



Etymology & Definitions

canal- A man-made waterway used for transportation. [Partly French, *channel*, and partly Middle English, *tube* (from Medieval Latin *canāle*) both from Latin *canālis*, *tube*, *channel*, probably from *canna*, *small reed*.]

basin- A wide depressed area in which the rock layers all incline toward a center. [Middle English, from Old French *basin*, from Vulgar Latin **baccīnum*, from **baccus*, *container*, of Celtic origin.]

manufacturer-A person or company that makes goods or articles by hand or machinery.

drought-The lack of water. [Middle English, from Old English *drūgoth*; akin to *drūge*, *dry*.]

navigation-The act of traveling over water or land.

moor-To hold a ship in place by cables, anchors or chains to the shore. [Middle English *moren*.]

trade-The buying and selling of goods between cities, states, or countries [Middle English, *course*, from Middle Low German.]

cargo-Products or goods transported from various locations. [Spanish, from *cargar*, *to load*, from Late Latin *carricāre*, from Latin *carrus*, *a Gallic type of wagon*. See *kers*- in Indo-European Roots.]

landlock- Cut off from the sea and confined to fresh water by geographical barrier.

locks-An enclosed part of a canal equipped with gates so that the level of the water can be changed to raise or lower boats from one level to another. [Middle English, from Old English *loc*, *bolt*, *bar*.]

barge-A large boat usually flat-bottomed for carrying heavy freight on rivers or canals. [French *barège*, after *Barèges*, a town in France.]

merchant- A person whose business is buying and selling goods for profit. [Middle English *merchaunt*, from Old French *marcheant*, from Vulgar Latin **mercātāns*, present participle of **mercāre*, frequentative of Latin *mercārī*, *to trade*, from *merx*, *merc-*, *merchandise*.]



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wicket –Small door or gate beside or in a larger one. [Middle English, from Old North French *wiket*, *nook*, *wicket*. See *weik*-² in Indo-European Roots.]

sluice- Sliding gate for controlling the flow of water. [Middle English *schuse*, from Old French *eschuse*, from Late Latin *exclūsa*, from Latin, feminine past participle of *exclūdere*, *to shut out*.]

immigrant- A person who comes as a permanent resident into a country.

slack water-An area in a sea or river unaffected by currents; still water.

tow path- A path where various products are carried.

storage pond-An area where pond water is stored.

toll- A fixed charge or tax for a privilege, especially for passage across a bridge or along a road. [Middle English, from Old English, variant of *toln*, from Medieval Latin *tolōnīum*, from Latin *telōnēum*, *tollbooth*, from Greek *telōneion*, from *telōnēs*, *tax collector*, from *telos*, *tax*. See *tel*- in Indo-European Roots.]

bankruptcy- A person who is totally lacking in a specified resource. [French *banqueroute*, from Italian *banca rotta*, *broken counter* (*from the practice of breaking the counters of bankrupt bankers*) : *banca*, *moneychanger's table*; see **banco** + *rotta*, past participle of *rompere*, *to break* (from Latin *rumpere*. See *reup*- in Indo-European Roots).]

import-To bring or carry in from an outside source, especially to bring in (goods or materials) from a foreign country for trade or sale. [Middle English *importen*, *to convey a meaning*, from Medieval Latin *importāre*, and from Old French *importer*, *to cause* both from Latin *importāre*, *to carry in*, *cause* : *in-*, *in*; see **in**-² + *portāre*, *to carry*; see *per*-² in Indo-European Roots.]

export-To send or transport (a commodity, for example) abroad, especially for trade or sale. [Middle English *export*, from Latin *exportāre* : *ex-*, *ex-* + *portāre*, *to carry*; see *per*-² in Indo-European Roots.]

cask- A cylindrical container that holds liquids. [Middle English *caske*, possibly from Old Spanish *casco*, *potsherd*, *helmet*, from *cascar*, *to break*.]



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shareholders One that owns or holds a share or shares of stock.

sewer- An artificial, usually underground conduit for carrying off sewage or rainwater. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman *sewere*, from Vulgar Latin **exaquāria* : Latin *ex-*, *ex-* + Latin *aquāria*, feminine of *aquārius*, *pertaining to water* (from *aqua*, *water*. See *akw-ā-* in Indo-European Roots).]

debt That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay to another, or to perform for his benefit; thing owed; obligation; liability.

mills -A building or collection of buildings that has machinery for manufacture; a factory. [Middle English *milne*, *mille*, from Old English *mylen*, from Late Latin *molīna*, *molīnum*, from feminine and neuter of *molīnus*, *of a mill*, from Latin *mola*, *millstone*, from *molere*, *to grind*.]

entrepreneurship- A person who organizes, operates, and assumes the risk for a business venture. [French, from Old French, from *entreprendre*, *to undertake*]