus
caedes, caedis	suicide
caedere, caesus	chisel
calamitas, calamitatis	calamity
campus, campi	camp
capere, captus	capture
captivus, captivi	captive
caput, capitis	capital
castellum, castelli	castle
castra, castrorum	castellan
casus, casus	casual
causa, causae	cause
cedere, cessus	cede
celer, celeris	celerity
censere, census	censer
centum (indeclinable)	per <u>cent</u>
centurio, centuriones	centurion
cernere, cernere	discern
certus, certi	certain
ceteri, ceterorum	et <u>cetera</u>
cibus, cibi	cibarious (rare) (w)
circiter	



TABLE II. (Continued)

---

circum	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (Circumnavigate)
circumdere, circumdatus	
circumsistere (no perfect participle)	
citerior, citerioris	
civis, civis	civil
civitas, civitatis (civis + suffix tas)	citizenry
clam	
clamare, clamatus	claim
classis, classis	class
claudere, clausus	close
cliens, clientis	client
coepi, coeptus	
cogitare, cogitatus	cognisance
cogere, coactus	cogent
cohors, cohortis	cohort
colligere, collectus	collect
collis, collis	inter- <u>colline</u>
commeatus, commeatus	corneation (rare)
commemorare, commemoratus	commemorate
committere, commissus	commit
commodus, commodi	commodious
communicare, communicatus	communicate
communis, communis	common

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

comperire, compertus	
complures, complurium	
concedere, concessus	concede
concilium, concili	council
condicio, condicionis	condition
confertus, conferti	
confestim	
conficere, confectus	confect
confligere, conflictus	conflict
confirmare, confirmatus	confirm
coniurare, coniuratus	conjure
conlocare, conlocatus	collocate
conloquim, conloqui	colloquy
conari, conatus	conative (w)
conquirere, conquisitus	conquer
conscribere, conscriptus	conscript
consectire, consensus	consent
consequi, consecutus	
consilium, consili	counsel
consistere, constitus	consist
conspicere, conspectus	conspicuous
conspicari, conspicatus	conspicuous

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

constare, constatus	constant
constituere, constitutus	constitute
consuescere, consuetus	accustom
consuetudo, consuetudinis	consuetude
consul, consulis	consul
consulere, consultus	consult
consumere, consumptus	consume
contemno, contemptus	contemn
contendere, contentus	content
continere, contentus	contain
continuus, continui	continuous
contra	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (contradict)
controversia, controversiae	controversy
contumelia, contumeliae	contumely
copia, copiae	copious
cornu, cornus	cornucopia
corpus, corporis	corporal
cottidie	quotidian
creber, crebri	Used as an English prefix; e. g. (crebricostate) (w)
credere, creditus	credit
cruciatus, cruciatus	excruciating

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

cum (conj.)	<u>cum</u> dividend (w)
cum (prep.)	
cupidus, cupidi	cupidity
cupere, cupitus	cupiscence
cur	
cura, curae	curative
curare, curatus	curative
currere, cursus	current
cursus, cursus	course
custos, custodis	custody
de	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (describe)
debere, debitus	debit
decem (indeclinable)	decimal
decernere, decretus	decree
decertare, decretus	decertation (rare) (w)
decimus, decimi	decimal
declivis, declivis	declivity
dedere, deditus	dedendum (w)
defendere, defensus	defend (w)
deferre, delatus	defer
defessus, defessi	
deficere, defectus	defect

TABLE II. (Continued)

deinde

delere, deletus

delete

deligere, delectus

delectus (w)

demonstrare, demonstratus

demonstrate

deserere, desertus

desert

desiderare, desideratus

desideratum

desistere, destitutus

desist

desperare, desperatus

despair

despicere, despectus

despise

deesse (no perfect participle)

detrimentum, detrimenti

detriment

deus, dei

deity

dexter, dextri

dexter

dicere, dictus

diction

dies, diei

diary

differre, dilatus

differ

difficilis, difficilis

difficult

dignus, digni

dignity

diligens, diligentis

diligent

dimicare, dimicatus-

dimication (rare) (w)

dirigere, directus

direct

disceps, discipulus

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

diripere, direptus	direption (rare)
disciplina, disciplinae	discipline
dispergere, dispersus	disperse
diu	<u>diuturnal</u> (w)
diversus, diversi	diverse
dividere, divisus	divide
dare, datus	data
Compounds	
in -dere	
addere, additus	add
condere, conditus	recondite
edere, editus	edit
perdere, perditus	perdition
reddere, redditus	reddition
docere, doctus	doctor
dolere, dolitus	doleful
domus, domus	dome
dubitare, dubitatus	dubitative (w)
ducere, ductus	duct
dum	
duo, duorum	dual
durus, duri	dure
dux, ducis	duke
editus, editi	edition

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

efferre, elatus	elate
efficere, effectus	effect
ego, mei	egotist
egregius, egregi	egregious
emere, emptus	redemption
enim	
ire, itus	ambient
eo (adv.)	
eodem, euisdem	
eques, equitis	equestrian
equitatus, equitatus	equitation (w)
equus, equi	equine
et	<u>et</u> cetera
etiam	
etsi	
ex, e	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (excuse)
exanimare, exanimatus	exanimate (rare) (w)
excipere, exceptus	except
exercere, exercitus	exercise
exercitatio, exercitationis	exercitation (w)
exercitus, exercitus (comes from exerceo	exercitation

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

exiguus, exigui	exiguous
existimare, existimatus	estimate
exitus, exitus	exit
expedire, expeditus	expedite
experiri, expertus	experiment
explorator, exploratoris	exploratory
explorare, exploratus	explore
exponere, expositus	exponent
expugnare, expugnatus	expugn
exspectare, exspectatus	expect
exstruere, exstructus	exstruct (w)
extra	extra
extremus, extremi	extreme
facilis, facilis	facile
facere, factus	fact
factio, factionis	faction
facultas, facultatis	faculty
fallere, falsus	fallible
fama, fama	fame
fames, famis	famine
familia, familiae	family
familiaris, familiaris	familiar
fere	



TABLE II. (Continued)

---

ferre, latus	confer
ferrum, ferri	ferreous
ferus, feri	fierce
fides, fidei	fidelity
fiducia, fiduciae	fiducial
figere, fixus	fix
filius, fili	filial
finire, finitus	finite
finis, finis	final
finitimus, finitimi	
fieri, factus	fiat
firmus, firmi	firm
flere, fletus	feeble
flumen, fluminis	flume
fluere, fluxus	fluent
forma, formae	form
fors, fortis	fortuitous
fortis, fortis	fortitude
fortuna, fortunae	fortune
fossa, fossae	fosse
frangere, fractus	fracture
frater, fratris	fraternity

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

frons, frontis	front
frumentum, frumenti	frumenty
frustra	frustrate
fuga, fugae	fugue
fugere, fugitus	fugitive
fundere, fusus	fuse
gens, gentis	gentile
genus, generis	genus
gerere, gestus	gestation
gladius, gladi	gladiator
gloria, gloriae	glory
gratia, gratiae	gratitude
gratus, grati	grateful
gravis, gravis	grave
Compounds of gredior	
congrēdi, congressus	congress
egredi, egressus	egress
ingredi, ingressus	ingress
progredi, progressus	progress
regredi, regressus	regress
transgredi, transgressus	transgress
habere, habitus	habit
hiberna, hibernorum	hibernal
hic (pton.)	

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

hiemare, hiematus (from the stem of hiems)    hiemal is an indirect derivatives.

hiems, hiemis	hiemal
homo, hominis	homage
honor, honoris	honor
hora, horae	hour
hortari, hortatus	hortatory
hostis, hostis	host
huc	
humilis, humilis	humble
iacere, iactus	project
iam	
ibi	ibidem
idem, eiusdem	identity
idoneous, idonei	idoneus (rare) (w)
ignis, ignis	ignite
ignorare, ignoratus	ignore
ille, illius	illeism (w)
impedimentum, impedimenti	impediment
impedire, impeditus	impede
imperium, imperi	imperial
imperare, imperatus	imperial
impetrare, impetratus	impetrate
impetus, impetus	impetus

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

in	in
incendere, incensus	incense
incidere, incasus	incident
incipere, inceptus	incipient
incitare, incitatus	incite
incolere, incultus	
incolumis, incolumis	
inde	
indicere, indictus	indiction
inire, initus	initiate
inermis, inermis	unarmed
inferior, inferioris	inferior
inimicus, inimici	inimical
iniquus, iniqui	iniquity
initium, initii	initial
iniuria, iniuriae	injury
inopia, inopiae	inopulent
inquam, (defective verb)	
insidiae, insidiarum	insidious
insigne, insignis	ensign
instituere, institutus	institute
instare, instatus	instance
instruere, instructus	instruct

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

insula, insulae	insular
integer, integri	integral
intellegere, intellectus	intellect
inter	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (interrupt)
intercludere, interclusus	
interea	
interire, interitus	
interesse (no perfect participle)	interest
interficere, interfectus	interfector (w)
interim	interim
interior, interioris	interior
intervallum, intervalli	interval
intra (prefix)	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (intramural)
invenire, inventus	invent
invitus, inviti	
ipse, ipsius	ipso facto
is, eius	
iste, istius	
ita	
item	item
iter, itineris	itinerary

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

iubere, iussus	jussive
iudicare, iudicatus	judicature
iugum, iugi	jugular
iungere, iunctus	juncture
iurare, iuratus	jury
ius, iuris	juridical
ius, iurandum	(see ius and iuro)
iustus, iustis	just
iuvare, iustus	aid
labor, laboris	laborius
laborare, laboratus	labor
laccessere, laccessitus	
lapis, lapis	lapidary
latus, lati	latitude
latus, lateris	lateral
laudare, laudatus	laud
laus, laudis	laudably
legatio, legationis	legation
legatus, legati	legate
legio, legionis	legion
lenis, lenis	lenient
levis, levis	levity
lex, legis	legal

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

liber, liberi	liberal
liberi, liberorum (masculine Pl. Liber)	liberal is an indirect derivative.
liberare, liberatus	liberate
licere, licitus	licit
littera, litterae	literal
litus, litoris	littoral
locus, loci	locus
longus, longi	long
loqui, locutus	loquacious
lux, lucis	lucid
magis	magisterious (w)
magistratus, magistratus	magistrate
magnus, magni	magnitude
malle (no perfect participle)	
malus, mali	malice
mandare, mandatus	mandate
manere, mansurus	remain
manus, manus	manacle
mare, maris	marine
mater, matris	maternal
materia, materiae	material
maturus, maturi	mature

TABLE II. (Continued)

mediocris, mediocris	mediocre
medius, medii	medium
memoria, memoriae	memory
mens, mentis	mental
mensis, mensis	menses
mercator, mercatoris	mercatorial (rare)
merere, meritus	merit
meridies, meridiem	meridian
metus, metus	meticulous
meus, mei	
miles, militis	militia
mille (indeclinable)	mile
minuere, minutus	minute
mirari, miratus	ad-mire
mirus, miri	miraculous
miser, miseri	miser
mittere, missus	mission
modo	modern
monere, monitus	monition
mons, montis	mount
mora, morae	remora--A sucking fish, so named by the ancients because they thought it stuck to the keel of the ship and hindered the course.



TABLE II. (Continued)

---

morari, moratus	moratory
mors, mortis	mortal
mos, moris	moral
motus, motus	motion
movere, motus	move
mulier, mulieris	mulier (w)
multus, multi	multitude
munire, munitus	munition
munus, muneris	remunerarion
murus, muri	mural
mutare, mutatus	mutation
nam	
namque	
nancisci, nactus	
nasci, natus	nascent
natio, nationis	nation
natura, naturae	nature
navigare, navigatus	navigate
navis, navis	navy
-ne	
ne (conjunction)	
necesse	necessary
necare, necatus	internecine

TABLE II. (Continued)

neglegere, neglectus	neglect
negare, negatus	negation
negotium, negoti	negotiate
nemo, neminis	(law) nemo {w}
neque, nec	
neuter, neutrius	neuter
neve, neu	
nihil (indeclinable)	nihilist
nisi	
nobilis, nobilis	noble
nocere, nocitus	noxious
noctu	nocturnal is a derivative of nocturnus and an indirect derivative of noctu. Both came from the stem of nox.
nolle (no perfect participle)	nobility (w)
nomen, nominis	nominate
non	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (non conductor)
nondum	
onus, noni	noon-originally was the ninth hour.
noscere, notus	notice
noster, nostri	nostrum

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

novem (indeclinable)	November
novus, novi	novel
nox, noctis	equinox
nudare, nudatus	denude
nullus, nulli	nullify
num	
numerus, numeri	number
numquam	
nunc	quidnunc
nuntius, nunti	enunciate
ob	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (occur)
obicere, obiectus	object
obses, obsidis (derived from obsideo)	obsession
obsidere, obsessus	obsess (w)
obtinere, obtentus	obtain
occasio, occasionis	occasion
occasus, occasus (from same stem as occasio)	occasion
occidere, occisus	occident
occulto, (adv. from occultus)	occult is an indirect derivative
occultus, occulti	occult
occupare, occupatus	occupy
occurrere, occursus	occur

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

octavus, octavi	octave
octo	October
oculus, oculi	ocular
offerre, oblatus	offer
officium, offici	office
omnino, omnis	omnibus
onerarius, onerari	onerary (rare) (w)
onus, oneris	onerous
opera, operae	opera
opinio, opinionis	opinion
oportere, (no perfect participle)	
oppidum, oppidi	oppidan
opprimo, oppressus	oppress
oppugnare, oppugnatus	oppugn
ops, opis	opulent
opus, operis	oper-ameter (w)
oratio, orationis	oration
ordo, ordinis	order
oriri, ortus	orient
orare, oratus	orate
ostendere, ostensus	ostensible
pabulor, pabulatus	pabulation (rare)

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

pabulum, pabuli	pabulum
pacare, pacatus	paci- <del>f</del> y
paene	peninsula
palus, paludis	palustral
par, paris	par.
parcere, parsus	parsimony
parere, paritus	apparent
parare, paratus	pare
pars, partis	part
parvus, parvi	parvitude
passus, passus	pace
patere, (no perfect participle)	patent
pater, patris	patron
pati, passus	passive
pauci, paucorum	paucity
pauletim	
paulisper	
paulum	paulopast (w)
pax, pacis	peace
pecunia, pecuniae	pecuniary
pecus, pecoris	pecora (w)

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

pedes, peditis	pedate
pellere, pulsus	pelt
pendere, pensus	pendant
per	per
pereo, peritus	perish
perficere, perfectus	perfect
perfidia, perfidiae	perfidy
periculum, periculi	peril
peritus, periti	pert
permittere, permissus	permit
perpetuus, perpetui	perpetual
perspicere, perspectus	perspective
persuadere, persuasus	persuade
pertinere, (no perfect participle)	pertain
perturbare, perturbatus	perturb
pes, pedis	pedal
petere, petitus	petition
pilum, pili	pile
placere, placitus	placable
planities, planitiei	plain
plebs, plebis	plebeian
Compounds of -pleo complero, completus	complete

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

explere, expletus	expletive
implere, impletus	implement
replere, repletus	replete
plerique, plerorumque	
plerumque	
poena, poenae	penal
polliceri, pollicitus	pollicitation (rare)
ponere, positus	position
pons, pontis	pontoon
populus, populi	popular
porta, portae	portal
portare, portatus	portable
portus, portus	port
poscere (no perfect participle)	
posse (no perfect participle)	posse
post	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (postpone)
postea	postscript
posteaquam	
posterus, posterius	posterity
postquam	
postridie	postpridie (w)
postulare, postulatus	postulate
principes, principum	
principatus, principatus	

## TABLE II. (Continued)

---

potens, potentis	potent
potestas, potestatis	<b>potestate</b>
potiri, potitus	
praebere, praebitus	prebend
praecipere, praeceptus	precept
praeda, praedae	depredation
praefectus, praefecti	perfect
praeficere, praefectus	prefecture
praemittere, praemissus	premise
praemium, praemi	premium
praesens, praesentis	present
praesertim	
praesidium, praesidi	presidium (w)
praestare, praestatus	prestation (w)
praeesse (no perfect participle)	present
praeter	preter-natural
praeterea	
prehenhere, prehensus	prehensible
premere, pressus	press
prex, prees	imprecation
pridie	pridian
primus, primi	prime
primus, primi	prime
princeps, principis	prince
principatus, principatus	principate



TABLE II. (Continued)

---

prior, prioris	priority
pristinus, pristini	pristine
priusquam	
privatus, privati	private
pro	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (pro-German)
probare, probatus	probation
procul	
prodere, proditus	prodition (w)
procelium, proeli	
profectio, profectionis (derived from stem of proficio)	proficient--indirect derivative
proficere, profectus	proficient
proficisci, profectus	profectitious (rare) (w)
prohibere, prohibitus	prohibit
proicere, proiectus	project
pronuntiare, pronuntiatus	pronounce
prope	approach
propinquus, propinqui	propinquity
propter	propter defectum (law)
propterea	
protinus	
provincia, provinciae	province
prudens, prudentis	prudent

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

publicus, publici	public
puer, pueri	puerile
pugna, pugnae	pugnacious
putare, putatus	putative
qua	
quaerere, quaesitus	query
quaestor, quaestoris	quaestor (w)
quam	
quantus, quanti	quantity
quartus, quarti	quart
quattuor, (indeclinable)	quatrain
-que	
queri, questus	querulous
qui, quorum	quorum
quicumque, cuiuscumque	
quidam, cuiusdam	
quidem	
quies, quietis	quiet
quietus, quieti	quietus
quin	
quinque	quinquennial
quintus, quinti	quintic

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

quis, cuius	quidity
quisquam, cuiusquam	
quisque, cuiusque	
quo	
quod	
quoniam	
quoque	
rapere, raptus	rapine
ratio, rationis	ratio
recens, recentis	recent
recuperare, recuperatus	recuperate
recusare, recusatus	recusant
reddere, redditus	redemption
redire, reditus	redient (rare)
redigere, redactus	redact
reficere, refectus	reflection
regio, regionis	region
regnum, regni	regnant
regere, rectus	erect
religio, religionis	religion
relinquere, relictus	relinquish
relinquus, reliqui	relique
remittere, remissus	remit

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

remus, remoris	remiform (w)
repente	
repentinus, repentini	
reperire, repertus	repertory
res, rei	rebus
respondere, responsus	respond
restituere, restitutum	restitution
reverti, reversus	revert
rex, regis	regal
ripa, ripae	riparian
rōgare, rōgatus	regation
rumor, rumoris	rumor
rumpere, ruptus	rupture
rursus	
saepe	
sagitta, sagittae	sagittarius
salus, salutis	salutary
satis	satisfy
saxum, saxi	saxifrage
Compounds of -scendo	
ascendere, ascensus	ascend
conscendere, consensus	

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

descendere, descensus	descend
transcendere, transcensus	transcend
scire, scitus	science
scribere, scriptus	scribe
scutum, scuti	scutcheon
secundus, secundi	second
sed	
semper	sempiternal
senatus, senatus	senate
sententia, sententiae	sentence
sentire, sensus	sense
septem (indeclinable)	septenary
septimus, septimi	septime (w)
sequi, secutus	sequence
servitus, servitutis	servitude
servare, servatus	preserve
servus, servi	servile
sex (indeclinable)	six (w)
sextus, sexti	sextet
si	
sic	
sicut	

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

significare, significatus	signify
signum, signi	sign
silentium, silenti	silence
silva, silvae	silvan
similis, similis	simile
simul	simultaneous
simulare, simulatus	simulate
sine	sine-cure
singuli, singulorum	single
sinister, sinistri	sinister
sive, seu	
socius, soci	social
sol, solis	solar
sollicitare, sollicitatus	solicit
solum (adv.) from solus	sole
solus, solius	sole
spatium, spati	space
species, speciei	species
spectare, spectatus	spectacle
sperare, speratus	desperate
spes, spei	despair
Compounds of -spicio	
aspicere, aspectus	aspect

TABLE II. (Continued)

inspicere, inspectus	inspect
prospicere, prospectus	prospect
susplicere, suspectus	suspect
respicere, respectus	respect
sponte	spontaneous
statim	
statio, stationis	station
statuere, statutus	statute
stipendium, stipendi	stipend
stare, staturus	stand
studere (no perfect participle)	student
sub	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (submarine)
subito	
sublevare, sublevatus	sublevation (w)
subsequi, subsecutus	subsequent
subsidium, subsidi	subsidy
succedere, successus	succeed
sui	sui-cide
esse (no perfect participle)	essence
summa, summae	sum
sumere, sumptus	sumptuous

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

superior, superioris	superior
superare, superatus	in-superable
superesse (no perfect participle)	
supplicium, supplici	supplication
supra	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (super-excellent)
suscipere, susceptus	susceptible
suspiciari, suspicatus	suspect
sustinere, sustentus	sustain
suus, sui	suicide
tam	
tamen	
tangere, tactus	tangent
tantus, tanti	tantity (rare)
tardare, tardatus	retard
tardus, tardi	tardy
tegere, tectus	protect
telum, teli	
temere (adv.)	temerity
temptare, temptatus	tempest
temptare, temptatus	tempt
tempus, temporis	temporal
tendere, tentus	tenant
tergum, tergi	tergiversation

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TABLE II. (Continued)

terra, terrae	terra cotta
terrere, territus	terrible
tertius, terti	tertiary
testis, testis	testimony
timere (no perfect participle)	timid
tollere, sublatus	extol
tormentum, tormenti	torment
tot	tot (w)
totidem	
totus, toti	total
trabs, trabis	trabecula
tradere, traditus	tradition
trahere, tractus	tract
trans	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (transmit)
tres, <b>trium</b>	triangle
tribunus, tribuni	tribune
tribuere, tributus	tribune
triduum, tridui	tridium (w)
tu, tui	
tueri, tutus	tutor
tum	
tumultus, tumultus	tumult
tumulus, tumuli	tumulus

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

turpis, turpis	turpitude
turris, turris	turret
tutus, tuti	tutelage
tuus, tui	
ubi	ubiquity
ullus, ullus	
ulterior, ulterioris	ulterior
ultro	Used as an English prefix; e.g. (ultrarefined)
umquam	
una(from unus)	unit--indirect derivative
unde	
undique	
universus, universi	universal
unus, unius	unity
urbs, urbis	urban
usque	
usus, usus	use
ut, uti	
uter, utrius	
uterque, utriusque	
utilis, utilis	utilize
uti, usus	utility

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

uxor, uxoris	uxorious
vacuus, vacui	vacuum
vadum, vadi	vadose
vagari, vagatus	vagary
valere, valitus	value
valles, vallis	valley
vallum, valli	wall
vastare, vastatus	devastate
vehemens, vehementis	vehement
vehere, vectus	vehicle
vel	
venire, ventus	venture
ventus, venti	ventilate
veri, veritus	revere
versari, versatus	versatile
vertere, versus	verse
versus, veri	verity
vesper, vespers	vesper
vester, vestri	
vestis, vestis	vest
vetus, veteris	veteran
via, viae	via
vicus, vici	vicinity

TABLE II. (Continued)

---

videre, visus	vision
vigilia, viligiae	vigil
viginti (indeclinable)	vigintivirate
vincere, victus	vincible
vir, viri	virile
virtus, virtutis	virtue
vis, vis	vim
vita, vitae	vital
vitare, vitatus	inevitable
vivere, victus	revive
vivus, vivi	vivacious
vix	
vocare, vocatus	vocation
velle (no perfect participle)	volition
voluntas, voluntatis	voluntary
vox, vocis	vocal
vulgus, vulgi	vulgar
vulnus, vulneris	vulnerable

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4. Summary of Results of Table II. From the nine hundred thirteen words included in the first and second year Latin Word List seven hundred eighty-five Latin words had English derivatives. One hundred twenty-eight Latin words did not have English derivatives. In other words, 85.98 per cent of the words from the List had English derivatives.

## TABLE III

A LATIN LIST SHOWING THE WORDS OF  
THE LATIN WORD LIST THAT DO  
NOT HAVE ENGLISH DER-  
IVATIVES

1. acies	21. clam	41. hic Pron.)
2. adeo	22. coepi	42. huc
3. adigo	23. comperio	43. iam
4. admodum	24. complures	44. incolo
5. adorior	25. confertus	45. incolumis
6. adsum	26. confestim	46. inde
7. aegre	27. consideo	47. inquam
8. aliquis	28. cum (conj.)	48. intercludo
9. aliter	29. cur	49. interea
10. an	30. defessus	50. intereo
11. apud	31. deinde	51. ipse
12. arcesso	32. desum	52. is
13. at	33. dum	53. iste
14. atque, ac	34. enim	54. ita
15. aut	35. eo (adv.)	55. lacesso
16. autem	36. eodem	56. mallo
17. circiter	37. etiam	57. meus
18. circumdo	38. etsi	58. nam
19. circumsisso	39. fere (adv.)	59. namquam
20. citerior	40. finitimus	60. nanciscor

TABLE III. (Continued)

61. -ne	84. protinus	107. sive, seu
62. ne (conj.)	85. qua	108. statim
63. neque, nec	86. quam	109. subito
64. neve, neu	87. -que	110. supersum
65. nisi	88. quicumque	111. tam
66. num	89. quidam	112. tamen
67. nunquam	90. quidem	113. telum
68. omnino	91. quin	114. totidem
69. oportet	92. quisquam	115. tu
70. paulatim	93. quisque	116. tum
71. paulisper	94. quo	117. tuus
72. plerique	95. quod	118. ullus
73. plerumque	96. quoniam	119. umquam
74. posco	97. quoque	120. unde
75. posteaquam	98. repente	121. undique
76. postquam	99. repentinus	122. usque
77. potior	100. rursus	123. ut, uti
78. praesertim	101. saepe	124. uter (adj.)
79. praeterea	102. conscendo	125. uterque
80. priusquam	103. sed	126. vel
81. procul	104. si	127. vester
82. proelium	105. sic	128. vix
83. propterea	106. sicut	

These are the only Latin words which are omitted in some of the different versions.

#### IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

To summarize the results of this study and to state briefly the conclusions, the following may be said:

1. The Definite Influence of the Latin Word List upon the Vocabulary of the Six Recently Written Latin Texts.

The first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination contains, including compounds, nine hundred-thirteen words. From the six hundred twenty-two words used in Magoffin and Henry's first year Latin text, four hundred forty-nine were from the first and second year Word List of the College Entrance Examination. Thirty-nine proper names were omitted. In other words, this first year text used 49.18 per cent of the vocabulary of the first and second year Word List of the College Entrance examination.

Among the one thousand forty words, from which proper names were omitted,<sup>1</sup> used in Gray and Jenkin's first year Latin For Today five hundred thirty-four were from the first and second year Latin Word List. This text used 58.49 per cent of the words of the Latin Word List.

Among the one thousand five hundred eighty-four words, used in Francois' first year text six hundred-eight were from the first and second year Word List of the College

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<sup>1</sup>Since proper names were omitted in the Latin Word List, they are omitted in counting the number of words in the six different texts.



Entrance Examination. Three hundred sixty proper names were omitted. In other words, this author used 66.59 per cent of the words of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Berry and Lee in their second year text used two thousand seven hundred forty-two words. Nine hundred nine of these were from the Latin Word List. Three hundred ninety-four proper names were not included. These authors used 99.56 per cent of the words of the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The vocabulary of Gray and Jenkins second year Latin contained two thousand seven hundred twenty-two words. Nine hundred eleven of these words were from the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. The author omitted three hundred sixty-two proper names. These authors used 99.78 per cent of the words from the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination.

From the three thousand three hundred twenty-one words used in Scudder's second year Latin nine hundred eleven were from the first and second year Latin Word List of the college Entrance Examination Board. Five hundred eighty-one proper names were excluded. That is, Scudder used 99.78 per cent of the second year Latin Word List. It should be kept constantly in mind that the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board contains nine hundred thirteen words.

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Since the first and second year Latin Word List are combined into one, it is necessary to use the first year vocabulary of certain authors as complimentary to the second year vocabulary of certain authors. A complimentary text, in this case, is one which has been written to follow or precede a certain Latin text. For example, Berry and Lee's second year Latin text was written for the purpose of following Magoffin and Henry's first year Latin. Gray and Jenkins second year Latin text was written for the purpose of following their first year Latin text. Scudder's second year Latin text was written to follow Francois' first year text.

Speaking in terms of complimentary texts, Magoffin and Henry in their first year Latin book and Berry and Lee in their second year Latin book used 99.56 per cent of first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. Gray and Jenkins in their first and second year Latin texts used 99.78 per cent of the words of the first and second year Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. Francois is his first year Latin book and Scudder in his second year Latin course used 99.78 per cent of the words of the first and second year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The preceding figures show that the authors of the six recently written Latin texts have been definitely influenced.

Almost a perfect correlation is shown. If the compounds of -scendó, -gredior, -pleo and -spicio had not been included in the Latin Word List, the complimentary texts would have shown a perfect correlation in the use of the Latin Word List. This omission of certain compounds may easily have been due to the failure of the authors to agree on what compounds of these words to use in the first and second year Latin texts.

The authors of the six recently written Latin texts have been very scientific in the construction of their vocabulary because they have included those Latin words which are most valuable for present and future reading of Latin literature.

Perhaps the reader may think that the vocabulary of the complimentary texts is too extensive but it is usually agreed among different writers that the reading vocabulary of texts should far excell that which is to be memorized. This fact is approved also by the Classical Investigation.

2. The Number of Words in the First and Second Year Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination That Have at Least one English Derivative. Seven hundred eighty-five words of the nine hundred thirteen words in the Latin Word List have at least one English derivative. This leaves one hundred twenty-eight words of the List that do not have English derivatives. That is, 85.98 per cent of the words in the List have at least one English derivatives.

Nearly all of the words that do not have English derivatives are pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions. Of these the English language received a full supply from its ancestor Anglo-Saxon. Therefore it did not need to borrow from the Latin. Obsolete and archaic derivatives were omitted in this study.

The preceding statements show that the Latin Word List is very valuable in the study of English derivatives since 85.98 per cent of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination has English derivatives.

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